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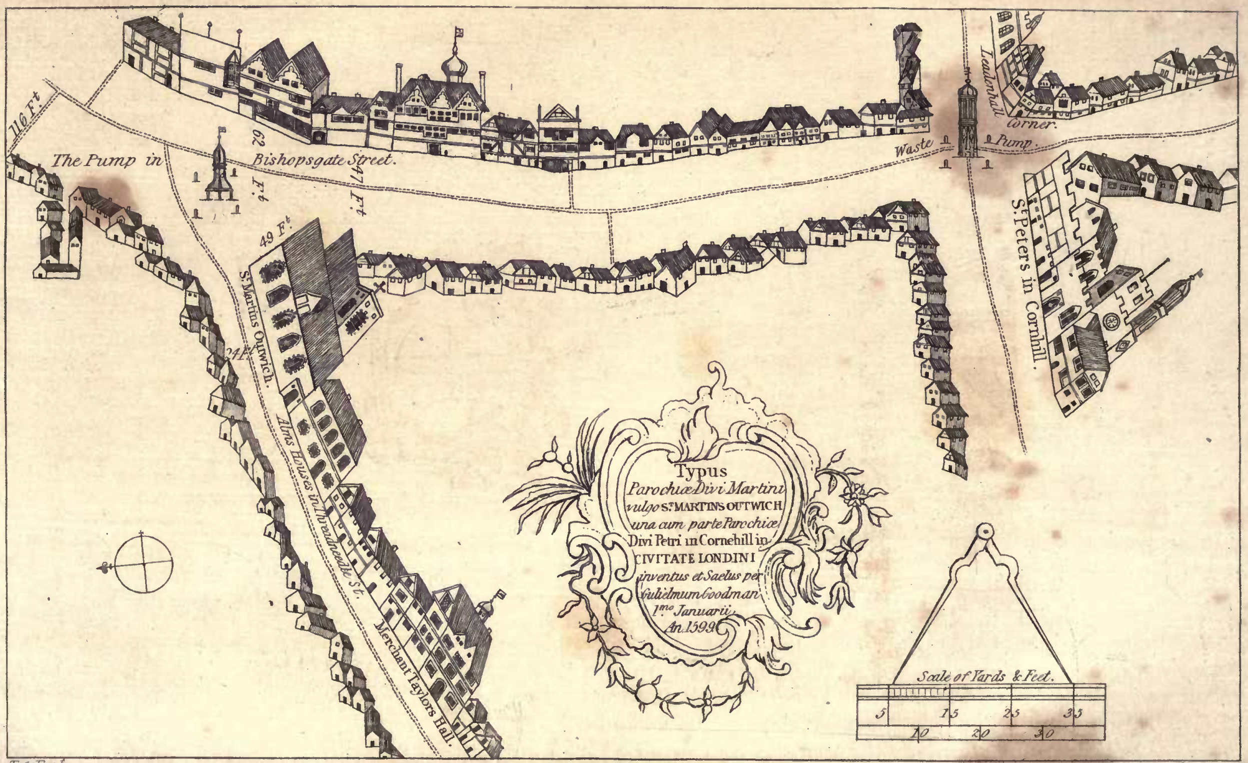
Typus
Parochiæ Divi Martini
vulgo St. MARTINS OUTWICH
una cum parte Parochiæ
Divi Petri in Cornehill in
CIVITATE LONDINI
inventus et Saelus per
Gulielmum Goodman
1mo Januarii
An. 1599.
The Pump in Bishopsgate Street.
Waste
Pump.
Leadenhall corner.
St. Peters in Cornhill.
St. Martins Outwich.
Alms Houses in Threadneedle St.
Merchant Taylors Hall.
116 Ft
62 Ft
47 Ft
49 Ft
24 Ft
Scale of Yards & Feet.
5
10
15
20
25
30
35

T.A. Fec.t

Pub.d by Cowie & Strange, 1827.

THE

History and Antiquities

OF

LONDON

WESTMINSTER SOUTHWARK

AND PARTS ADJACENT

By Thomas Allen.

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THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

LONDON,

WESTMINSTER, SOUTHWARK,

AND PARTS ADJACENT.

BY THOMAS ALLEN.

> To be the herald of our country's fame,
> Our first ambition and our dearest aim.—GOUGH.

VOL. II.

WITH ENGRAVINGS.

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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

MATHIAS PRIME LUCAS, ESQ.

LORD MAYOR,

THIS VOLUME

IS DEDICATED BY

HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

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THE
HISTORY OF LONDON.

"—— From his oozy bed
Old father THAMES advanc'd his reverend head,
His tresses dress'd with dews, and o'er the stream
His shining horns diffus'd a golden gleam.
Grav'd on his urn appear'd the moon, that guides
His swelling water and alternate tides;
The figur'd streams in waves of silver roll'd,
And on their banks AUGUSTA rose in gold:
Behold! AUGUSTA's glittering spires increase,
And temples rise, the beauteous works of peace!
The time shall come, when, free as seas or wind,
Unbounded Thames shall flow for all mankind!
Earth's distant ends our glory shall behold,
And the new world launch forth to seek the old."

POPE.

CHAPTER I.

History of London, from the Accession of William and Mary, to the reign of George the Second.

ON the evening of the day that James II. finally departed from Whitehall, the Prince of Orange arrived at the palace of St. James's, where he received the congratulations of the nobility, and of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London. Soon afterwards he assembled the spiritual and temporal lords that were in the metropolis, to the number of sixty, who all resolved to sanction his proceedings, and coincided in his declaration to call a free parliament. They also addressed him to take upon himself the administration of public affairs till the meeting of a convention; and, by a second address, they desired him to issue his letters missive "to the lords spiritual and temporal, being protestants, and to the several counties, cities, and boroughs," containing directions for the chusing, within ten days, such a number of persons to represent them, as are of right to be sent to parliament.

The convention parliament assembled at Westminster on the 22d of January, 1689, when, after violent debates on successive days, it was resolved, that the abdication of James had rendered the throne vacant; and eventually it was determined, that the Prince and Princess of Orange "should be declared king and queen of England." Accordingly on the 13th of February, they were proclaimed with the accustomed ceremonies, and on the 11th of April they were solemnly crowned in Westminster Abbey, under the title of William the Third and Mary the Second.

Sir Thomas Pilkington, the lord mayor, being re-elected for the year ensuing, in the name of the city invited the king, queen, prince and princess of Denmark, and both houses of parliament, to dine at Guildhall on the approaching lord mayor's day; at which time their majesties, accompanied by their royal highnesses, and attended by a numerous train of the nobility, repaired to Cheapside, where they beheld the gorgeous cavalcade pass; which, considering the beautiful decorations of the streets, the richness of apparel, the fine appearance of the militia and artillery company, the pomp of the royal regiment of horse volunteers, consisting of the chief citizens most sumptuously accoutred, and led by the earl of Monmouth, and the magnificence and curious embellishments of the several pageants, seems to have equalled, if not excelled, every thing of the kind hitherto seen in this city for splendour and magnificence.

The show being over, their majesties were, by the sheriffs, conducted to Guildhall, where they were entertained with a truly royal feast; and the joyful day concluded with bonfires, ringing of bells, and general illuminations in all parts of the city. And, through the whole course of this solemnity, nothing was omitted to demonstrate the dutiful respect and hearty affection of the citizens to their majesties. Yet, a few days after, some malicious and impotent enemy spoiled the king's picture of the crown and sceptre. For the apprehending of whom the court of lord mayor and aldermen offered a reward of five hundred pounds.*

Advice being brought of the defeat of the Dutch fleet in the channel, on the thirtieth of June, by that of France, after a gallant engagement for a whole day, though above three to one; and that this terrible blow was entirely owing to the inactivity and misbehaviour (to call it no worse) of Torrington, our admiral, who, during the action, basely lay by as a spectator; the citizens, concluding that the French, having now none to oppose them, would undoubtedly put their design of landing in execution, (to their eternal honour and praise be it remembered) like true patriots, acquainted the queen (by the lord mayor, aldermen, and lieutenancy, in the absence of the king in Ireland) in council, that they had, at that extraordinary juncture, in common council, unanimously resolved to support and defend their majesties persons and government with their lives and fortunes, to the utmost of their power; and represented to her, that the city trained-bands, consisting of about nine thousand men, were completely armed, and ready to march whither her majesty pleased; and, as an additional reinforcement to the said troops, the lieutenancy of the city had resolved to raise six regiments of auxiliaries; and besides which, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the common council, resolved, by a voluntary contribution, not only to raise a large regiment of horse and one thousand dragoons (wherein they had already made a considerable progress) but likewise to maintain the same for the space of a month or longer, if occasion required. And prayed, that her majesty would be pleased to appoint officers to command the said regiments; when, with thanks returned for their hearty zeal and loyalty, she promised to comply with their requests.

---

* Ken. Hist. England.

In the year 1692, on the 8th of September, the shock of an earthquake was felt in the city and parts adjacent, but did no particular damage.*

About the same time, the Turkey Company, in a humble address, represented to the queen the vast losses they had lately sustained at sea by the French, for want of sufficient convoys; wherewith her majesty was so sensibly touched, that she not only appointed a committee of the privy council to examine into the cause of the late misfortune, but likewise that effectual care might be taken for preventing the like for the future. These laudable endeavours of the queen gave such a general satisfaction in the city, that the court of lord mayor and aldermen addressed her thereupon, with hearty congratulations upon the king's wonderful preservation in the battle of Landen, in Flanders; and likewise returned humble thanks for her majesty's gracious care of the merchants of this city; and withal assured her, that as they had formerly expressed their utmost zeal for their majesties' service, so they were heartily glad of the present opportunity of renewing the same, by assisting her majesty with money upon the present emergency; and humbly entreated her to be assured of their sincere and firm resolution of continuing their best endeavours upon all occasions, for the support of their majesties' authority and government, against all attempts whatsoever. And the citizens, for accomplishing their promise in the said address, immediately in common-council agreed to advance the sum of three hundred thousand pounds, required by her majesty, which they soon after raised and paid into the exchequer.

The year 1694 disclosed an infamous system of bribery; which, being investigated by the house of commons, it was proved that 1000 guineas had been demanded and taken from the chamberlain of London by sir John Trevor, the speaker, for forwarding the Orphan bill; and in consequence of which, he was expelled the house; other bribes had been also taken by different persons.†

The king being returned from Holland after the conclusion of the treaty of Ryswick, he was humbly entreated by the lord mayor and citizens of London, on that happy and joyful occasion, to make his public entry into this city; which his majesty graciously condescending to, he was pleased, on the 16th of November, to set out from Greenwich in his coach of state, accompanied by his royal highness George, prince of Denmark, and attended by the great officers of state, together with a vast train of the nobility and gentry. On his majesty's approach to the city, he was received at St. Margaret's-hill, in Southwark, by the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, in their formalities on horseback; where the lord mayor, alighting, presented the city sword to his majesty, who returned it, with a gracious command to bear it before him. Whereupon the recorder dismounted, and, in a short, but eloquent speech, congratulated his majesty on the conclusion of the late peace, and on his safe and happy return to his dutiful and loyal people.

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* Monthly Mercury.

† Brayley's London, i. 478.

From thence a hundred of the city trained bands led the way, followed by two of the king's coaches, and one of prince George's, the two city marshals with their men; the sheriffs, and city officers, according to their several degrees, the latter on horseback; after whom rode the aldermen, sheriffs, and such as had fined for either of those dignities.

Then came the king's trumpets and kettle-drums, the heralds of arms, according to their distinctions, between the serjeants at arms bearing their maces, all bare-headed. Then the lord-mayor, in a crimson velvet gown, with his collar and jewel, bearing the sword between Clarencieux king at arms on his right hand, and one of the gentleman ushers on the left.

Then the king, in a rich coach of state, accompanied by prince George, with one gentleman of the bed-chamber in waiting, and attended on each side by his majesty's equerries, footmen, and yeomen of the guard, led by their respective officers, and followed by his majesty's life-guards, and a long train of coaches, with each six horses, of the great officers of state, nobility, and others. The streets were all the way lined and guarded by the trained-bands.

Arriving at Whitehall, the lord mayor attended his majesty to the foot of the stairs leading to the royal apartments; where, having taken leave of his majesty, his lordship and the aldermen were conducted to the lord-steward's lodging, where they were entertained with an elegant supper.

The balconies and windows were crowded with infinite numbers of spectators; so that it was in a manner a double shew, while the cavalcade was a pleasing sight to the beholders, and they no less a delightful object to the cavalcade.

On this joyful occasion, the city was embellished with the most pompous decorations; and before St. Paul's school were placed the blue-coat-boys, one of whom congratulated his majesty in a very handsome speech.*

---

* Monthly Mercury.

In the year 1697, a measure of great utility to the metropolis was carried into execution. Various places, to which, before the Reformation, the privilege of sanctuary was attached, had by the lapse of time so far degenerated from their original destination, as to become receptacles for unprincipled and lawless persons, who fled to them as places of refuge from justice and legal authority. The evils thus produced had grown so enormous as to demand the interference of the legislature; and an act of parliament was passed, by which all the following places of abused privilege were suppressed, viz. the sanctuary in the Minories; those in the neighbourhood of Fleet-street, as Salisbury-court, Whitefriars, Ram-alley, and Mitre-court; Fulwood's-rents, in Holborn, and Baldwin's-gardens, in Gray's-inn-lane; the Savoy in the Strand; and Montague-close, Deadman's-place, the Clink, and the Mint, in Southwark. This last place, however, through the supineness of the magistracy, was suffered to re-assume its former character, and that with encreased profligacy; nor was it finally suppressed till the reign of George the First.

On the disbanding of the army after the peace of Ryswick in the same year, many papists, and other disaffected persons, resorted to London, which occasioned a proclamation to be issued, restricting them to a distance of not less than ten miles from the metropolis, on penalty of being punished as recusants. Similar proclamations were issued in 1699 and 1700, and the city magistrates were strictly enjoined to prevent the opening of mass-houses and popish schools, and also empowered to seize all arms and ammunition that might be found in the possession of papists or disaffected persons.

On the death of king William, the eighth of March, 1702, the princess Anne, eldest surviving daughter of James the Second, who had married George, prince of Denmark, acceded to the throne, and was crowned at Westminster on the 13th of April. On the 9th of November, the new queen dined with the corporation at Guildhall; and on the 12th, she went in great state to St. Paul's, accompanied by both houses of parliament, to attend a solemn thanksgiving for the success of the earl of Marlborough in the Low Countries, and of sir George Rooke at Vigo.

The year 1703 was remarkable for a dreadful storm of wind which arose about 10 o'clock during the night of the 26th of November, and continued to rage with extreme violence till seven the next morning, when it gradually moderated. The devastation was most extensive, and every part of the kingdom experienced its ravages. The damage sustained by the city of London alone was estimated at two millions sterling; and vast loss was also sustained in other parts of the metropolis. Upwards of two thousand stacks of chimnies were blown down; and the streets were covered with broken tiles and slates from the roofs of houses. The lead on the tops of several churches was rolled up like skins of parchment; and at Westminster-abbey, Christ's Hospital, St. Andrew's, Holborn, and many other places, it was carried off from the buildings. The roof of the guard-room, at Whitehall, was carried entirely away; two new-built turrets on the church of St. Mary Aldermary, one of the spires of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and the four pinnacles on the tower of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, were wholly blown down; the vanes and spindles of the weathercocks were bent in many places; several houses near Moorfields were levelled with the ground, as were about twenty others in the out-parts, with a great number of brick walls, and gable ends of houses innumerable. Twenty-one persons were killed by the fall of the ruins, and about two hundred others were greatly maimed. All the ships in the river Thames, between London-bridge and Limehouse, except four, were broken from their moorings, and thrown on shore; upwards of four hundred wherries were entirely lost; more than sixty barges were driven foul of London-bridge, and as many more were either sunk or staved between the bridge and Hammersmith; these events were attended with the loss of many lives. The destruction at sea far exceeded that on the land; and in this dismal night, twelve men of war, with upwards of eighteen hundred men on board, perished within sight of their own shore; great numbers of merchantmen were also lost, and the whole of the damage was so great, that its amount defied computation.*

The years 1704 and 1706 were distinguished by the glorious battles of Blenheim and Ramilies, obtained over the French and Bavarians by the duke of Marlborough, who, on both occasions, was splendidly entertained by the city, together with many of the principal nobility and general officers. The standards and colours taken at Blenheim were directed by the queen to be put up in Westminster-hall; those captured at Ramilies were presented by her majesty to the city, and placed in Guildhall. Another memorable event of the year 1706 was the union with Scotland, the terms of which were finally settled between the English and Scotch commissioners at the Cock-pit, Whitehall; subject, however, to the revision of the parliament, who confirmed the measure, and passed the Act of Union. On this occasion the queen went in solemn procession to St. Paul's cathedral.†

Many destructive fires having recently happened, chiefly through the inattention of servants, an act of parliament was passed in 1708, by which it was enacted, "that every servant, by whose negligence or carelessness a fire should be occasioned, should forfeit 100l. or in default be imprisoned and kept to hard labour during eighteen months. All churchwardens within the bills of mortality were also empowered, at the charge of their respective parishes, to fix upon the several main water-pipes in the streets, stop-blocks, or fire-cocks; and also to provide a large hand engine, with a leather pipe and socket to screw upon the fire-cock; and for the future, that all party-walls should be entirely of brick or stone."

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* Account of the Storm, 1703.

† Brayley's London, i. 480.

About the middle of August, such a prodigious quantity of flies fell in this city, that they covered many of the streets; and upon which the impressions of people's feet were as plainly seen as upon a thick snow; some hundreds of bushels were swept into the kennels.*

The year 1709 was marked by a circumstance highly creditable to the humanity of the nation. The cruel depredations of the French in the Palatinate, at different periods, had reduced the inhabitants to such extreme distress, that they were at last compelled to desert their country; and as they did not think themselves so secure in any other place as in Great Britain, no less than twelve thousand arrived here, in the most forlorn condition, and sought refuge in the neighbourhood of London. The queen, naturally humane, supported them out of her privy purse for some time; and she was afterwards assisted by the benevolent donations of her subjects, and no less than 22,038l. was paid into the chamber of the city of London, for the relief of these distressed fugitives; who were at length finally disposed of by being sent as colonists to Ireland and North America.

The metropolis was greatly convulsed at the commencement of the year 1710, from the effects produced by two sermons preached by Henry Sacheverel, D. D. and chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, which were voted in the house of commons to be 'malicious, scandalous, and seditious libels.' The first sermon was preached at the assizes held at Derby, on the 15th of August, and the last before the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, on the 5th of November, in St. Paul's church. And his trial commencing on the 27th of February, before the lords in Westminster-hall, the populace imagined, that instead of the doctor's ruin, that of the church was intended; and believing the same to be a contrivance of the presbyterians, breathed destruction to them and all other dissenters. And a great multitude returning with the doctor from Westminster, on the third day of his trial, to his lodgings in the Temple, they ran from thence like so many enraged furies, to the meeting-house of Mr. Burgess, a presbyterian minister, in New-court, Little Lincoln's Inn-fields, which they instantly breaking open, stripped it of its doors, casements, sconces, wainscot, pews, and pulpit, which they carried into Lincoln's-inn-fields; and whilst they were erecting the same into a pile, a party was sent to surprise Burgess at his house, in order to have burnt him in his pulpit, on the top of the said pile; but Burgess providentially escaping out at a back window, luckily got off without being made a holocaust to party zeal.

The mob, being increased to an excessive multitude, divided themselves into divers parties, who, taking different routs, ran and destroyed the meeting-houses in Drury-lane, New-street, Leather-lane, Black-friars, and St. John's-square.

---

* Maitland's London, i. 507.

This commotion occasioning a great uneasiness in the directors of the Bank, they assembled to concert measures proper to be taken at that juncture; pursuant to the resolutions agreed upon, they sent to the principal secretary of state for a guard to prevent an attempt upon the Bank. This message was no sooner received than the earl of Sunderland acquainted the queen therewith, who, with the greatest concern, commanded his lordship forthwith to dispatch the guards, both horse and foot, to quell the tumult; but the earl, representing the danger her majesty's person might be exposed to, by being deprived of her guards in a time of such general distraction, especially by night, (it being about eleven o'clock) she generously replied that God would be her guard; therefore desired him to lose no time.

Pursuant to this command, Sunderland immediately repaired to his office at Whitehall, where the lord chancellor, duke of Newcastle, and others of the nobility, waited his return. The secretary having sent for Horsey, the commanding officer of the guard, ordered him immediately to mount, march, and disperse the mob; the captain, being upon duty for the immediate preservation of the queen's person, refused to obey the secretary's order; but being told that it was her majesty's express command, he complied upon this condition, that Sunderland should give him an order under his hand; but no time being to be lost, the earl, upon his honour, promised him such an order next morning. Whereupon the old soldier merrily asked whether he was to preach or to fight the mob? If the former, he desired a better speaker might be sent; but if the latter, fighting was his trade, and he would do his best. Sunderland replied, that must be left to his own discretion; but to forbear violent means but in case of necessity.

Matters thus agreed upon between the earl of Sunderland and the captain, he marched at the head of his guard to Drury-lane, where he easily dispersed the mob; but George Purchase, a broken trooper, but then a bailiff's follower, with a few of the most resolute of his companions, made a stand, and cried, 'Damn ye, who are you for, high church, or low church, or Dr. Sacheverel?' And encouraging his fellows, said, 'Come on, boys, I'll lead you; I'm for high church and Sacheverel, and I'll lose my life in the cause.' Then running resolutely with his sword, made a full pass at the captain; but being parried, was instantly apprehended, with most of his followers. Whereupon, a small detachment being sent to guard the Bank, the rest marched to Blackfriars, where, meeting with some opposition from the rabble that was rifling the meeting-house in that place, they attacked them, and by wounding some of the most desperate, they all took to their heels; but divers being taken in the pursuit, were immediately sent to prison. The news of this rough treatment had no sooner reached the other mobs, dispersed in divers parts of the city, than they immediately retired. However, the guards patrolled the streets, not only the remaining part of the night, but likewise for divers nights after. During this tumult, the trained-bands drums were beating to arms all over the city, and one regiment thereof were continually kept on duty during the remaining part of Sacheverel's trial; who at last was condemned not to preach during the term of three years, and his two sermons to be burnt at the Royal Exchange, by the hands of the common hangman.

The number of houses and inhabitants being greatly increased in the city of London and its suburbs, the churches were thereby rendered insufficient for their accommodation; wherefore, the parliament, in 1710, enacted, that 'fifty new churches should be erected in or near the populous cities of London and Westminster, or suburbs thereof.' For which purpose, they laid a duty of two shillings upon every chaldron or ton of coals that should be brought into the port of London.

The city of London having been greatly injured by the number of foreigners who exercised manual operations, and retail trades, in contradiction to the laws and customs of the city, an act of common council was passed in this year, "That no person whatsoever, not being free of the city, shall, by any colour, way, or means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other, use, exercise, or occupy, any art, trade, mystery, manual occupation, or handicraft whatsoever; or keep any shop, room, or place whatsoever, inward or outward, for show, sale, or putting to sale, of any wares or merchandize whatsoever, by way of retail, within the said city or the liberties thereof, upon pain to forfeit five pounds. And that what freeman soever does set any person that is not free, on work, knowing, and having notice given to him, that such person, so by him to be set to work, is a foreigner, shall forfeit five pounds. And that the freeman, who employs a foreigner to sell by retail, shall also forfeit five pounds for every offence."

A rumour being spread in 1712, that the ministry were plotting for the pretender's accession to the crown, the trading part of the city were so intimidated at it, that a total stop was put to all commerce, and the general credit of the nation suffered greatly. In this critical juncture, the queen found it necessary for the support of credit, and to prevent the citizens from entering into associations or schemes, by which the measures of government might be impeded, to send a letter to the lord mayor, to be communicated to the aldermen and citizens, 'to the intent that they might all, in their several stations, contribute to discountenance and put a stop to those malicious rumours, spread by evil-disposed persons, to the prejudice of credit, and the imminent hazard of the public peace and tranquillity.'

In the year 1713, a peace being made with France, it was publicly proclaimed in London on the 7th of July; on which occasion, both houses of parliament attended a general thanksgiving at Saint Paul's. Her majesty, being ill of the gout, was unable to be present at the solemnity. She died August the 1st, 1714.

On the death of queen Anne, George Lewis, elector of Hanover, was proclaimed king of Great Britain, &c. with the usual solemnities: soon after which his majesty made his public entry into London, accompanied by his son, prince George. In a few days after, the city and lieutenancy addressed his majesty, in form, at St. James's; who, in reply, said, "I take these addresses very kindly. I have lately been made sensible of what consequence the city of London is, and therefore shall be sure to take all their privileges and interests into my particular protection." And as an immediate mark of his favour, he conferred the honour of knighthood on John Ward, Gerard Conyers, Thomas Scawen, Peter Delme, Joseph Lawrence, and Robert Child, esquires.

His majesty having received an invitation from the city to dine at Guildhall on the approaching lord mayor's day, he was graciously pleased to accept of the same; at which time, his majesty and their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, attended by a numerous train of nobility, went to the usual place of standing, opposite Bow-church, in Cheapside, and after having beheld the pompous cavalcade, were conducted by the sheriffs to Guildhall, where they were sumptuously entertained by the citizens, who exerted the utmost of their abilities to convince them of their loyalty and affection for his majesty's person and government. And the lord mayor, having the honour to present the first glass of wine to the king, his majesty was pleased to order a patent to be passed for creating his lordship a baronet of this kingdom, and at the same time ordered one thousand pounds to be paid to the sheriffs, for the relief and discharge of poor people imprisoned for debt.

On the 15th of January 1715, a dreadful fire in Thames-street destroyed upwards of one hundred and twenty houses, with an immense quantity of rich merchandize; and more than fifty persons perished in the flames, and by other accidents.

The rebellion which had been excited in Scotland this year, in favor of the pretender, caused a great sensation in the metropolis, where many persons, supposed to be implicated in the plot, were apprehended and committed to different prisons. The city, however, was stedfast in its allegiance; and in an address to the king, engaged to 'endeavour the suppression of all seditious rioters and tumultuous persons,' and promised a fixed 'adherence to the royal person and government.' In the house of commons, several of the nobility and disaffected members of parliament were impeached of high treason; the earl of Oxford, lord Powis, the earl of Scarsdale, and sir William Wyndham, were sent to the Tower, and some other members were committed to the custody of different messengers. In October, three persons were hanged at Tyburn for enlisting men for the pretender's service; and three others were executed for high treason, at the same place, in December.

After the rebellion was suppressed by the victory obtained over the Scots near Preston, the seven lords and principal prisoners who had been engaged in it, were brought to London, where, having previously been pinioned together at Barnet, they were led in that ignominious manner through the streets, when the lords were committed to the Tower, and the others to the Fleet prison, Newgate, and the Marshalsea. The earl of Derwentwater and viscount Kenmure, who, with four other peers, had pleaded guilty to the charges exhibited against them, were beheaded on Tower-hill, on the 24th of February, 1716; but the earl of Nithisdale, who was to have suffered at the same time, made his escape in female apparel during the preceding night.* Many other persons were executed in the course of the year for high treason; and much severity was exercised against those, who, by their writings or deeds, expressed any sentiment favourable to the Jacobite cause.†

The ministry, taking advantage of the unsettled state of the country at this period, caused one of the strongest bulwarks of popular freedom which the wisdom of the nation had ever planned, to be removed; by abrogating the act for triennial parliaments, and substituting that for septennial ones. This measure received the royal assent on the 7th of May, 1716; and from this era may be dated the commencement of that system of corruption and undue influence, which, gathering increasing strength with every year of its progress, threatens, at no very distant date, to surrender up all the liberties of the people at the footstool of the throne.

At this time, the city rabble, on most of the public festivals, (especially those of the king's birth-day, accession to the crown and coronation) assembled in a tumultuous manner; and with the most amazing assurance, by expressions and representations, publicly reflected on, and dishonoured the king, in the streets of the city; which being highly resented by the friends of the government, many of them formed themselves into societies to prevent the like practices for the future, and on all public occasions assembled in divers parts of the city and suburbs, at certain ale-houses, which, from the vessels they generally drank out of, were denominated mug-houses: at each of which were provided a great number of ashen cudgels, not unlike quarter staves; with which, upon advice of any tumultuous proceedings in the streets, they sallied out, and frequently, after a sharp engagement, dispersed the mob. This so enraged the populace, that they threatened destruction to all such houses; and, in order to accomplish the same, many thousands of the rabble assembled on the 24th of July, and attacked one of the said houses in Salisbury-court, in Fleet-street, with an intent to demolish the same. The landlord, in defending his property, killed one of the assailants; but this did not prevent their breaking in and rifling the house, before they could be dispersed. However, divers of the rioters being taken, they were soon after tried; and five of them being condemned, they were executed before the said house.*

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* The large estates of the earl of Derwentwater were subsequently appropriated to the support of Greenwich Hospital.

† Brayley, i. 484.

Soon afterwards, the public peace was again disturbed by the Spitalfields weavers, who, finding their business affected by the preference given to the wear of foreign calicoes, tumultuously paraded the streets, and destroyed the obnoxious gown of every female they met, either by throwing over it corrosive liquids, or brutally tearing it from the back of the wearer. The attempts made to check these outrages by the police were little regarded, till the more daring rioters were fired upon, and several of them killed and wounded; others were committed to prison, where the ravages of a jail fever visited their imprudence by death.

In June, 1717, the trial of the earl of Oxford was commenced in Westminster-hall; but a dispute, on the very first day, between the lords and the commons, respecting the mode of procedure, led to the acquittal of the earl on the 1st of July: the commons declining to go on in the way prescribed by the peers. Two days afterwards, the earl re-assumed his place in the upper house. In March, 1718, a youth, named James Shepherd, was executed at Tyburn, for conspiring to assassinate the king; an act which he persisted in considering as meritorious to the very last; he suffered with great resolution.

The year 1720 will be ever famous in the annals of London, from the destructive system of speculation and fraud, which history has denominated the South Sea Bubble; and which so completely infatuated the people, that they became the dupes of the most barefaced impositions. The notorious Mississippi scheme of a Scotchman, named John Law, by which the French nation was nearly ruined in the course of this and the preceding year, was the undoubted prototype of the many base projects that were now afloat to deceive the credulous multitude, and which eventually proved the bane of thousands.

The origin of the South Sea Bubble, Mr. Brayley says, may be traced to an exclusive trade which the company possessed with the Spanish colonies, and which trade had been rendered extremely lucrative by the arts of smuggling. This caused a considerable increase in the price of South Sea stock; and the directors, encouraged by the prevalent spirit of avaricious enterprise, proposed to the government to take into their fund all the debts of the nation incurred before the year 1716, under the plausible pretext of lowering the interest, and rendering the capital redeemable by parliament, in a shorter time than could be then anticipated. The amount of the debts comprehended in this scheme was 31,664,551l. 1s. 1¼d.; for the liberty of adding the whole of which to their capital stock, they offered to pay to the public use the immense sum of 7,723,809l. This bait was too tempting to be refused; the plan received the sanction of parliament, and the directors were empowered to raise the ready money necessary for so great an undertaking, 'by opening books of subscription, and granting annuities, to such public creditors as were willing to exchange the security of the crown for that of the South Sea company, with the advantage of sharing in the emoluments that might arise from their commerce.'

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* Maitland's London, i. 521.

Before the bill had received the royal assent, which was given on the 7th of April, so much had the public mind been impressed with the idea of rapid gain, that the company's stock rose to 319*l.* per cent.; during the same month it advanced to 400*l.* per cent. and by the 25th of May, it had increased to 550*l.* per cent. This amazing rise was partly in consequence of a report which had been industriously circulated by sir John Blount, the chief projector of the scheme, that it was intended 'to exchange Minorca and Gibraltar for some places in Peru, by which the company's trade to the South Seas would be vastly increased;' and partly, by the great advantages offered by the directors to all persons subscribing to their stock.

No further inducements, however, were now requisite. The delusion was attaining its zenith, and people of every rank, age, and sex, were eagerly crowding to partake of what they fondly hoped would prove a golden banquet. Even the more considerate classes of the community, those who had laughed at the folly and weakness of the first adventurers, were no longer able to resist the dreams of such an easy acquisition of affluence as the bubble afforded. By the 2nd of June, the South Sea stock had advanced to 890*l.* per cent.; and on the eighteenth the directors opened fresh books for a subscription of 4,000,000*l.* at 1,000*l.* per cent.: and such was the popular phrenzy, that before the expiration of the month, the subscription was at 200*l.* per cent. premium, and the price of stock at nearly 1,100*l.*

About this time the Mississippi scheme was entirely broken up, and Law, its infamous projector, execrated by all France, was forced to secure his safety by flight.* This seems to have made some little impression on the buyers of South Sea stock; and during the month of July, the price fluctuated from 1,000*l.* per cent. to 900*l.* Yet, by the contrivance of the directors in opening a fourth money subscription at 1,000*l.* per cent. in August, the stock for a short time bore a premium on that price of 40*l.* per cent. The alarm had, however, been given: it had been whispered, that the directors and their particular friends had disposed of their own stock while the price was at the highest, and all confidence in the stability of their credit was now destroyed. The confusion became general; every one was willing to sell, but no purchasers could be found, except at a vast reduction. Distraction and dismay spread through the whole city. In the second week of September the South Sea stock had fallen to 550*l.*; by the nineteenth it was reduced to 400*l.*, and by the first of October to 370*l.* Within five days afterwards it was as low as 180*l.*, and a short time after that was reduced to 86*l.* per cent.; a price, probably, which nearly approached to its true value.

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* He was afterwards (in October, 1721,) brought to England by admiral sir John Norris; and having contrived to secure a full sufficiency of Mississippi plunder, and to obtain his pardon for the murder of Beau Wilson about twenty-seven years before, when he made his escape from Newgate after conviction, he took a large house near Hanover square, and to the surprize of the honest, was admitted to associate with persons of the first rank and *presumed* respectability.

The destruction to public and private credit thus produced was excessive. All trade was at a stand; and many of the most respectable merchants, goldsmiths, and bankers of London, who had unwisely lent large sums to the company, were obliged to shut up their shops and abscond. Whole families were beggared together, and bankruptcies spread through every quarter. Numbers quitted the kingdom, never to return; and many, unable to bear the stings of remorse and poverty, which their own inconsiderateness had produced, terminated their woes by suicide.*

The affairs of the South Sea company were soon afterwards investigated by parliament; and the villainous knavery of the directors was so apparent, that the greater part of their estates was confiscated for the benefit of those whom their chicanery had ruined. The sum thus obtained, amounted to 2,014,000l., though an allowance was made to each director, in proportion to his greater or less concern in the iniquitous proceedings by which such numbers had suffered.†

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* In one of the periodical papers of the time, occurs this passage; "Exchange Alley sounds no longer of thousands got in an instant; but, on the contrary, all corners of the town are filled with the groans of the afflicted; and they who lately rode in great state to that famous mart of money, now condescend to walk the streets on foot, and instead of adding to their equipages, have at once lost their estates: and even those of the trading rank, who talked loudly of retiring into the country, purchasing estates, there building fine houses, and in every thing imitating their betters, are now become bankrupts, and have by necessity shut up their shops, because they could not keep them open any longer."

† How greatly the directors had enriched themselves may be seen from the following extract taken from the total of the value of their estates, as given upon oath:—

Directors,	Value of Estates.			Allowed for Subsistence	Amount of Fine		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	£.	s.	d.
Sir Theodore Janssen	243,244	3	11	50,000	193,244	3	11
Sir John Fellows	243,096	0	6	10,000	233,096	0	6
Sir John Blount	183,349	10	8¾	5,000	178,349	10	8¾
Mr. Chester	140,372	15	6	10,000	130,372	15	6
Mr. Read	117,297	16	0	10,000	107.297	16	0
Mr. Surman	112,321	10	0	5,000	107,321	10	0
Mr. Gibbon	106,543	5	6	10,000	96,543	5	6
Sir Lamb. Blackwell	83,529	17	11	15,000	68,529	17	11

During the inquiry before the house of commons, it was ascertained, that several members of the government were implicated in the guilt of this transaction; and John Aislabie, esq. who had recently resigned his situation as chancellor of the exchequer, was in March, 1721, expelled the house, and committed to the Tower, for having 'promoted the South Sea scheme with a view to his own exorbitant profit, and combined with the directors in their pernicious practices to the ruin of trade and public credit.' The earl of Sunderland, first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Stanhope, one of the secretaries, who were also charged with participation, had the good fortune to obtain majorities of the house in their favour. James Craggs, esq. jun., secretary of state, and his father, the postmaster-general, both of whom had been accused, died within a month of each other, before their conduct could be investigated; but all the property of the latter, (acquired after a certain date,) who was voted a "notorious accomplice," was ordered to be sequestered for the relief of the sufferers: the chief part of Aislabie's fortune was also seized for the like purpose.

During the continuance of the infatuation which the splendid delusions of the South Sea Bubble had inspired into all classes of society, many other visionary projects were set on float by speculators, gamblers, and sharpers; and even chartered companies of established credit and good fame, induced by the flattering prospect of immense wealth which the intoxicated credulity of the multitude seemed to promise, lent their countenance to schemes of impossible accomplishment. The popular phrenzy was so great, that subscriptions were made to the most absurd plans, without any other consideration of eventual consequence than that of gain; and the humourist who advertised proposals for raising a subscription of 2,000,000l. for the purpose of "melting down saw-dust and chips, and casting them into clean deal boards, without cracks or knots!" can hardly be said to have caricatured the undisguised chicanery of many of the schemes by which the avaricious and inconsiderate were content to be gulled. Nearly two hundred subscription projects were on foot at the same time; and in the mania of the day, there was scarcely one of them but what bore a great premium even upon its lowest shares. The intervention of government, conjoined with the awakened reflections of the people, at length put a period to the whole system of fraudulent speculation; yet, notwithstanding the exertions of the parliament, the shock had been so great, and the ruin so extensive, that it was a considerable time before public credit could be restored, or trade revived.*

The companies which had been most successful in practising the same delusive arts as the South-sea projectors, were those called the 'York Buildings,' the 'Lustring,' the 'English Copper,' and the 'Welch Copper and Lead.' The shares of the first had advanced from 10l. to 305l.; of the second, from 5l. 2s. 6d. to 105l.; of the third from 5l. to 105l.; and of the last, from 4l. 2s. 6d. to 95l. The attorney-general was subsequently expressly ordered by the lords justices to bring writs of *scire facias* against the patents of all the above companies.

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* Brayley's Hist. of Lond. i, 491.

During the height of this speculation mania, prospectusses of the following joint-stock companies were issued; some of them are evidently in ridicule of the stock-jobbing system:—

A petition of several persons, praying letters patents for carrying on a fishing trade, by the name of the grand fishery of Great Britain.
Ditto, of the royal fishery of England.
Ditto, for a national fishery.
Ditto, for a whale fishery to Greenland.
Ditto, for a whale fishery to Greenland and Davis's straights.
Ditto, for a Greenland trade.
Ditto, for buying or building ships to let or freight.
Ditto, for sowing hemp and flax.
Ditto, for making of sail-cloth.
Ditto, for raising madder for the use of dyers.
Ditto, for borrowing of money, and purchasing of lands, for making of sail-cloth and fine holland.
Ditto, to confirm a patent for making linen and sail-cloth, with an additional power to carry on the cotton and silk manufactures.
Ditto, to raise a stock for a general assurance from fire.
Ditto, for a general assurance from losses by fire.
Ditto, for carrying on a trade to Harborough, in the electorate of Brunswick.
Ditto, for importing of timber from Germany.
Ditto, for carrying on a salt-work.
Ditto, for making snuff in Virginia.

Besides the above-named bubbles, the under-mentioned were carried on without ever applying for patents or charters:—

The grand American fishery.
Ditto, the British alum-works.
Ditto, Sancta Cruz settlement.
Ditto, Westley's actions.
Ditto, Blanco and Sal society.
Ditto, Tortuga settlement.
Ditto, the importation of beaver fur.
Ditto, Bottomry society.
Ditto, for inoffensively emptying bog-houses.
Ditto, for supplying London with sea-coals.
Ditto, for the cloathing trade, &c.
Ditto, for supplying London with cattle.

Ditto, for breeding and feeding of cattle.
Ditto, for insuring and improving children's fortunes.
Ditto, for improving certain manufactures.
Ditto, for entering and loading goods.
Ditto, for erecting necessary-houses in the north of England and Scotland.
Ditto, for furnishing London with hay.
Ditto, for purchasing lands to build on.
Ditto, for lending money on interest.
Ditto, for purchasing lead mines.
Ditto, for dealing in lace, hollands, &c.
Ditto, for purchasing fenny lands.
Ditto, for raising hemp and flax.
Ditto, for manuring of land.
Ditto, for drying malt by hot air.
Ditto, for restoring Morison's haven.
Ditto, for buying naval stores.
Ditto, for paying pensions to widows.
Ditto, for trading to the river Oroonoko.
Ditto, for making pasteboards.
Ditto, for improving the paper manufacture.
Ditto, Colchester bays.
Ditto, the ballast society.
Ditto, Bahama islands,
Ditto, for lending money on bottomry.
Ditto, for a grand dispensary.
Ditto, for improving a royalty in Essex.
Ditto, for a royal fishery.
Ditto, the fish-pool.
Ditto, for draining fens.
Ditto, for making glass bottles.
Ditto, for making looking-glass.
Ditto, globe permits.
Ditto, for building and rebuilding houses.
Ditto, for encouraging the breed of horses.
Ditto, for a foundling-hospital.
Ditto, for discovering gold mines.
Ditto, for importing Swedish iron.
Ditto, an assurance against thieves.
Ditto, for improving of land in Great Britain.
Ditto, for trading in hair.
Ditto, for loan offices.
Ditto, for sinking pits and melting lead.
Ditto, for insuring masters and mistresses from losses by servants.
Ditto, for dealing in hops.
Ditto, for lending money on government security.
Ditto, Puckle's machine for making muslin.

Ditto, for importing pitch and tar from North Britain.
Ditto, for curing the grand pox.
Ditto, Nova Britannia society.
Ditto, for making rape-oil.
Ditto, for a corn trade.
Ditto, for Irish sail-cloth.
Ditto, for an Arcadian colony.
Ditto, for a coal trade from Newcastle.
Ditto, for making china-ware.
Ditto, for furnishing funerals,
Ditto, Orkney Islands fishery.
Ditto, for a coral fishery.
Ditto, for a flying engine.
Ditto, for improving gardens.
Ditto, for freeholders.
Ditto, for making sail-cloth.
Ditto, for importing Holland and lace.
Ditto, for insuring of horses.
Ditto, for feeding hogs.
Ditto, for bleaching of hair.
Ditto, for making iron and steel.
Ditto, for making iron with pit coals.
Ditto, for improving land in Flintshire.
Ditto, for buying and selling estates.
Ditto, for purchasing and letting lands.
Ditto, for trading in iron and steel manufactures.
Ditto, national permits.
Ditto, for a public fishery.
Ditto, an insurance on lives.
Ditto, for improving malt liquors.
Ditto, for supplying London with all sorts of provisions
Ditto, for making paste-boards and packing-paper.
Ditto, for purchasing lands in Pensilvania.
Ditto, for curing the gout and stone.
Ditto, for making oil of poppies.
Ditto, for transmuting quicksilver into a malleable metal.
Ditto, for erecting salt-pans in Holy Island.
Ditto, for improving the making of soap.
Ditto, for improving the silk manufacture.
Ditto, for bleaching coarse sugars.
Ditto, for making of stockings.
Ditto, for improving tin mines in Cornwall.
Ditto, for importing and exporting tobacco to Sweden.
Ditto, for curing tobacco.
Ditto, for a woollen manufacture in the north of England.
Ditto, for furnishing merchants with watches.
Ditto, for an insurance against the pox.

Ditto, for an air-pump for the brain.
Ditto, for an insurance against divorces.
Ditto, for making butter from beech trees.
Ditto, for making raddish oil.
Ditto, for importing of oils.
Ditto, for paving London streets.
Ditto, for making Manchester stuffs.
Ditto, for extracting silver from lead.
Ditto, for boiling rock salt.
Ditto, for making salt petre.
Ditto, for erecting turnpikes.
Ditto, for improving tillage.
Ditto, for importing timber from Wales.
Ditto, a water-engine to supply Deal with water.
Ditto, for importing walnut-tree from Virginia.
Ditto, for a perpetual motion.
Ditto, for an engine to remove the South Sea-house into Moorfields.
Ditto, for assuring of maidenheads.
Ditto, for making deal boards of sawdust.
Ditto, for making the river Douglas navigable.
Ditto, river Thanet.
Ditto, for insuring seamen's wages.
Ditto, for making Joppa soap.
Ditto, for fitting out ships against pirates.
Ditto, for meliorating of oil.
Ditto, discounting seamen's tickets.
Ditto, for making sail and packing-cloth in Ireland.
Ditto, Temple-Mills.
Ditto, for supplying Liverpool with fresh water.
Ditto, for exporting woollen manufacture, and importing brass.
Ditto, for japanning of shoes.
Ditto, a scheme to learn wise men to cast nativities.
Ditto, for trading in Spanish padlocks.

Total of both, 156.

Besides these bubbles, innumerable were those that perished in embryo; however, the sums intended to be raised by the abovenamed airy projects, amounted to about three hundred millions of pounds; yet the lowest of the shares of any of them advanced above cent. per cent.; most above four hundred per cent. and some to twenty times the price of the subscription. Which, together with the imaginary wealth of the beforementioned companies, amounted to about seven hundred million of pounds, which is probably more than all the circulating cash upon the earth amounts to.

On the 10th of March, 1722, the parliament, which had betrayed the liberties of Britain, by passing the Septennial Act, in treacherous violation of the trust reposed in it by the people, was dissolved by proclamation. This event excited the most lively joy throughout the metropolis; and the ringing of bells, bonfires, and illuminations, expressed the general prevalence of the popular feeling.

On the 9th of May, a proclamation was issued for enforcing the laws against papists and nonjurors, and for expelling all the former to the distance of ten miles from the metropolis.

The government having resolved to take all the precautions imaginable for rendering abortive the designs of conspirators, orders were sent by the privy council to the several lieutenancies within the bill of mortality, to take an account of the number of horses within their several jurisdictions; the returns thereof were as follow:

The returns of the number of horses made by the several officers of the militia of the City of London within their respective beats, on the 22d of May, anno 1722.

Blue regiment.	Coach horses.	Saddle horses.	Draught horses.
By sir Gilbert Heathcote, knight and alderman, col.	22	12	0
By Samuel Westal, lieut.-colonel	12	7	5
By John Wicks, major	2	17	0
By William Brind, first captain	0	35	132
By James Innocent, second captain	23	29	117
By Hugh Winchworth, third captain	11	33	27
By Joseph Edwards, fourth captain	10	45	28
By Joseph Sperinck, fifth captain	10	19	23
Number total	90	197	332
Red regiment.			
By sir Samuel Stainer, knt. and alderman, colonel	10	18	0
By James Porten, lieut.-col.	80	66	18
By Edward Sedley, major	0	22	0
By William Beale, first captain	39	49	15
By Francis Smart, second captain	30	16	0
By John Williams, third captain	6	89	0
By sir John Sedley, bart. fourth captain	35	22	0
By William Lewis, fifth captain	4	16	14
Number total	204	298	47

Green regiment.

	Coach horses	Saddle horses.	Draught horses.
By sir William Humfreys, bart, and alderman, col.	4	36	4
By Robert Croshaw, lieut.-col.	2	0	1
By Christopher Parkinson, major	47	252	0
By Ralph Snow, first captain	30	9	0
By Oliver Combes, second captain	37	29	72
By John Scrimshire, third captain	65	52	119
By George Stray, fourth captain	17	122	56
By Henry Tame, fifth captain	24	155	8
Number total	226	655	260

Yellow regiment.

	Coach horses	Saddle horses.	Draught horses.
By sir Charles Peers, knt. and alderman, colonel.	4	9	0
By sir Peter Eaton, knt. lieut.-col.	8	53	46
By Thomas Gilbert, major	24	9	24
By Alexander Garret, first captain	21	142	21
By Benjamin Hodges, second captain	61	111	16
By John Bassandine, third captain	0	32	19
By Nicholas Faulcon, fourth captain	2	16	0
By John Johnson, fifth captain	25	37	56
Number total	145	409	180

Orange regiment.

	Coach horses	Saddle horses.	Draught horses.
By sir Gerard Conyers, knt. and alderman, colonel	26	103	74
By James Seamer, lieut.-col	63	21	68
By George Jenkins, major	20	74	5
By George Jenkins, sen. first captain	4	6	0
By Thomas Cartwright, second captain	12	18	12
By Joseph Bawler, third captain	71	146	94
By William Saunders, fourth captain	33	7	0
By Samuel Saunders, fifth captain	0	24	3
Number total	229	399	256

White regiment.

	Coach horses	Saddle horses.	Draught horses.
By sir John Eyles, bart. and alderman, colonel	7	2	0
By John Shorey, lieut.-col.	87	29	0
By Noah de la Fountain, major	2	1	0
By Peregrine Phillips, first captain	61	140	4
By Seth Adams, second captain	47	158	49

	Coach horses.	Saddle horses.	Draught horses.
By William Bell, third captain	0	36	24
By William Cowley, fourth captain	117	152	20
By George Gerard, fifth captain	122	113	10
Number total	443	631	107

The numbers of the several sorts of horses, as returned by the officers of the above six regiments, are, coach-horses, 1337; saddle-horses, 2589; draught-horses, 1182. Total, 5108.

The returns made by the officers of the two regiments of Westminster, and that part of Middlesex within the bill of mortality, May 29, 1722; *but undistinguished in respect to their use.*

Red regiment of Westminster.

	Horses.
By Robert Gardiner, esq., col.	53
By William Gore, lieut.-col.	379
By Joseph Watts, major	1456
By William Hill, first captain	221
By Henry Howard, second captain	753
By Daniel King, third captain	119
By Charles Maddox, fourth captain	355
By John Rusden, fifth captain	326
By Miles Harper, sixth captain	432
By Thomas Trew, seventh captain	1043
By John West, eighth captain	111
By Samuel Wickell, ninth captain	578
Number total	5817

Blue regiment within the bill of mortality.

By Thomas Medlycott, esq. colonel	447
By John Ellis, esq. lieutenant-colonel	592
By Thomas Ward, major	204
By Samuel Hawkins, first captain	214
By Valentine Hilder, second captain	326
By William Smart, third captain	463
By John Hawkins, fourth captain	614
By William Henn, fifth captain	635

	Horses.
By Robert Riggs, sixth captain - -	201
Number total	3696
Number total by the officers of both regiments	9513

The returns made by the two regiments of the Tower hamlets, on the 21st of May, 1722. But the horses, like those of Westminster, &c. undistinguished in respect to their use.

First regiment.

	Horses
By the right honourable the earl of Carlisle, col. -	309
By Peter Lekeux, esq. lieutenant colonel - -	140
By —— Hardwick, major - - - -	610
By Thomas Taylor, first captain - - -	82
By Raphell Dubois, second captain - - -	58
By David Cooper, third captain - - -	116
By John Lote, fourth captain - - - -	234
By James Guenin, fifth captain - - -	111
Number total	1660

Second regiment.

By sir Isaac Tillard, knight, colonel - - -	315
By Doyly Mitchel, esq. lieutenant-colonel - -	92
By Thomas Exlebee, major - - -	60
By Charles Kipling, first captain - - -	189
By Daniel Whitehurst, second captain - - -	99
By Thomas Jones, third captain - - -	146
By Tobias Hunt, fourth captain - - -	131
By Thomas Stibbs, fifth captain - - - -	288
Number total	1320
Number total by the officers of both regiments	2980

There being then no account taken of the number of horses in Southwark, nor any other part on that side the river Thames, within the bill of mortality, I shall therefore compute the horses in those parts, (which I imagine I may safely do) at the same number with that of the Tower-hamlets, viz. two thousand nine hundred and eighty; which makes the number total of all the horses within the bill of mortality, amount to twenty thousand five hundred and eighty-one. But being told by the worthy lieutenant-colonel Ellis, that by the careless omissions of the officers belonging to his own blue regiment (which he soon after discovered) of Middlesex, within the bill of mortality, the number is very defective, it gives room to suspect that the other accounts are in the same condition; if so, it is probable the defects may amount to some thousands; however, by a moderate computation, I shall only reckon them at a tenth; which, added to the above number, will make the whole amount to twenty-thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine.*

In July, captain Dennis Kelly was committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason; and in August, Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, Christopher Layer, esq. Charles, earl of Orrery, and William, lord North and Grey, were also imprisoned in the same fortress for the like crime. In October, the Habeas Corpus act was suspended, and the duke of Norfolk and George Kelly were sent to the Tower on suspicion of their having been concerned in the conspiracy. Christopher Layer, the only person whom the ministry thought expedient to subject to any thing like a regular trial, was arraigned in the court of King's Bench for exciting his majesty's subjects to take up arms, and drawing up a plan for surprising the Tower and Bank, and seizing the king, prince of Wales, lord Cadogan, and others of the nobility. On these charges, though by no means well substantiated, he was condemned to die, and six months after conviction, he was executed at Tyburn. The bishop of Rochester, George Kelly, and John Plunket, the latter of whom had been accused as a principal agent in the conspiracy, and committed to the Tower in 1723, were proceeded against by bills of pains and penalties; the bishop was adjudged to be deprived of all his offices and ecclesiastical dignities, and to be banished for life; Kelly and Plunket were sentenced to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure. The other persons who had been sent to the Tower were subsequently admitted to bail under an order of council.

The vast increase of buildings in the western suburb of London requiring a greater supply of fresh water than the existing works could furnish, an act of parliament was passed in this year, authorising a newly-erected company, called the Chelsea water-company, to dig basons, reservoirs, &c. for the better supply of the city and liberties of Westminster, and parts adjacent, with water.

Various disputes having arisen among the citizens about party-walls and water spouts, application was made to parliament to put an end to these contentions, by whom it was enacted, that if any person refused or neglected to build his share of a party-wall, after due notice given him, his next neighbour may build it for him, and oblige the person so neglecting, to pay the charges of rebuilding it. And it was further enacted, that the water, falling from the tops of houses, balconies, and pent-houses, shall be conveyed into channels or kennels, by pipes in the front or sides of the house, under the penalty of twenty pounds.

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* Maitland, i. 534.

The election of lord mayor for the city of London this year coming on, as usual, at the common-hall, on the 29th of September, sir Gerard Conyers and sir Peter Delme, gentlemen, both of great fortune and merit, and also the two aldermen next the chair, were put in nomination, and declared to have the majority of hands. But a poll was demanded, and granted, for sir George Mertins and sir Francis Forbes: which began on the 1st of October, and ended on the 3rd. And next day, the sheriffs declared that they had cast up the poll, and that the majority of votes had fallen upon sir Gerard Conyers, and sir Peter Delme; who, being returned to the court of aldermen, they made choice of the former; which, in all probability, brought on the following application to parliament.

On the 14th of December, 1724, many citizens of London petitioned the house of commons, setting forth several grievances they laboured under in the said city, and praying, " That for promoting the welfare, for preserving the liberties, the peace and tranquillity of the said city, and for settling elections in the said city, on a just and lasting foundation, the house would take the premises into consideration, and give the petitioners such relief as the house should think fit." Whereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in, for regulating elections in the city of London, and for preserving the peace, good order, and government of the said city.

This bill created a great ferment in the city, and was strongly opposed in the house of commons by three of the city representatives, who received the thanks of the court of common-council for their strenuous endeavours to prevent it from passing into a law.

On the 24th of March, printed papers were dispersed, inviting the citizens to assemble at Guildhall the next day, at five o'clock in the afternoon, to consider the merits of the bill; but the lord mayor and aldermen, resenting this measure as a violation of their authority, ordered the gates of the hall to be shut as soon as the business of the common-council, which had been called on the occasion, should be finished. The lord mayor also sent information of what had passed, to the ministry; upon which, the guards at St. James's, Leicester-house, and Somerset-house, were doubled, and such other precautions were taken as kept all things quiet; the heads of the bill were also printed, that the citizens might be better informed of the law intended to be passed.

As soon as the citizens knew the contents of it, and that it was sent up to the house of lords for their determination, a great numver of them petitioned the house against it, as being injurious to their liberties. After the bill was read a second time, it was proposed by their lordships to ask the opinions of the judges, " whether this bill affects any of the prescriptions, privileges, customs, and liberties of the said city of London, restored to them, or preserved by the act passed in the second year of king William and queen

Mary, for reversing the judgment on the *quo warranto* against the city of London, and for restoring the said city to its ancient rights and privileges."

Various debates arising thereupon, the question was put, "whether the judges shall deliver their opinions upon the said proposed question?" This was at length determined in the negative, in consequence of which the bill passed into a law; but the fifteenth clause, by which a negative in passing acts of common-council was given to the lord mayor and aldermen, was afterwards repealed.

A treaty of peace having been concluded between the emperor of Germany and the king of Spain, very disadvantageous to the rights and privileges of Great Britain, and calculated to destroy the chief branches of the British trade, and to favour the pretender, the citizens of London on this occasion presented an address to the king, containing the warmest professions of attachment to his person and government, and the strongest assurances of their support against the designs of their common enemies. His majesty not only returned them his hearty thanks for this additional mark of their affection, but also entertained the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council in a very sumptuous manner at dinner in his palace at St. James's, attended by the principal ministers of state, and a great number of the nobility.

The king died at Osnaburgh, in Germany, the 11th of June, 1727.

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CHAPTER II.

History of London during the reign of George the Second.

On the demise of George I. his only son and royal highness George, prince of Wales, ascended the throne, by the name of king George II. His majesty was attended at his palace of Leicester-house, on the 16th of June, by the lord mayor and aldermen of this city; when sir William Thompson, the recorder, complimented his majesty as followeth:—

"May it please your majesty,

"The court of lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London most humbly entreat your majesty's permission to declare their concern for the decease of their late sovereign, and to congratulate your majesty upon your accession to the imperial crown of these realms.

"When they call to mind that intrepid valour with which your majesty early distinguished yourself in defence of the protestant religion and liberty of Europe; when they remember that mildness and prudence with which your majesty conducted the reins of government, when you was regent of these kingdoms, how in that short space of time your majesty obtained the hearts and affections of the people; when they consider those inherent princely virtues, which have rendered your majesty truly illustrious; these pleasing and comfortable reflections (with all their expectations agreeably confirmed by your most gracious declaration) yield the utmost joy and satisfaction to these your majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects; it gives them a firm assurance, that your majesty will repair to them the loss of your royal predecessor, and be an indulgent father to your people; that your majesty will protect them in the enjoyment of their religion, their laws and liberties, and take delight in promoting their welfare and prosperity.

"On their part, they humbly beg leave to offer their most ardent wishes for your majesty's health and long life; and your majesty may depend upon the most sincere and hearty endeavours in their sphere, for the support of your majesty and government; that they will be vigilant to confirm and establish the zeal and affections of your majesty's subjects, and do every thing in their power, that your majesty's reign may be prosperous and happy."

To which his majesty was graciously pleased to make this answer:—

"I thank you for the early marks of zeal and affection you have given me on this occasion."

They afterwards had the honour of waiting upon the queen, whom the recorder likewise complimented as follows:—

"May it please your majesty,

"The court of lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London most humbly beg leave to express their concern for the decease of their late sovereign, and their congratulations upon the accession to the imperial crown of these realms. It is with great satisfaction they observe, that Providence bestows a crown on your majesty, instead of that you was pleased to refuse for the sake of truth and religion. And they presume to be assured, that it will be chiefly agreeable to your majesty, as it will increase your power of doing good.

"They are sensible that they have already many obligations to your majesty, more especially for your care of your royal offspring, which fills even the most distant views with an agreeable prospect of felicity. They beg leave to wish your majesty health and long life; that you may be a comfort and delight to his majesty, and have the pleasure of being the author of many blessings to his people."

At a court of common council, held at Guildhall on the sixth of October, it was unanimously resolved to invite their majesties, his royal highness the duke, and the three eldest princesses to dinner at Guildhall, on the approaching lord mayor's day; pursuant to which, the lord mayor elect, sheriffs, and recorder, were ordered to attend their majesties, to know their royal pleasure; at the same time a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners were appointed to attend his majesty, to desire leave to put up his majesty's and his royal consort's pictures in Guildhall; upon both which accounts his majesty being attended, he was graciously pleased to accept of the former, and comply with the latter; report whereof being made the next day in common council, a committee of eight aldermen and sixteen commoners were appointed to superintend the entertainment to be provided for their majesties. And the sheriffs having invited the duke and the princesses, their majesties, accompanied by the latter, and attended by the great officers of state, with a numerous train of the nobility, and all the foreign ministers, came into the city, and in a balcony in Cheapside, the usual place of standing, beheld the pompous procession pass; whereupon their majesties were conducted to Guildhall, at the entrance whereof the lord mayor, kneeling, presented the city sword to the king, who graciously returning the same, it was by his lordship carried before their majesties to the council chamber, where the recorder complimented his majesty in the name of the citizens, as followeth:

"May it please your majesty,

"The lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of this city beg leave to offer their most humble acknowledgments for this great honour to the city, by the presence of your majesty, your royal consort, the princess royal, and her royal highness; their joy is inexpressible, to behold their sovereign condescending to accept their goodwill and affections, and in the most engaging manner, vouchsafing here to receive their homage and duty.

"This day will ever be remembered by them, with the highest satisfaction; this happy day, which gave birth to their most gracious king, who is pleased thus to honour them, and who protects them in the enjoyments of all their rights and privileges; a prince, who takes pleasure in promoting their happiness, and who thinks it gives the truest lustre to his crown, to preserve the religion, the laws, and liberties of his people.

"Fortunate is their present condition, and delightful is their prospect, while they have in view your majesty, their most gracious and justly admired queen, and the illustrious branches of your royal family.

"Permit, sire, these your majesty's most faithful subjects, to take this opportunity of assuring your majesty of their unalterable attachment to your royal person, and the warmest zeal for the support of your government.

"The best, the only security of our excellent constitution in church and state, and of every thing which is dear and valuable to Englishmen. Gratitude and interest make these the unanimous sentiments of this your majesty's most loyal and dutiful city of London."

From the council chamber their majesties (preceded by the lord mayor carrying the city sword) and the princesses, went to the hustings, where they were most sumptuously entertained, the ladies of the bed-chamber having the honour to dine at the royal table, while other tables were provided below in the hall for the nobility, foreign ministers, judges, ladies, and other persons of distinction, together with tables for the lord mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen. The illustrious company having seated themselves, and silence commanded, the common crier proclaimed, that his majesty drank to the health of the lord mayor, and prosperity to the city of London and the trade thereof, and that her majesty confirmed the same. Silence being again commanded, proclamation was made, that the lord mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen drank health, long life, and happiness to our most sovereign lord king George. And silence being again commanded, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen, drank health, long life, and happiness to our most gracious queen Caroline, and all the royal family.

After dinner, their majesties, accompanied by the princesses, were graciously pleased to return to the council chamber, and thence to the long gallery, where they honoured the ball with their presence till eleven o'clock. On this occasion his majesty was graciously pleased to order the sum of one thousand pounds to be paid to the sheriffs, for the relief and discharge of poor insolvent prisoners.

Having mentioned their majesties being magnificently entertained by the city in Guildhall, I shall, for the satisfaction of the reader, subjoin an account of the entertainment, as recorded in the chamber of London.

For the accommodation of the illustrious company, fifteen tables were erected in the said hall, at the first whereof, upon the hustings, sat their majesties, the princesses, and the ladies of the bed-chamber; which, together with the other tables, were severally served with the following number of dishes:—

	Dishes.
The royal table - - -	- 279
One ditto, for the nobility - - -	- 144
One ditto, for the foreign ministers - -	- 144
One ditto, for the lord mayor and aldermen -	- 132
Four ditto, for the common councilmen - -	- 128
One ditto, for the judges and serjeants - -	- 36
One ditto, in the old council chamber for guests -	- 36
One ditto, in the mayor's court, for the lady mayoress and aldermens ladies - - -	- 48

	Dishes.
Two ditto, in the mayor's court, for ladies	76
Two ditto, in the orphan's court, for ladies	52
Sum total	1,075

Besides the above-mentioned tables, there were divers others at night, for the entertainment of guests, the common serjeant, gentlemen belonging to the lord chancellor and judges, gentlemen of the ewery, the sword-bearer, &c.

The several Sorts and Quantities of Wine ordered for this Entertainment, viz.

	Doz.	Bot.
Preniach	20	1
Champaigne	20	1
Burgundy	12	0
Claret	167	1
Malmsey and Madeira	10	0
An Auln, or Awme of Mosell	13	4
Red port	42	0
White port	21	6
Canary	5	8
Old Hock	4	0
Number total	315	9

An Account of the several Sums of Money paid on account of this Royal Banquet.

	£	s.
To the king's cook for his assistance	10	10
To Leonard Pead and Bowler Miller, the cooks	1,100	0
To Mr. Page, the confectioner	250	0
To divers persons for wine (besides what was returned)	651	0
To Mr. Colt, for knots and cockades	42	0
To Mess. Rite and Smith, for work	21	0
To Joseph Thompson, for work at Guildhall	68	0
To Samuel Bick, for wax candles	129	3
To Mr. Sedgwick, for lighting Guildhall-yard	22	0
To Mr. Claypole, the butler, for napkins, knives, forks, &c.	240	0
To Mess. Myngay and Tomlinson, for cloth	24	10
To Eleanor Rogers, for gloves	8	2
To Elizabeth Biddle and company, for gold fringe	94	7
To Edward Colt, for gold favours	52	13
To Mr. Remembrancer, for attendance	26	12
To Elizabeth Charles, for entertaining the horse-grenadiers	25	0

	£.	s.
To James Nelson, for entertaining the horse-guards	30	0
To John Parker, for entertaining his majesty's coaches	9	5
To the clerks of the chamber, for their trouble in searching for precedents	10	10
To John Stuart for stationery ware	9	0
To Mr. Fisher, for entertaining the yeomen of the Compter, and officers of the guards	16	9
To Samuel Bennet, on account of the wine-cellar	10	10
To Mr. West, clerk to the committee	105	0
To James Brown, for work at Guildhall	107	16
To Ann Leigh, for entertaining his majesty's coaches	14	0
To Richard Smith for entertaining the yeomen of the guard	23	0
To John Shirley, for entertaining the band of gentlemen pensioners	10	0
To Mr. Ayley, for entertaining the sheriffs yeomen	4	10
To Mrs. Berkley, for entertaining the serjeants of the Poultry Compter	4	10
To Mr. Cordwell, for work done in and about Guildhall	590	0
To Mr. Cleve, for the use of pewter	132	0
To John Robins, for work done in and about Guildhall	74	0
To the city music	11	1
To George Smith, for disbursements and work	20	19
To Mr. Holley, for entertaining the committee, and officers of the horse-guards and horse-grenadiers	20	7
To Mr. Burscough, for entertaining the committee	4	8
To Edward Meakin, for entertaining the committee	5	9
To Mr. Blackwell, as a gratuity for the artillery-company	20	0
To Mr. Robinson, for attending the committee	2	2
To Mr. Turner, for extraordinary attendance of serjeants of the chamber	4	10
To Isaac Fryer, for glazier's work in Guildhall	8	14
To the marshal's men, for attendance	1	10
To Thomas Nash, &c. for upholsterer's work	500	0
To the concert of music	100	0
To Daniel Collyer and Mr. Shaw, yeomen of the chamber, for attendance	4	0
To Robert Leak, for charges at Blackwell-hall	3	0
To Daniel Collyer, the hall-keeper for sundry disbursements	206	15
To ditto's man, for his diligence	5	5
To the clerk to the committee's clerk	2	2
To Mr. Cooper, &c. for coffee, tea, &c.	48	0
To Mr. Walker, for attending the committee	5	5
Sum total of all the disbursements, on account of this royal entertainment	4889	4

The concert of music at this sumptuous banquet consisted of two trumpets, one kettle-drum, four French horns, eighteen violins, two violinchelloes, two double basses, five tenors, seven bassoons, and six hautboys; together forty-seven.

The states general of the United Provinces having sent count Walderen and Mr. Silvius their ambassadors extraordinary to congratulate his majesty upon his happy accession to the crown, they made their public entry into this city on the fourth of March, in a very pompous and magnificent manner.

The streets of this city, and those of Westminster, having for a considerable time been grievously pestered with street-robbers, their audacious villany was got to such a height, that they formed a design to rob the queen in St. Paul's church-yard, as she privately returned from supper in the city, to the palace of St. James's, as confessed by one of the gang, when under sentence of death. But those execrable villains being busily employed in robbing sir Gilbert Heathcote, an alderman of London, on his return in his chariot from the house of commons, her majesty luckily passed them in her coach, without being attacked.

On the 9th of January, 1729, a presentment was made by the grand jury of Westminster, against the notorious orator Henley, who, in his ranting effusions in a room over Newport-market, found means to attract a very considerable share of public attention, by mingling religion with profaneness, theology with the drama, and impudence with scurrility. The orator, however, having prudently obtained a licence under the Act of Toleration, boldly maintained his post, and continued his accustomed mode of lecturing, in open defiance of his enemies.* In the month following, the grand jury of Middlesex made presentments, expressed in the strong language of reprobation, against 'the Geneva shops in and about the city,' by frequenting which her majesty's subjects sustain incredible prejudice, since the constitutions of the labouring people are not only thereby weakened, but utterly destroyed;' against 'the unusual swarms of sturdy and clamorous beggars' which infest 'the streets, and other places, making them terrible as well as uneasy,' and against 'the contriver and carrier-on of masquerades at the king's theatre, in the Haymarket,' 'where, under various disguises, crimes equal to bare-faced impieties are practised, and great sums of money illegally lost, which if not seasonably prevented, will, as it has already very much debauched, in a short time, absolutely ruin his majesty's best subjects.' What effect was produced by these representations does not appear.

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* The spirit and insolence of Henley may be appreciated from an extract from his next advertisement after the presentment of the grand jury had been published in the gazette. " At the Oratory in Newport-market, this evening, will be an oration on Elisha's bears, and the whole criticism and nature of bear hunting, and of bear gardens, to explain the text, and avoid bears, whether the bears in the text were one-and-twenty, (the number of the jury,) and who was to speak for them? and all the bear-play, rough and smooth."

The close of the year 1729 was attended by a great mortality in London, arising, most probably, from the continual rains, and frequent stormy weather, through which cold and fevers became general: the numbers of persons that died within the bills of mortality, in the course of the year, amounted almost to 30,000. During the winter, street robberies were again remarkably prevalent; people became fearful of stirring from their houses after dark, it being a practice of the robbers to knock down, and wound, before they proceeded to rifle their prey.

On the evening of New Year's day, 1730, many lives were lost in London, through a dense fog, which rendered it so obscure, that several persons fell into the Fleet ditch, and others into the Canal, in St. James's Park, by mistaking their way; much damage was also done on the river Thames.

The month of January, 1733, was a very sickly time in London, almost every person being afflicted with head-ach and fever; the number of deaths in the week ending on the thirtieth, was upwards of 1,500.

The year 1738 is distinguished by the strenuous opposition of the citizens of London to a scheme, concerted by the ministry, for introducing a general excise, under pretence of easing the people of various taxes, and promoting the interests of the fair trader. Before the day appointed by the minister for introducing this measure into the house of commons, a court of common council being summoned, they unanimously agreed to recommend it to their representatives, to use their utmost efforts to defeat so pernicious a design; and their reasons were set forth in the following representation, which was delivered to them:—

'This court doth apprehend, from the experience of the laws of excise now in being, that extending those laws to any commodities not yet excised, must necessarily be very prejudicial to trade, both as it will probably diminish the consumption of the commodity to be excised, and subject the fair trader to the frequent and arbitrary visitations of officers, and judicial determination of commissioners, removeable at pleasure, and from whom there is no appeal.

'That the extension of such laws must necessarily increase the number and power of officers, which will be inconsistent with those principles of liberty on which our constitution is founded, and will further deprive the subjects of England of some of those valuable privileges, which have hitherto distinguished them from the neighbouring nations.

'Wherefore, this court doth earnestly recommend it to you, their representatives, to use your utmost diligence in opposing a scheme of this nature, should any such be offered in parliament, in any shape, or however limited in its first appearance; being fully convinced, that an inland duty upon goods now rated at the custom-house, cannot be effectually collected, even with the extension of the powers, or the severest exercise of all the rigours of the present laws of excise.'

When the outline of the proposed measure was stated to the house, and a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill, the city members opposed it with all their abilities, and were powerfully supported by many eminent independent members; but, on the question being put, it was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of sixty-one. The success of the minister did not, however, discourage his opponents, who debated the bill, through every stage, with increasing earnestness. To prevent the contents of the bill from being known, a majority of the house determined that it should not be printed for the use of the members, as is usual: the lord mayor, however, with great difficulty, procured a copy of it, which he laid before a court of common council, summoned to deliberate on the best means to prevent it from being passed; and it was resolved that a petition should be immediately drawn up, and presented to the house, praying to be heard by counsel against it. The petition being presented, and a motion made for granting the prayer of it, another animated debate ensued; and on the division, it was carried in the negative, by 214 against 197.

Notwithstanding this, the powerful opposition of the city, which was supported by several of the principal counties, soon convinced sir Robert Walpole of the impossibility of carrying his point, without endangering the peace of the nation, and his own safety. In consequence of which, the bill, instead of being read a second time, on the 11th of May, as had been appointed, was, upon a motion made by sir Robert, deferred till the 12th of June, a day exceeding the time limited for the continuance of the session; so that the passing of the bill became impracticable, and sir Robert Walpole's scheme, by the firm and steady interposition of the citizens, proved entirely abortive.

The miscarriage of the excise bill was celebrated by public rejoicings throughout the cities of London and Westminster; and the minister who projected it was burnt in effigy.

Many great inconveniences to commerce, and frequent frauds having arisen from stock-jobbing, in the city of London, an act of parliament was passed in 1734, to prevent the infamous practice, by which heavy penalties were laid upon every fictitious bargain, for the sale or purchase of stock.

On the 30th of January, in the same year, a considerable tumult arose in Suffolk-street, Charing Cross, through the thoughtless conduct of some of the youthful nobility and commoners, who at a tavern there, and under the denomination of the Calves-head club, had ordered an entertainment of calves heads; some of which, enwrapped in bloody cloths, they exhibited from the first floor windows to the populace, who had assembled round a large bonfire made in front of the house, into which one of the heads dressed in a napkin cap was at last thrown, with loud huzzas. The mob, notwithstanding many of them had been plentifully regaled with beer and strong liquors, felt the indecency of the frolic so strongly, that they commenced an impetuous attack upon the house, broke all the windows, and destroyed every thing in the interior that came in their way. The imprudent members of the club were all forced to a precipitate flight to save their lives; and the entire building would have been demolished, but for the guards, whose arrival put an end to the disturbance.

In the year 1735, the inhabitants of the precinct of Black-friars claiming a privilege of exemption from the jurisdiction of the city of London, in right of the ancient monastery being dissolved there by king Henry VIII. occasioned the lord mayor and aldermen to ascertain their right thereto; which they did by a trial in the court of King's-bench, on the 10th of July, wherein John Bosworth, Esq. chamberlain of the city of London, was plaintiff, and Daniel Watson, shalloon and drugget-seller, defendant. The action was brought against the latter, for opening a shop in Black-friars, and retailing his goods there, without being a freeman of the city. The counsel for the plaintiff alleged, that Black-friars actually belonged to the city of London when it was a monastery, and before trades were ever occupied there; to prove which, they produced several ancient records, viz. a charter of king Edward I. and a record, 2 Richard II. calling it the Friary of London; and another, 21 Hen. VIII. mentioning a parliament, held at the Friars-preachers of the city of London, Nov. 3, 1530, and other records of this kind; they likewise cited a parallel case to this, 15 Car. I. when an action was brought against one Philpot, a shoemaker, of Black-friars, for opening a shop and vending shoes there, without being free of the city; and, after a fair trial, by an equal and indifferent jury of the county of Hertford, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with five shillings damages. In consequence of this decision, Black-friars became a precinct of the ward of Farringdon within, and sends two members to represent it in the common council of this city.

An act of common-council was passed, in November, for the better regulation of bakers; in which it was enacted, that, in addition to the fine, the name and place of abode of every baker, convicted of making bread under weight, shall be published.

The streets of London being greatly infested with robbers and house-breakers, owing to the insufficiency of the lights in the night, application was made to parliament by the lord mayor and common-council, to enable them to light the streets in a more effectual manner: in compliance with which, an act was passed, empowering the lord mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, to erect a sufficient number of such glass lamps, and in such places as they shall judge proper, to be kept burning from the setting to the rising of the sun throughout the year; and giving them power to make a rate to defray the expence thereof.

An act of parliament was also passed in this year, to limit the number of play-houses, and to subject all writings intended for the stage to the inspection of the lord chamberlain.

On the 17th of December, the freedom of the city of London was presented to his royal highness the prince of Wales; he had, a short time before, been complimented with the freedom of the company of saddlers.

The ancient watercourse of the Fleet rivulet, since denominated Turnmill-brook, having for divers ages cost great sums of money to keep it navigable, by frequent cleansing, which, proving very burthensome to the citizens, it was at last neglected, whereby it soon became so choked with mud and filth, as to be rendered unnavigable, (though, by an anchor found some time ago at Black Mary's Hole, it may be presumed that its navigation extended so far, if not, as commonly reported, to St. Pancras, where, according to tradition, an anchor was likewise found) on which occasion it justly received the opprobrious appellation of Fleet-ditch; in which piteous condition it continued till the great conflagration in 1666. But, by an act of parliament for rebuilding the city of London, it was appointed to be restored to its ancient state of navigation as far as Holborn-bridge. And, by virtue of the said act, the work was begun in the year 1668, and finished in November, 1673. The length of the canal being two thousand and one hundred feet; in breadth, forty; and in depth of water, at the upper end, by a middling tide, five feet. It was bounded on each side by a strong brick wall, wherein were built spacious vaults, as so many repositaries for sea-coals. The wharfs on each side, which were thirty-five feet in width, were strongly supported by the said wall and vaults; and the whole charge of sinking, clearing, levelling, wharfing, planking, piling, paving, posting and railing of the said watercourse, amounted to twenty-seven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-seven pounds; besides the money laid out in purchasing of ground on both sides for enlarging the said canal and wharfs.

But this new and spacious canal filling with mud and dirt as formerly, the charge of cleansing it above Fleet-bridge amounted to more than its annual produce; wherefore, it was again neglected, and the rails on each side being decayed, many persons perished by falling therein by night, and beasts by day; so that it was become a very great and dangerous nuisance, as is set forth in the preamble to the act: which occasioned the city to apply to parliament (in 1733) for a power to arch over and level that part of it above Fleet-bridge; which was granted in this form:—"It shall and may be lawful to and for the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the said city of London, and their successors, and they are hereby empowered, within the space of three years next ensuing the end of this present session of parliament, at their own expence, to fill up all or any part of the said canal of Bridewell-dock and Fleet-ditch, lying between the two bridges before mentioned, and to make the surface or top of the soil or new ground (wherewith such part of the said canal shall be filled up in pursuance of this act) even and level with the surface or superficies of the streets or passages now on each side of, and running parallel with that part of the said canal so intended to be filled up as aforesaid.

"And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the fee simple and inheritance of, in, and to the said ditch and ground, where the same shall be so filled, shall, from and after the filling the same, be, and hereby are, vested in the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the said city of London for the time being, and their successors for ever; who are hereby authorised and empowered, from time to time, to appropriate and apply the same to such uses and purposes, as they and their successors shall think proper and convenient for the benefit and advantage of the said city, any thing in the said in part recited act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

"Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, that the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the said city of London, shall, at their own expence, at the time of the filling up the said canal as aforesaid, make, erect, and build a good and sufficient drain or drains, sewer or sewers, in and through the said canal, of convenient depth, and from time to time cleanse and repair the same, so that the shores and rivulets, that are discharged into the said canal, may without any obstruction be carried and conveyed into the river of Thames.

"Provided always, and it is hereby further declared and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to empower the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the said city of London for the time being, or any person or persons holding, or claiming under them, at any time hereafter, to erect, or cause to be erected, any dwelling house or houses, sheds, or other buildings whatsoever, exceeding fifteen feet in height from the level of the ground to the pitch of the roof, on that part of the said ditch so to be filled up as aforesaid; saving to the king's most excellent majesty, his heirs, and successors, and to all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, his, her, and their heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, all such estate, right, title, inheritance, claims, and demands, of, in, to, and out of the premises, hereby vested in the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, as they, every, or any of them, had before the passing of this act, or might have had and enjoyed, in case this act had not been made.

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that this act shall be taken and deemed as a public act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such, by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same."

The work was begun about the middle of March, 1734, and two spacious arches of ten feet high, and six wide, as common sewers, were finished and levelled over by Michaelmas following. And a fine market-house, with other conveniences, being since thereon erected, the said place, by the name of the Fleet-market, was opened on the 30th of September, 1737.

Over this canal were four handsome stone bridges; those of Holborn, the Fleet, and Bridewell remaining as common highways, whilst that of Fleet-lane was obliged to make way for the new market.

February the 4th, 1738, the workmen began to clear away the sheds, &c. in Stocks-market, and to take up the pavement, in order to lay the foundation of a mansion-house for the lord mayor, pursuant to several resolutions taken by the common council of this city.

About five o'clock on the 2nd of August, the city was greatly alarmed at the sight of two large birds, which were perched on the top of St. Paul's cathedral, one on the cross, and the other on the pine-apple; they were very large, and appeared through a telescope to be eagles, though some were of opinion they were cormorants. Be this as it will, they sat very quietly till a man went up to the gallery and fired a gun at them, on which they flew away. Various were the sentiments of the multitude at this uncommon sight; and some, who turn every thing to omens, cried out, "See, see, how the Spaniards fly away at the firing of a gun; nothing else will bring the dons to reason." This being observed to have such an effect to draw so numerous a multitude of people together, and the necessities of the state requiring the fleet to be suddenly manned, the press-gangs placed a live turkey on the top of the monument, which in a short time drew a prodigious number of gazers; by which means, many idle hands, proper to man his majesty's fleet, were presently picked up.

The night of the 10th of September 1739, was remarkable for a tremendous storm of lightning and rain, with some thunder, by which much damage was done in several parts of the town. The violence of the wind on the succeeding day did considerable injury to the shipping and small craft in the river Thames.

The winter of 1739-40 became memorable from its uncommon severity, and the occurrence of one of the most intense frosts that had ever been known in this country, and which, from its piercing cold and long continuance, has been recorded in our annals by the appellation of the Great Frost. It commenced on Christmas-day, and lasted till the 17th of the following February, when it begun to break up, but was not wholly dissipated till near the end of the month. The distress which it occasioned among the poor and labouring classes of London was extreme; coals could hardly be obtained for money, and water was equally scarce. The watermen and fishermen, with a peter-boat in mourning, and the carpenters, bricklayers, &c. with their tools and utensils in mourning, walked through the streets in large bodies, imploring relief for their own and families' necessities; and, to the honour of the British character, this was liberally bestowed. Subscriptions were also made in the different parishes, and great benefactions bestowed by the opulent, through which the calamities of the season were much mitigated. A few days after the frost had set in, great damage was done among the shipping in the river Thames, by a high wind, which broke many vessels from their moorings, and drove them foul of each other, whilst the large flakes of ice that floated on the stream, overwhelmed various boats and lighters, and sunk several corn and coal vessels. By these accidents, many lives were lost; and many others were also destroyed by the intenseness of the cold both on land and water. Above bridge, the Thames was completely frozen over, and tents and numerous booths were erected on it for selling liquors, &c. to the multitudes that daily flocked thither for curiosity or diversion. The scene here displayed was very singular, and had more the appearance of a fair on land than of a frail exhibition, the only basis of which was congealed water. Various shops were opened for the sale of toys, cutlery, and other light articles; even a printing-press was established, and all the common sports of the populace in a wintry season were carried on with augmented spirit, in despite or forgetfulness of the distress which reigned on shore. Many of the houses, which at that time stood upon London-bridge, as well as the bridge itself, received considerable damage when the thaw commenced, by the driving of the ice.

On the 1st of November, 1740, great devastation was made in and near London, by a dreadful hurricane, which commenced between five and six in the evening, and raged about five hours; during which time a considerable part of Hyde-park wall was blown down, as well as one of the pinnacles of Westminster-abbey, and many stacks of chimnies in different parts. Several persons were killed by the falling ruins, and the roofs of many houses were stripped of their tiling, &c.

The great augmentation in the population of the metropolis, rendering an increase in the magistracy necessary, the king, by his letters patent, bearing date on the 15th of August, 1741, empowered all the aldermen of London to act in future as justices of the peace within the city and its liberties. Before this, the privilege of acting as magistrates was possessed only by the lord mayor, the recorder, the aldermen who had passed the chair, and the nine senior aldermen.

In the autumn of the same year, many inhabitants of London and the adjacent places, were carried off by an epidemic fever, which continued to rage for several months, and was thought to have originated in the heat and dryness of the preceding summer.

In February, 1744, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, in answer to a letter from the king, acquainting them with his having 'received undoubted information of the pretender's designs to invade the kingdom with the assistance of France,' presented an address to his majesty, expressive of their 'firm attachment to the king and government, and their determination to support both against the menaced attack.'

On the 25th of February, a proclamation was issued, commanding all papists to depart the cities of London and Westminster, and within ten miles of the same; for confining papists and reputed papists to their habitations; for seizing the arms and horses from such as refuse to take the oaths, &c. and for putting the laws in execution against the instigators of tumultuous proceedings: and, on the 31st of March, his majesty's declaration of war was proclaimed against France at the usual places, and with the accustomed ceremonies on such occasions.

A great number of journeymen stay-makers and tailors having entered into a combination not to work for the wages established by law, and the same being represented to his majesty, the privy council, on the 18th of September, by his majesty's command, wrote a letter to the duke of Newcastle, custos rotulorum of the county of Middlesex, requiring his grace to recommend the justices of the peace to carry into execution the act of 7th George I. for preventing all unlawful assemblies and combinations. Letters to the same purport were sent to the constable of the Tower, and to the lord mayor of London. In consequence of which, the justices met on the 26th, and came to the following resolution:—"That if any journeyman should refuse to work for the wages settled by act of parliament, he should be committed to hard labour for two months; and that the master that paid more than the act allowed, should forfeit five pounds."

These resolutions were no sooner published than they produced the desired effect; the combination ceased, and the journeymen returned quietly to their respective employments.

The streets of the city of London were at this time so pestered with street-robbers, that it induced the lord mayor and aldermen to petition his majesty for 'a speedy, rigorous, and exemplary execution of the laws upon the persons of offenders, as they shall fall into the hands of justice.' In consequence of this petition, on the 9th of January following, his majesty issued a proclamation, promising a reward of one hundred pounds over and above all other rewards, for the apprehending of every person found guilty of robbery or murder.

The Chevalier de St. George, eldest son to the Pretender, landed in Scotland in August, 1744, at which time his majesty was on a visit to his German dominions. Through the indiscreet security of the regency, in refusing due credit to the intelligence at first received, the young adventurer was enabled to make considerable progress, and after some skirmishes, to take possession of the cities of Edinburgh and Carlisle, and even to advance as far as Derby, on his route to the metropolis. Meanwhile, a courier had been dispatched for the king, who arrived in London about the beginning of September; when a letter was sent in his majesty's name to the lord mayor, informing him of the commencement of the rebellion in Scotland, and recommending his lordship to employ his utmost 'care and vigilance in maintaining the peace of the city.' This was answered by an address, in which the citizens engaged to sacrifice all that was 'dear and valuable in support of the royal family and constitution.' Similar addresses were carried up by the lieutenancy, merchants, &c. of London; and soon afterwards, an agreement was entered into by upwards of 1,100 of the most eminent merchants, traders, and stock-holders, to take bank notes as cash, that public credit might be preserved, the run upon the bank having been uncommonly great, in consequence, as was said, of a design to furnish the rebels with gold; but which, either from finesse or necessity, had already been partially frustrated by an order of the directors, that all payments should be made in silver.

As the Scottish army advanced southward, the necessary precautions were taken for the security of London. The trained bands were kept in readiness, and the city gates strongly guarded. Military associations were formed among the more substantial citizens; and other bodies, among whom were the gentlemen of the law, agreed to form themselves into a regiment, under the command of the lord chief justice Willes, to be denominated, 'the association regiment of the law, for the defence of the royal family, and the preservation of the constitution in church and state.' His majesty was so well pleased with this timely mark of their attachment, that the lord chief justice next day took his commission as colonel of the said regiment.

At a court of lord mayor and common council, held on the 3rd of December, it was unanimously agreed to subscribe 1,000*l.* out of the chamber of London, towards the relief, support, and encouragement of such soldiers, as then were, or should thereafter be employed in his majesty's service during the winter season, towards the suppression of the then unnatural rebellion. By this, and a voluntary subscription paid into the chamberlain's office at Guildhall, there was raised a sufficient stock to provide twelve thousand pair of breeches, twelve thousand shirts, ten thousand woollen caps, ten thousand pair of woollen stockings, one thousand blankets, twelve thousand pair of woollen gloves, and nine thousand pair of woollen spatterdashes, which were immediately converted to the use of the army.

On the 7th of December another proclamation was issued for discovering, apprehending, and bringing to trial, all jesuits and popish priests, who should be found after the 9th of that instant, in the cities of London and Westminster, or the borough of Southwark, or within ten miles of the same, with a reward of 100*l.* to those who should discover or apprehend any such jesuit or popish priest.

The quakers also distinguished themselves by raising a sum of money amongst their own people to purchase woollen waistcoats, which they transmitted to the army in the north, for the soldiers to wear under their cloathing, when obliged to keep the field in winter.

In consequence of the great progress made by the rebels, who had, by forced marches, and avoiding the rout of his majesty's forces under general Wade, advanced as far as Derby, in their way to London, the disaffected in and about the metropolis were so spirited up, that they publicly declared their sentiments; and several treasonable papers, called the pretender's declarations, were put under the doors of peoples' houses, and dropped on the parade in St. James's park.

Matters at last came to such a crisis, that the troops in the neighbourhood of the city were ordered to march and form a camp on Finchley-common, and the king resolved to take the field in person, accompanied by the earl of Stair; the militia of London and Middlesex was kept in readiness to march; double watches were posted at the city gates, and signals of alarm appointed.

This state of anxious suspence was, however, but of short duration; the pretender finding himself disappointed, and that no attempt was made by the French towards an invasion, called a council of war at Derby, where, after violent disputes, it was determined to retreat to Scotland with all possible expedition.

At a common council held on the 23rd of January, 1746, it was agreed to petition parliament for a repeal of the clause in the act passed in 1724, for regulating elections in the city of London, by which a power of negativing any question agitated in the court of common-council was vested in the mayor and aldermen; and, in consequence of this application, a bill was passed for repealing the clause complained of.

The rebellion being finally suppressed by the victory of Culloden, gained on the 16th of April, the lord mayor and aldermen, the court of common council, and the merchants, &c. of the city of London, respectively addressed his majesty with their most sincere congratulations on that happy event.

Sir Richard Hoare, who was lord mayor in this troublesome year, received the particular thanks of the court of common-council and court of lieutenancy, for his diligence and steady attachment to his country, during the late time of imminent danger; for his constant readiness to call those courts together; and, in particular, for his personal attendance on all occasions.

The principal leaders in this rebellion were either slain or made prisoners; among the latter were the earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, the lords Balmerino and Lovat, and Charles Ratcliffe, Esq. younger brother to the earl of Derwentwater, who had suffered in 1716. The two earls and lord Balmerino having been adjudged guilty of high treason in Westminster-hall, were condemned to be beheaded; a fate from which Cromartie was spared, but which was inflicted on the others upon the same scaffold on Tower Hill, August 18th. In the December following, Charles Ratcliffe was beheaded on Little Tower Hill, for being concerned in the rebellion of 1715, at which time he had preserved his life by escaping from Newgate after conviction. Lord Lovat was decapitated on the 7th of April, 1747.* These executions were attended by an immense concourse of spectators, who crowded every part of, and avenue to Tower Hill, as well as the adjacent houses. For the convenience also of those that chose to pay for the accommodation, scaffolds were erected; one of the largest of which, containing above 400 persons, fell with a sudden crash on the heads of those beneath, on the morning of lord Lovat's execution. This accident proved the deaths of about twenty persons, and many more had their limbs broken, or were sorely bruised.

On the 28th of January, the subscribers to the Guildhall subscription, for the encouragement of the soldiers employed in suppressing the late rebellion, held a general meeting, when it appeared that the surplus then remaining in the hands of the committee, amounted to 3,300l., which sum was disposed of to public charities in the following manner:

	£.
To St. Bartholomew's hospital - - -	1,000
To St. Thomas's hospital - - -	1,000
Hospital at Bath - - - - -	1,000
London infirmary - - - -	100
Westminster infirmary - - -	100
Infirmary at Hyde-park corner - - -	100
	3,300

On the morning of the 25th of March, a most destructive fire commenced at a peruke-maker's, named Eldridge, in Exchange Alley, Cornhill; and within twelve hours totally destroyed between ninety and a hundred houses, besides damaging many others. The flames spread in three directions at once, and extending into Cornhill, consumed above twenty houses there, including the London assurance office, the Fleece, and the Three Tuns tavern, and Tom's and the Rainbow coffee-houses. In Exchange Alley, the Swan tavern, with Garraway's, Jonathan's, and the Jerusalem coffee-houses, were burnt down; and in the contiguous avenues and Birchin-lane, the George and Vulture tavern, with several other coffee-houses, met a like fate. Mr. Eldridge, with his wife, children, and servants, all perished in the flames; and Mr. Cooke, a merchant, who lodged in the house, broke his leg in leaping from a window, and died soon after: various other persons were killed by different accidents. All the goods of the sufferers that could be removed were preserved, as well from theft as from the flames, by the judicious exertions of the city magistrates, and the assistance of parties of soldiers sent from the Tower and St. James's; notwithstanding which, the value of the effects and merchandize destroyed was computed at 200,000l. exclusive of that of the buildings. Upwards of 5,700l. was afterwards subscribed for the relief of the poorer sufferers, whose claims altogether amounted to about 8000l.

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* The remains of the earl of Kilmarnock, and of the lords Balmerino and Lovat, were interred within the Tower; those of Charles Ratcliffe were buried in the church yard of St. Giles's in the Fields.

At a court of common council, held the 7th of April, a bill passed for repealing all former acts of that court, touching the nomination and election of sheriffs of the city of London and county of Middlesex, and for regulating such nominations and elections for the future; in which it was ordained, that the right of electing persons to the office of sheriffalty shall be vested in the liverymen, and that the general election day shall be the 24th of June, except it be Sunday, and then on the following day. That the person or persons elected to the said office shall take the same upon him or them on the vigil of St. Michael the archangel, next following the said election, and hold the same for and during the space of one whole year, from thence next ensuing, and no longer, when some other persons shall be duly elected, and sworn into the same office in their stead. That at the general elections for sheriffs, all the aldermen, who have not served, shall be put in nomination, according to their seniority, before any commoner. That the lord mayor may, between the 14th day of April and the 14th day of June in every year, nominate, in the court of lord mayor and aldermen, nine persons, free of this city, who shall be put in nomination for the said office, before any other commoner, and in the same order as nominated by the lord mayor. That if any so nominated shall, within six days after notice, pay four hundred pounds to the chamberlain, and twenty marks towards the maintenance of the ministers of the several prisons, together with the usual fees, every such person shall be discharged from serving the said office, except he shall afterwards take upon him the office of an alderman. That any two liverymen, having a right to vote at the election of sheriffs, may nominate any person, free of the city, for the said office. That no freeman shall be discharged from such election or nomination, for insufficiency of wealth, unless he voluntarily swears himself not worth fifteen thousand pounds, in lands, goods, and separate debts, and the same be attested upon oath by six other freemen of credit and reputation. That every person elected shall, at the next court of lord mayor and aldermen, give one thousand pounds bond to the chamberlain, that he will take upon him the said office on the 28th of September next following. That the person elected, who does not give bond to serve, shall, if an alderman or commoner of the lord mayor's nomination, forfeit and pay six hundred pounds; but, if nominated by liverymen, he shall forfeit and pay only four hundred pounds, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the chamberlain of London, and to be applied to the use of the lord mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, subject to the orders and resolutions of the court of common-council; except one hundred pounds to each of the new sheriffs, if two fines happen to be paid, or fifty pounds to each of the said sheriffs, should there be only one fine paid. That no person who has fined shall be ever after eligible, except he takes upon him the office of an alderman; neither shall any person be compelled to serve the said office more than once.

The year 1749 was remarkable for one of the most extraordinary impositions that credulity ever countenanced. About the middle of January, an advertisement appeared in the newspapers, informing the public, that, on the 16th instant, a person would appear in the new theatre in the Haymarket, who, after playing the music of every instrument in use, upon a cane belonging to any of the spectators, would walk into a common quart bottle, placed upon a table in the middle of the stage, in sight of the audience, and would sing in it; and, during his stay in the bottle, any person might examine it, and be satisfied that it was a common wine bottle. Some other feats were to be exhibibited equally entertaining, and although it might be supposed impossible that mankind, even in a state of gross ignorance, could be so egregiously imposed upon, yet it is unquestionably true, that the scheme did take effect in the British capital, and in the middle of the eighteenth century. On the evening of the exhibition, the house was crowded with the nobility and gentry of both sexes, who sat very patiently for a considerable time, without the amusement of a single fiddle. At length, the audience grew tired and clamorous; and a fellow came from behind the curtain, and bowing, said, if the performer did not appear, the money should be returned: at the same time, some person in the pit called out, that if the ladies and gentlemen would give double price, the conjurer would get into a pint bottle. This was the signal for a riot; the greater part of the audience hurried out of the theatre, with the loss of cloaks, hats, wigs, and swords; part remained behind, who being joined by the mob from without, tore up the benches, broke the scenes, pulled down the boxes, and entirely demolished the inside of the theatre: all of which they carried into the street, preceded by the curtain, fastened to a pole, as a flag of triumph; where they converted them into a large bonfire. A strong party of the guards was sent for, but did not arrive in time to save any part of the property. No material injury was sustained by any of the spectators, from the confusion in the house.

The treaty of peace with France and Spain, which had been long in agitation, being concluded, it was proclaimed in London on the 2nd of February; but so little pleasing were the conditions of it to the citizens, that their congratulations to his majesty were added to an address on the safe delivery of the princess of Wales.

The peace was celebrated on the 29th of April, by a more magnificent display of fire-works than had ever been seen in this country. The machine which contained them was placed in the Green-park, and represented a magnificent temple, adorned with statues, paintings, and inscriptions. With these, fireworks of every description were intermixed; the central part exhibiting a grand sun, having three circles of rays of different coloured fire, extending to a diameter of seventy feet, and in its orb the words VIVAT REX, in bright fire. The playing off of the fireworks was preceded by a grand military overture composed by Handel, and a royal salute of one hundred and one pieces of ordnance. His majesty, with his court, having previously inspected the machine, retired to the library at Buckingham-house to see the discharge of fireworks, which lasted about three hours. During this exhibition one of the pavilions caught fire, and was entirely consumed; but the flames were prevented from spreading to the rest of the machine. The park was thronged with an immense multitude, and some few lives were lost by different accidents. The number of fireworks played off amounted to upwards of thirty-two thousand.

Some sailors having been ill-treated by women of the town, in a house near the new church in the Strand, a considerable body of them assembled, on the evening of the 1st of July, armed with cutlasses and bludgeons, and proceeded to the house, where they destroyed all the furniture and wearing apparel, and turned the women into the street. On the following night, they attacked two more houses in the same manner, and the third day made a similar attempt upon one in the Old Bailey, from which the owners had previously removed the goods, from an apprehension of their design. It was at last found necessary to call in the assistance of the military, to suppress these dangerous proceedings; and several of the rioters were apprehended and committed for trial.

This was followed by a circumstance, which proves that the firmness and temper of a civil magistrate may frequently render the interposition of the military unnecessary. Fifteen criminals were ordered for execution on the 18th of October, among whom was one Bosavern Penlez, a young man, convicted of being concerned in the riot in the Strand. A rescue being apprehended in favour of Penlez, a party of foot guards attended at Holborn-bars to guard the prisoners to Tyburn; but Mr. sheriff Janssen, for the dignity of the city and his office, mounted on horseback, when the criminals were put into the carts at Newgate; and having provided a sufficient guard of the civil power, very genteelly dismissed the officer and his men at Holborn, and conducted the malefactors to the place of execution without their assistance. A great number of sailors, armed with bludgeons and cutlasses, attended at the gallows, and became very clamorous, from an apprehension that the body of Penlez would be delivered to the surgeons; but Mr. Janssen assuring them it should not, they were pacified, and the criminals were executed without the least obstruction.

About this time, a grant passed the great seal, wherein his majesty was pleased to re-incorporate, singular, all the freemen of the art of Butchers of the city of London, and all others who then used or exercised, or should thereafter use or exercise the art within the said city, the liberties and suburbs thereof, or in any place within two miles from the said city, by the name of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of butchers.

This year finished with a remarkable cause tried in the lord mayor's court, between a club of journeymen free painters, plaintiffs, and Mr. Row, citizen and master painter, defendant, for employing a person not free to work for him in the city. The defendant pleaded, and made it appear by evidence, that, from the want of free journeymen of the trade, it was not possible for the summer business of the city to be done, without the assistance of at least an equal number of non-freemen; and that no freeman was ever refused, or could sometimes be got on any terms. To which the counsel for the plaintiffs replied, with a very learned argument upon a by-law, made by the city in the reign of queen Anne. The jury went out at two o'clock in the afternoon, and returned twice without agreeing on their verdict; and being sent out again, and continuing a long time, the court ordered them to be locked up in the room, without fire, candle, or any sustenance, by an officer sworn to observe the same, and to attend them; in which situation they continued till six o'clock next morning, when they brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs.

The masters of the several handicraft trades, finding themselves greatly aggrieved by this verdict, petitioned the common council for liberty to employ foreigners under certain restrictions. This produced a counter-petition from the journeymen; the consideration of which was deferred till the 8th of February, when a committee of six aldermen and ten commoners met to adjust these disputes. At this meeting, a day was appointed for hearing deputations from the masters and journeymen, and after several adjournments, the committee reported their opinion to the court; who, on the 29th of November, resolved, that the court of lord mayor and aldermen be empowered to grant permission to any freeman, who could not procure a sufficient number of free journeymen, to employ foreigners, provided he has one apprentice, or has had one within twelve months before making application for the licence; and, in case no court of lord mayor and aldermen is held, the lord mayor may, on any Tuesday, grant such licence, for a term not exceeding six weeks. A power is, however, reserved to the court of lord mayor and aldermen to revoke any licence, though the time for which it is granted be not expired.

On the 8th of February, 1750, between twelve and one o'clock at noon, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt through the cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent; and, on the 8th of March, between five and six in the morning, the town was alarmed with another shock, much more violent, and of longer continuance than the first. Many people, awakened from their sleep by it, ran terrified into the streets without their clothes; a great number of chimnies were thrown down; several houses were considerably damaged; and, in Charter-house-square, a woman was thrown from her bed, and her arm broke. The panic of the people, in consequence of these earthquakes was greatly increased by the ridiculous prediction of a wild enthusiastic soldier in the life-guards, who boldly prophesied that as the second earthquake had happened exactly four weeks after the first, there would be a third exactly four weeks after the second, which would lay the whole cities of London and Westminster in ruins. Though this prognostication appears too ridiculous to merit the least attention, yet it produced a most astonishing effect on the credulous and already terrified people. A day or two before the expected event, multitudes of the inhabitants abandoned their houses and retired into the country; the roads were thronged with carriages of persons of fashion; and the principal places within twenty miles of London were so crowded, that lodgings were procured at a most extravagant price.

On the evening preceding the dreaded 5th of August, most of those who stayed in the city sat up all night; some took refuge in boats on the river, and the fields adjacent to the metropolis were crowded with people; all of whom passed the night in fearful suspense, till the light of the morning put an end to their apprehensions, by convincing them, that the prophecy they had been weak enough to credit had no other basis than that of falsehood.

Although the predicted time was now elapsed, yet the terror of the people did not thoroughly abate till after the 8th day of the month, because the earthquakes had happened on the 8th day of the two former months. When this time also passed, their fears vanished, and they returned to their respective habitations. The false prophet, who had been the instigator of such general confusion among the people, was committed to a place of confinement.

In this year, the lord mayor, sir Samuel Pennant, some of the aldermen, two of the judges, the under-sheriff, and many of the lawyers, who had attended the March sessions in the Old Bailey, most of the Middlesex jury, and a considerable number of the spectators, died of the gaol distemper, caught from the prisoners. In consequence of this disaster, a machine was soon after put upon the top of Newgate, to supply it with fresh air; the prison was well cleansed, and every other precaution taken to preserve the health of the prisoners.

In the beginning of the year 1751, a cause was tried at Hicks's-hall, between the tin-plate workers and one Milton, whom they indicted upon the statute of queen Elizabeth, for exercising their art and mystery, not having served a regular apprenticeship to the same. The verdict was given for Milton, because the tin-plate workers were not incorporated till many years after the enacting that statute.

On the 22nd of October, a cause was heard before the lord mayor and court of aldermen, about laying open the port of London for bringing in foreign oats, pursuant to a statute 1 James II. empowering that court, in April and October, to determine the common market prices of middling English corn, by the oaths of two substantial persons of Middlesex and Surrey, being neither merchants, corn-factors, mealmen, nor factors for importing corn, nor interested in the corn, and each having a freehold estate of twenty pounds, or a leasehold estate of fifty pounds per annum, and by such other ways as to them shall seem fit; and if the same shall appear to be above sixteen shillings a quarter, they are to certify the same, with the two oaths annexed, to the commissioners of the customs, to be hung up in the custom-house. The persons that made the application were several masters of livery-stables, and inn-keepers, and their opponents were the corn-factors. After a hearing which lasted ten hours, it was decided for the corn-factors; five aldermen being for laying open the port, and five, with the lord mayor, who threw in his casting vote, against it.

On the 15th of March, 1752, the city and places adjacent were attacked by a violent storm of wind, by which several stacks of chimnies were blown down, and in some places the roofs beat in, whereby many people were terribly bruised, and some lost their lives; great quantities of lead were blown off Chelsea hospital, the houses on London-bridge, &c.; the head of Levi and the feet of Abraham in the fine window in Westminster-abbey were blown out, as were the windows in many places; in St. James's park, and the villages about the metropolis, great numbers of trees were demolished. On the river, ships were drove from their moorings, lighters and boats sunk, and several lives lost.

On the 4th of June in the same year, Thomas Winterbottom, esq. lord mayor of London, died in his mayoralty, and was succeeded by Robert Alsop, esq.

A subject of an extraordinary nature occurred in the beginning of the year 1753. A young woman, named Elizabeth Canning, pretended that, on the 1st of January, as she was returning home at night, she was attacked under Bedlam wall by two men, who robbed her of part of her clothes, gagged her, and dragged her along to the house of an old woman called mother Wells, near Enfield-wash, where she was confined in a cold damp room for a month, without any sustenance but a few stale crusts of bread and about a gallon of water; but that having at last made her escape out of a window, she returned almost naked to her mother, who lived near Moorfields.

The story, notwithstanding its improbability, operated so powerfully on the passions of many, even of the best informed classes, that large subscriptions were raised for the prosecution of the supposed delinquents; and the mistress of the house at Enfield, her servant, and an old gypsey woman, named Mary Squires, whom Canning charged with having robbed her of her stays, were apprehended and tried. Wells was acquitted of the felony, but was punished as a bawd. Hall, the servant, being intimidated by the magistrate who examined her, turned evidence for Canning; and Squires, the gipsey, was convicted of the robbery, though she produced the most convincing evidence that she was at Abbotsbury, in Dorsetshire, on the night it was said to have been committed. During the course of the trial, Canning and her witnesses contradicted themselves in many particulars; but the prepossession in her favour was so great, that the most palpable falsehoods advanced by her and her adherents were admitted as incontrovertible truths; while the witnesses for Squires, were either so overawed by the rabble that they durst not appear in court, or, if they had sufficient resolution to give evidence in her favour, were insulted in such a manner that their lives were sometimes endangered.

Sir Crispe Gascoigne, who was at this time lord mayor of London, conducted himself in this affair with the greatest justice and impartiality. Considering the improbability of the charge, and the heat, passion, and furious zeal with which it was prosecuted, and being convinced of the old woman's innocence by a great number of affidavits, voluntarily sent up from the country by persons of undoubted veracity, he, in conjunction with some other worthy citizens, determined to oppose the torrent of popular prejudice. Application was made to the throne for mercy. The affair was referred to the attorney and solicitor-general, who, having examined the witnesses on both sides, made their report in favour of Squires, who was first respited, and afterwards received his majesty's free pardon.

A bill of indictment was preferred by the lord mayor against Elizabeth Canning for perjury. Her friends did the like against the witnesses from Abbotsbury in favour of Squires. The Abbotsbury people appeared; but no evidence coming against them, they were acquitted. Canning, being admitted to bail, at first absconded, but afterwards surrendered to take her trial, which continued by adjournment five days; when she was convicted of perjury, and committed to Newgate.

When she was brought up to receive sentence, a new trial was moved for on the affidavit of two of the jurors, who swore, that although they believed her guilty of perjury, they did not believe it to be wilful and corrupt. The decision of this point was put off till the next sessions; and on the 30th of May, 1754, it was adjudged by five judges, then on the bench, that the verdict was good and agreeable to evidence. After which, the court passed judgment that she should suffer one month's imprisonment, and then be transported for seven years.

Her supporters, however, made such diligent applications in her favour, that they obtained permission for her to transport herself, and she went to America, in a private ship, with every accommodation that money could procure her, and means were used to secure her a favourable reception at her arrival.

So truly sensible were the citizens of London of the rectitude of sir Crispe Gascoigne's conduct in this affair, that, at the expiration of his mayoralty, thanks were voted to him by the common council, "for his steady perseverance in the cause of justice, his generous protection of the distressed, and his remarkable humanity."

Sir Crispe Gascoigne was succeeded in his office of lord mayor by Edmund Ironside, esq. who was so ill with the gout at the time of his being sworn into office, that he was obliged to be carried to the exchequer in a sedan chair, and died on the 27th of November. He was the fifth lord mayor who died in his mayoralty from the year 1740; and it is remarkable that, from the institution of the office until that year, a period of five hundred and fifty one years, such an event had only occurred six times.

On the election for sheriffs, in the year 1754, George Streatfield and Alexander Sheafe, esquires, were chosen by a considerable majority, but being called upon to give bond to serve the office, they declined it, and gave answer to the court of aldermen by their attorneys, that, being protestant dissenters, they had not, within a year of the election, taken the sacrament, according to the rites of the church of England, and therefore dared not to take upon them that office in defiance of the act 13 Car. II. stat. 2. cap. 1. In consequence of this, a common hall was summoned to choose other two; who, choosing Allen Evans, a protestant dissenter, he likewise pleaded the same excuse. The court of common-council, therefore, on the 26th of September, ordered that actions should be brought against all those gentlemen, for the penalties incurred by their refusing to serve the office of sheriff; and a committee was appointed to see the said prosecutions executed.

A cause was tried in Michaelmas term, in the court of King's Bench, Guildhall, on an action brought by Mr. Richard Holland, a leather-seller in Newgate-street, against the collectors of toll in Smithfield, during the time of Bartholomew-fair; when Mr. Holland's witnesses were examined; but no person appearing on the other side, a verdict was given in favour of Mr. Holland, on fifteen issues, with costs of suit. By which determination, all the citizens of London are exempted from paying toll at the said fair for the future.

In support of the ancient privilege of the citizens of London, to be exempt from toll for their goods throughout all England, Mr. Holland had also applied for and obtained a certificate from the lord mayor and court of aldermen, in the mayoralty of sir William Calvert, by which the privilege of exemption was not only allowed to him, but extended to every freeman of the city of London.

The public-spirited example of this gentleman was immediately followed by the freemen residing in the several markets of the city, who determined to oppose the oppressive demands of the farmers of them in exacting toll. In consequence of this determination, twelve different actions were brought by the farmers of Newgate-market against the housekeepers around it, for refusing to pay the toll they had been accustomed to demand and receive; and in July, 1754, one of the issues was tried in the court of Common Pleas, at Guildhall, and the plaintiffs were nonsuited; ever since which, the people have continued free and unmolested.

An act of parliament was passed on the 20th of March, 1755, to prevent the holding of a market in the Borough high-street; which was soon followed by another, on the petition of the inhabitants of Southwark, to hold a market on a spot of ground west of the high-street, called the Triangle.

At a court of common-council, held the 18th of December, the petition for a new bridge at Blackfriars, which had been prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose, was agreed to by a majority of thirty-four; and Mr. sheriff Whitehead was ordered to present the same to the house. This petition was accordingly presented on the 13th of January following, and an act of parliament was soon after passed for that purpose. By this act, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council were directed to form the said bridge in such a manner, as that there should remain a free and open passage for the water, through the arches, of seven hundred and fifty feet at least, within the banks of the river; and that no buildings, except the proper gates and toll-houses, be erected thereon. The said mayor, &c. were empowered to make, widen, and enlarge such streets, ways, and passages, as they should think necessary, to and from the said bridge, and to agree with the owners and occupiers of such lands, tenements or hereditaments, as they should think proper to be purchased, removed, or pulled down for that purpose. The act also provided, that a proper number of lamps be fixed on the said bridge, and a number of watchmen appointed for the safety of passengers. And, to defray the expences attending the completion of this undertaking, the mayor, &c. were empowered, after the bridge should be finished, to appoint a toll, not exceeding a rate specified, and to borrow any sum not exceeding thirty thousand pounds per annum, upon the credit of the tolls, until the whole sum of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds be raised, to be applied to the purposes of this act.

The king having informed both houses of parliament that he had received repeated advices of the military preparations made in the various ports of France, and that there was great reason to suspect the French intended to invade England or Ireland, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council presented an address to his majesty, on the 6th of April, in which they assured him of their loyal affection, and their determined resolution to exert themselves to the utmost of their abilities, in support of his person and government.

The designs of the French were soon manifested by a descent upon Minorca; the intelligence of which no sooner arrived, than war was declared, on the 18th of May, at the usual places, and with the accustomed ceremonies.

This period produced the institution of the Marine Society, by the voluntary association of several merchants and others; at the head of whom was Mr. Jonas Hanway, a gentleman ever active in schemes for the public good.

The general discontent of the people at the loss of Minorca was greatly increased by the ministry bringing in a number of Hanoverian troops, to protect and defend the country from the French; and produced an address to his majesty from the citizens of London, in which they represent the evils brought on the state by the negligence or incapacity of his ministers, and call for justice on the authors of them. Similar addresses were presented from most of the other corporations and counties in the kingdom.

His majesty, to convince the people how desirous he was of pursuing such measures as might be satisfactory to them, as well as consistent with the government of his kingdom, ordered the Hanoverian troops to withdraw to their own country, and admitted the expediency of a national militia. He likewise appointed the right honourable Henry Bilson Legge, chancellor of the exchequer; and, on the 4th of December, 1756, he dismissed Mr. Fox, and delivered the seals to the right honourable William Pitt, making him secretary of state and prime minister. These appointments gave the highest satisfaction, not only to the citizens of London, but to all those who were well-wishers to their country; and produced such measures as entirely restored the king to the confidence of his subjects. This event produced the militia bill, which is considered as a barrier of the people's liberty against ministerial power; and the interest of the nation became the touchstone of every measure proposed by the administration.

But this satisfactory state of affairs was of short duration; the administration, finding their unwise measures opposed by the two favourites of the nation, and dreading their integrity, prevailed on his majesty to dismiss them from their places, which was done on the 9th of April, 1757.

This revolution was no sooner known, than the whole nation seemed to rise up as one man in their favour, and the people took every means they could devise to testify their respect for them. The city of London led the way, and on the 15th of April, in a court of common council, it was proposed, and unanimously agreed, to present each of them with the freedom of the city of London, in a gold box, of the value of one hundred guineas.

An act of parliament was passed in this year to regulate the fishery in the river Thames, and for the more speedy punishment of offenders, by which the lord mayor and aldermen are empowered to make rules and ordinances, from time to time, for the government of all persons concerned in that fishery.

On the 11th of April, 1758, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, a temporary wooden bridge, built for the convenience of carriages and foot passengers while London-bridge was widening and repairing, was entirely consumed by fire.

His majesty having been pleased to order that the colours taken from the French at Louisburg should be hung up in St. Paul's cathedral, they were escorted from Kensington to the west door of the church, with great military pomp, on the 6th day of September; and on the 16th, the cannon and mortars taken at Cherburgh passed through the city in grand procession, and were deposited in the Tower of London.

In August, 1759, in pursuance of an act of common-council, a subscription was opened at Guildhall, for the purpose of distributing bounties of five guineas each, to such persons as should enlist into his majesty's service; and, as a further inducement, it was resolved, that 'every person so entering, should be entitled to the freedom of the city at the expiration of three years, or sooner, if the war should end before that time.' The amount of the subscription raised was 7,039l. 7s. towards which 1000l. was paid out of the chamber of London; and the number of recruits obtained by these means was 1,235. Similar measures were pursued in the city of Westminster, and in the county of Middlesex.

The year 1760 offers a memorable instance of the strict impartiality of the English laws. Earl Ferrers, from motives which never clearly appeared, had murdered his steward; for which he was tried and convicted befor the house of lords, and received sentence of death; and, on the 5th of May, he was hanged at Tyburn, and his body delivered to the surgeons to be anatomized. Neither the plea of insanity, nor his rank, nor his alliance with royalty, could produce the slightest deviation from that equal justice which is administered to all ranks; and he suffered the same punishment in the same place, as a murderer of the lowest class of the community.

Several plans having been presented to the committee appointed for managing the new bridge to be erected at Blackfriars, they at length gave the preference to Mr. Mylne, a Scotch architect; and the first pile for the bridge was driven in the middle of the river on the 7th of June, 1760.

At a court of common council, held the 17th of the same month, the committee of the city lands were empowered to put in execution an act of parliament passed the last sessions, for widening and improving the several streets in the city; and, at the same time, they directed an opening to be made as soon as possible, from the east end of Crutched-friars into the Minories.

Among other regulations under the said act, it was thought proper to pull down the city gates; in consequence of which, the said committee sold Aldgate for one hundred and seventy-seven pounds, ten shillings; Cripplegate for ninety-one pounds, and Ludgate for one hundred and forty-eight pounds; to be pulled down and taken away by the purchaser, within a limited time. The statue of queen Elizabeth, which stood on the west side of Ludgate, was purchased by alderman Gosling, and set up against the east end of St. Dunstan's church, in Fleet-street.

On the 18th of October, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council again waited on his majesty with a congratulatory address, on the completion of the conquest of Canada, by the reduction of Montreal. But while the people were exulting in the success of the British arms, and mutual professions of loyalty, confidence, and protection appeared between the king and his subjects, particularly the citizens of London, a gloom was thrown over their happiness, by the sudden death of the king, through apoplexy, who expired on the morning of the 25th of October, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and the thirty-fourth of his reign.

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CHAPTER III.

History of London from the Accession of George the Third, to the year 1780.

Perhaps no prince ever received the reins of government under more happy circumstances, or amidst more universal applause from his subjects, than his late majesty. As soon as proper notice was given of the king's death, the privy council assembled, to give orders for proclaiming his successor; and next day the new sovereign was proclaimed, before Saville House, in Leicester-fields, in presence of the great officers of state, the nobility, the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, and a great number of persons of the first distinction; and the proclamation was repeated at the usual places in the metropolis, with the accustomed ceremonies, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of spectators.

On the 28th, the lord mayor and aldermen of London attended the king, at Leicester-house, with compliments of condolence and congratulation; an address was presented to him by the citizens, in their corporate capacity; as also another to the princess dowager of Wales, his mother. This example was followed by the merchants and traders of the city, the clergy of London and Westminster, and all the bodies politic and corporate in the three kingdoms.

The lord mayor's day happening this year on a Sunday, sir Matthew Blackiston, the mayor elect, was not sworn into his office till the day following; when, on account of the recent death of the king, who was not yet interred, the usual ceremonies were omitted, and he went privately in his coach, attended by the aldermen, to be sworn into his office.

In the evening of the same day, the remains of his late majesty were removed from Kensington palace, where he died, to the prince's chamber, and there lay in state till the next night, when they were interred, with great funeral pomp, in the royal vault under Henry VIIth's chapel, in Westminster Abbey; his youngest son, the duke of Cumberland, attending as chief mourner.

About this time, two causes were tried in the court of King's-bench, Guildhall, respecting the right of the city to take toll for provisions exposed to sale before houses in the markets. They were tried before a jury of non-freemen; and the parties in the first were, the citizens of London, plaintiffs, and Edward Smith and Ralph Twyford, salesmen, in Newgate market, defendants. The other parties were the same plaintiffs, and John Cope, a salesman, defendant, for the sale of provisions in White-hart-street, an avenue or passage leading to Newgate market. In each of these causes, the jury gave a verdict for the city; by which the citizens ultimately established their right to the tolls, not only in the markets, but also in the avenues or passages leading thereto.

At a court of common-council, held the 18th of February, 1761, a motion was made to present the freedom of the city to sir John Philips, bart. and George Cooke, esq. members for Middlesex, for their singular service in supporting such resolutions of the city as required the aid and authority of parliament. As there had not been any previous intimation given to the members, that such a question would be moved, it was considered by many, as a motion intended to be carried by surprise, and was opposed, by some, with great warmth, as an irregular proceeding; but, on the question being put, it was carried by 38 against 33. The court, however, though they were not averse to the compliment bestowed on those gentlemen, determined to guard against any such hasty measure in future; and therefore unanimously resolved, that no person should have the freedom of the city presented to him, unless the motion was made at a court preceding that in which the question should be put.

Among the acts of parliament passed during this session, was one for laying an additional duty on strong beer. Loud clamours were excited by this tax among the class of labouring people, especially in the metropolis, where some few publicans attempted to raise the price double the amount of the tax; but, as they did not act in concert, those houses in which the experiment was made, were immediately abandoned by their customers. The streets resounded with the noise of vulgar discontent, which did not even respect the young sovereign; and, if the price of strong beer had been actually raised to the consumer, in all probability some dangerous tumult would have ensued.

The business of the session being brought to a close, the parliament was dissolved on the 20th of March, and writs were issued out for the election of a new one. Previous to this, Arthur Onslow, esq. who had filled the chair of the house of commons with great abilities and dignity, signified his intention of retiring from that station, on which occasion, the house addressed his majesty, to confer some mark of his royal favour upon him, for his great and eminent services, for the space of thirty-three years, and upwards; which the king complied with, by settling an annual pension of 3,000l. upon him, for his own life and that of his son. And the court of common-council, desirous of testifying their high sense of the merits of this venerable patriot, voted him the freedom of the city: which was presented to him in a gold box, of the value of one hundred guineas.

A treaty of marriage having been concluded between his majesty and the princess Charlotte Sophia, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, the nuptials were solemnized by the archbishop of Canterbury, on the 18th of September, 1761, in the presence of the royal family, and the principal part of the nobility.

The whole nation united in testifying their joy on this occasion; the amiable character of the princess promising future felicity both to her royal consort and his subjects. On the 14th, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, presented their congratulations to the royal pair on their nuptials; as also to the princess dowager of Wales, which were graciously received by the royal parties. It was on this occasion that the common-council appeared in mazarine blue silk gowns, agreeable to an order of that court, made a short time before; which greatly contribute to heighten the solemnity and grandeur of their public appearance.

On the 22nd, his majesty's coronation was performed in the abbey church at Westminster, with the usual solemnities. Their majesties and the princess dowager went, in the morning, through the park, from St. James's, in chairs, and their attendants in coaches, to

Westminster-hall, from thence they walked, about twelve o'clock, in grand procession, to the abbey. After the ceremony, which lasted six hours, they returned to the hall, where they dined most magnificently, in the presence of numberless spectators richly dressed. All the way of the procession was lined with crowded scaffolds, and the abbey also was as full and splendid as possible. On the queen's entrance into the hall, three thousand wax tapers were all lighted in less than five minutes. The royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, the ships in the river displayed their flags, the streets were universally illuminated, and there was an entire stagnation of all sorts of business.

A little before the procession began, proceeded that of her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, from the house of lords, across Old Palace-yard, on a platform erected for that purpose, to the south-cross of Westminster abbey. She was led by the hand by his royal highness prince William Henry, dressed in white and silver. Her train, which was of silk, was but short, and her hair flowed down her shoulders in hanging curls.

The rest of the princes and princesses, her highness's children, followed in this order:

His royal highness prince Henry Frederick, also in white and silver, handing his sister, the princess Louisa Anne, dressed in a slip with hanging sleeves. Then his royal highness prince Frederick William, in the same dress, handing his youngest sister, the princess Caroline Matilda, dressed also in a slip with hanging sleeves.

The other persons who made up this procession were those who had not a right to walk with their majesties.

The procession was closed by three Mahometan ambassadors, in the proper dresses of their country, having turbans of fine muslin on their heads, and long gowns of flowered and laced silk; their sabres were crimson, and in each of them were enclosed a dagger and poniard.

The great diamond in his majesty's crown fell out in returning from the abbey to Westminster-hall, but was immediately found and restored.

The nation in general, and the corporation of London in particular, being greatly discontented at the measures of the court, and particularly at the resignation of Mr. Pitt, whose conduct in administration they highly esteemed, the court of common-council, on the 22d of October, unanimously resolved to instruct the city members on the sense of the citizens respecting the present critical conjuncture. Accordingly, instructions were drawn up and delivered to the four members; the principal articles in which were: to endeavour at a repeal or amendment of the late act for the relief of insolvent debtors, in respect of the inconveniences arising from the compulsive clause (which was accordingly done by stat. 2 Geo. III. cap. 2). To promote all necessary measures for the establishing good economy in the distribution of the national treasure: to oppose all attempts for giving up such places as might tend to lessen our present security, restore the naval power of France, and expose us to fresh hostilities; particularly to preserve our sole and exclusive right to our acquisitions in North America, and its fisheries; and lastly, to concur in prosecuting the war with the utmost vigour, so as to obtain a safe and honourable peace.

At the same time another motion was made, that the thanks of the court be given to the right hon. Mr. Pitt, for the many and important services rendered to his king and country. And a third motion was made, that the committee, in their thanks to Mr. Pitt, do lament his resignation, &c. These motions, with the exception of the last, on which there was a division, one hundred and nine being for it, and only fifteen against it, were unanimously carried in the affirmative.

According to ancient custom, the lord mayor who is first elected to that office after a coronation, invites the king and queen, if there is one at the time, to dine at Guildhall on lord mayor's day. Sir Samuel Fludyer, being chosen to that office, had the honour of entertaining their majesties on this occasion. The ceremonial was conducted with the greatest magnificence, all ranks striving with each other to manifest their loyalty and attachment. The pageants and decorations were more pompous than had been on any former occasion; and the entertainment was elegant, sumptuous, and well-conducted. The whole expense was 6,898*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* His majesty and all the royal family expressed their entire approbation of it; and the nobility and foreign ministers acknowledged it to have been far beyond any they had ever seen.

In the beginning of the year 1762, the inhabitants of London and Westminster were alarmed by an imposture of a singular nature, carried on in the house of one Parsons, clerk of the parish of St. Sepulchre, and resident in Cock-lane, West Smithfield. His daughter, a girl of ten years of age, being tutored for the purpose, pretended to be visited by the spirit of a young woman who had formerly lived in the house, and had died about a year and a half before this period. This woman, who went by the name of Fanny, had lived with a Mr. Kent, a broker, who had been the husband of her sister, and would willingly have taken Fanny to wife, but this union being forbidden by the canon law, the parties agreed to dispense with the ceremonies of the church, and lived together until, to the great grief of her lover, she died of the small pox. Kent, it seems, had incurred the resentment of Parsons by pressing him for the payment of some money he had lent him: and this is supposed to have been the source of this diabolical contrivance. His daughter, who had been a favourite of Fanny's, pretended to see her spirit; she was seized with apparent fits and tremblings, strange noises of knocking, scratching, whispering, fluttering, &c. were heard in the presence of the girl; and a woman who lived in the house and was an accomplice in the scheme, pretended to explain these different noises, all of which tended to show that she had been poisoned by her admirer. The circumstances of this strange visitation being reported, with many idle exaggerations, interested the public to such a degree, that nothing was talked of in all assemblies, from the highest to the lowest, but the Cock-lane ghost; to which there was a continual flux and reflux of people of all ranks: even some of the dignitaries of the church lent a countenance to the fraud by joining in the superstitious throng who daily flocked to hear it. To such a height did this silly infatuation at length arrive, that all the suggestions of reason proved ineffectual to stop it: the most glaring inconsistencies were reconciled in support of the supernatural visitation, while the unfortunate object of it was universally detested as an infamous murderer; who having robbed a poor girl of her innocence, and become satiated with her person, had consigned her to an untimely end. In vain he published the affidavits of the physician and apothecary, who attended her in her last illness; in vain he availed himself of the testimony of those who were with her in her last moments, and saw the tender parting between her and the man whom her spirit was now supposed to impeach. The more pains he took in his own justification, the more deeply were the people impressed with the conviction of his guilt. Under this dreadful persecution, he had recourse to the protection of the law, by commencing a suit against the father of the child, an ecclesiastic who had been very instrumental in promoting the imposture, and some others who had been more or less active in ruining his reputation and fortune. They were indicted for a conspiracy, and tried before lord chief justice Mansfield, who resisted an attempt that was made to prove that the visitation was supernatural. He treated such a supposition with the contempt it deserved, and pronounced the whole to be an infamous imposture, contrived and carried on to effect the ruin of an innocent person; and the jury before whom it was tried convicted all the parties of the conspiracy. Parsons was condemned to stand in the pillory three times in one month, and to be imprisoned for two years; his wife was imprisoned for one year, the woman who acted as interpreter was committed to Bridewell, to be kept to hard labour for six months, and the clergyman and another person who had been active in the transaction were dismissed with a severe reprimand, after having compromised the affair with the prosecutor, to whom they paid a considerable sum of money, as a reparation for the injury he had sustained.

In this session of parliament an act was passed for new paving the streets, and removing the posts and signs that had long been a blemish to the principal parts of this metropolis. The pavement, before, was exceedingly inconvenient, as well to foot passengers as those who were obliged to travel in the highway; but by virtue of this act, they were both altered, and the principal parts of the cities of London and Westminster were paved in the elegant as well as convenient manner in which they now appear.

A scheme had been projected to reduce the price of fish, by bringing it from distant ports to London and Westminster by land carriage. This scheme being laid before the parliament, an act was obtained for carrying it into execution; but, after having tried it for some years, the expenses were found to exceed the produce so greatly, that it was discontinued.

On the 5th of July came on at Guildhall, a cause which had been long depending between the city and the dissenters, concerning the eligibility and obligation of the latter to serve the office of sheriff; when, after several learned pleadings, the judges gave their opinion, that dissenters were not obliged to serve that office. This determination was afterwards confirmed by the house of lords.

On the 12th of August, 1762, about seven o'clock in the morning, her majesty was safely delivered of a prince, which event was immediately announced by a discharge of the Tower guns. Soon after her majesty was delivered, the waggons loaded with the treasure of the Hermione (a Spanish register ship, taken by the Active and Favourite, two English frigates) entered St. James's-street, in their way to the Tower; on which his majesty and the nobility went to the windows over the palace-gate to see them, and joined their acclamations on two such joyful events. The waggons, twenty in number, were preceded by a company of light horse, with kettle drums, trumpets, French horns, and hautboys. Each waggon was escorted by four marines, with bayonets fixed, and decorated with Spanish colours beneath those of England. The treasure was conveyed to the Bank, and was estimated at two millions two hundred and seventy-six thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars, besides other valuable effects.

On the 14th, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, waited on his majesty with a congratulatory address on the birth of a prince, who, on the 17th, was created prince of Wales, &c. and on the 11th of September following, was baptized by the name of George Augustus Frederic.

The negociations for peace, which had been some time in hand, having been brought to an issue, the secretary of state sent, on the 8th of November, to inform the lord mayor, that the preliminaries of pacification were signed on the 3d instant; in consequence of which, a cessation of arms was proclaimed at London, on the 1st of December; and, on the 22d of March, 1763, the definitive treaty, which had been signed at Paris on the 10th of February, was proclaimed at the usual places in London; but so dissatisfied were the citizens with the terms of it, that the common council could not be prevailed on to address; and that which was obtained from the aldermen, was carried up by eight of that body, with a *locum tenens* at their head.

There being a bill at this time depending in the house, not only for granting additional duties on wine, cyder, and perry, but also to subject the makers of those articles to the excise laws, the court of common council, on the very day that peace was proclaimed, resolved to petition the house of commons against it; and the next day they prepared instructions for their members to oppose this new attempt, "as being inconsistent with those principles of liberty which had hitherto distinguished this nation from arbitrary governments." In short, so strenuously did the citizens exert themselves to crush this destructive bill, that, on the 28th of March, they petitioned each branch of the legislature, separately, against it; notwithstanding which, it passed into a law. The bill, however, was found to be productive of such universal disturbance, not only in the cyder counties, but also throughout the kingdom, that it was first altered, and afterwards repealed.

We come now to an event, which, whatever heat and party rancour it might have generated at the time, was productive of the genuine spirit of British liberty.

Through various concurrent circumstances, and the anti-liberal conduct of the administration, the metropolis at this period was in a complete ferment; the members of the cabinet were lampooned and assailed with political publications, couched in strong terms of reprehension; to counteract the effects which these might produce, a periodical pamphlet, denominated 'The Briton,' was published, under the patronage of government. This was answered by another periodical paper, called 'The North Briton,' in allusion to the earl of Bute, who had supplanted and succeeded Mr. Pitt. The writers of the North Briton, the principal of whom was the celebrated John Wilkes, esq. M. P. for Aylesbury, were composed of those characters who considered the then administration to be wholly unworthy of the public confidence, and were therefore determined to expose its measures and their authors to the ignominy and contempt which they deserved. The forty-fifth number of the North Briton contained such severe reflections upon the king's closing speech to the parliament in April, that the ministry, who had been sedulously lying in wait for a fit opportunity to crush their avowed enemy, thought that the time was now arrived; and Mr. Wilkes was apprehended on the 30th of April, under an illegal warrant, signed by the principal secretary of state. Application was immediately made to the court of Common Pleas, and a writ of *Habeas Corpus* obtained; yet, in despite of this, Mr. Wilkes was committed to the Tower, where he continued till the 6th of May, when his case having been solemnly argued before that firm friend to constitutional liberty, lord chief justice Pratt, the court directed him to be discharged.*

A dreadful calamity happened on Tower-hill on his majesty's birth-day, June the 4th, 1763. It was usual at that time to exhibit fireworks in honour of the occasion, a practice, however, which was discontinued during the American war. The concourse of people that assembled to view the fireworks this year was so great, that a railing which surrounded the postern well gave way, and many fell down a precipice thirty feet in depth; six were instantly killed, fourteen died of their wounds, and a vast number were bruised and maimed.

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* Mr. Wilkes afterwards brought an action against Robert Wood, esq. under secretary of state, for illegally seizing his papers, &c. and obtained 1000l. damages, with full costs of suit.

Shortly after Mr. Wilkes was released from the Tower, he established a printing press in his own house, situated in Great George-street, Westminster, and republished all the numbers of the obnoxious paper. This provoked the ministry so highly, that an information was filed against him in the court of King's Bench, at his majesty's suit; and in the house of commons, 'The North Briton, No. 45,' was voted to be 'a most seditious and dangerous libel,' and ordered 'to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.' When the appointed officers attended at the Royal Exchange to execute this order, they were violently assailed by the populace, and dispersed in different directions; and the glass of Mr. Sheriff Harley's chariot was broken by one of the billets snatched from the fire. The pieces of the 'libel,' which the assailants snatched from the flames, were carried away in triumph, and in the evening were displayed at Temple-bar, at which place a bonfire was made to consume a large Jack-boot, as it was called, in allusion to the prime minister. This riot being reported to the two houses of parliament, they entered very seriously into the consideration of its consequences; and, after Mr. Alderman Harley had been examined by the lords, resolved, "that the rioters were perturbators of the public peace, dangerous to the liberties of the country, and obstructors of the national justice." At the same time, the two sheriffs received the thanks of both houses.

Some time afterwards Mr. Wilkes retired to France, to avoid the persecution which threatened him. For this conduct, which the house of commons adjudged to be 'a contempt of their authority,' he was expelled on the 16th of January, 1764; in the following month, his trial, notwithstanding his absence, was brought on before lord chief justice Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, where he was found guilty of re-publishing the libellous paper, and was subsequently outlawed.

The benevolence of the inhabitants of London was strongly excited in the course of this year, by the distresses of about eight hundred Palatines and Wurtzburghers, men, women, and children, who had been deluded from their native homes by a German adventurer named Stumple, to form a settlement in the islands of St. John and Le Croix, in America. After they had been shipped for England, Stumple abandoned them, and they arrived in the port of London during the month of August, in the most deplorable condition, and in imminent danger of perishing for want. About six hundred, who were able to discharge their passage, were permitted to come on shore, and they retired to the fields in the neighbourhood of Stepney and Bow, where they continued some days without the least shelter, and wholly destitute of the common necessaries of life: the situation of those on ship-board was almost equally deplorable.

The first intimation which the public received of the wretched state of these poor fugitives, was through the generous act of a baker, who, passing along the road, near Bow, where the distressed Germans were languishing for food, and perceiving their forlorn condition, threw his basket from his shoulder, and distributed its contents (twenty-eight two-penny loaves) among them, for no other return than ‘ signs of gratitude and tears of joy ;’ observing, whilst thus employed, that “ his customers must fast a little longer that day.”*

For several days afterwards the only assistance these poor people received “ was what could be gathered from the different German churches and chapels about the metropolis; but this was far from being sufficient to relieve so great a number. At length, the Rev. Mr. Wachsel, minister of the German Lutheran church in Ayliffe-street, Goodman's fields, laid their case before the public in the newspapers, in so true and affecting a manner, that it immediately attracted the attention, not only of the great, but also of royalty itself. Before eleven o'clock on the same day, one hundred tents were sent them from the Tower, by order of his majesty ; the passage of those who were detained in the ship was defrayed, and 300l. was sent for their immediate support. Subscriptions were opened, and considerable sums of money gathered for their relief. Physicians, surgeons, and midwives, offered their service for the sick and those in travail, for the latter of whom proper apartments were hired.”† The means of immediate subsistence having been thus obtained, a plan was suggested for their permanent settlement in South Carolina ; whither they were sent towards the end of the following year, with every thing necessary for their accommodation during their voyage, and proper requisites for their comfortable establishment on their arrival.

On the 14th of February, 1765, Mr. John Williams, bookseller, in Fleet-street, stood on the pillory, in New Palace-yard, Westminster, for republishing the North Briton in volumes. A few minutes after twelve he mounted the stage, amidst the acclamations of more than ten thousand people, who preserved an incessant shout during the whole time of his standing. The intention of the ignominy was greatly defeated by the populace, who testified their resentment by displaying a burlesque exhibition of a very singular, but intelligible, nature. They suspended, near the pillory, a large jack-boot, a Scots bonnet, and an axe: which having hung for some time, they chopped off the top of the boot, and, with great triumph, committed that and the bonnet to the flames: a fire having been prepared for that purpose.*

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* Malc. Anec. &c. of Lon. p. 39.

† To what a dreadful situation the poor sufferers had been reduced, may be estimated from the following passage in the first letter which Mr. Wachsel addressed to the public :— “ That their distresses were unutterably great, I myself have been too often a mournful witness, in my attendance on them to administer the duties of my situation : with one instance of which I shall conclude this melancholy detail. One of the poor women was seized with the pangs of labour in the open fields, and was delivered by the ignorant people about her in the best manner they were able; but from the injury the tender infant received in the operation, it died soon after I had baptized it; and the wretched mother, after receiving the sacrament at my hands, expired from the want of proper care and necessaries suitable to her afflicting and truly lamentable condition.”

In May, 1765, considerable confusion was excited in London by the Spitalfields weavers, many thousands of whom had been thrown out of employ through the introduction of French manufactured silks, and were now with their wives and families in great distress. A petition, which they had presented to the parliament, not having been attended to as they wished, they assembled before Bedford house, in Bloomsbury-square, and denounced vengeance against the duke of Bedford, by whom they supposed the relief they petitioned for had been obstructed. Whatever mischief they had purposed, was this time prevented by a party of the military; yet on the next day they again assembled in still greater numbers, and committed various outrages. Bedford house was much damaged, and others threatened: but the exertions of the magistrates, aided by the soldiery, and the assurances of the master weavers that the importation of French silks should be discontinued, prevented any further disorders.

On the 7th of November, a dreadful fire broke out about three o'clock in the morning, at the house of a peruke-maker, named Rutland, in Bishopsgate-street, adjoining to the corner of Leadenhall street. The flames quickly spread to the corner house, and, the wind being high, from thence soon communicated to the opposite corners; so that the four were on fire at the same time, and three of them were totally destroyed. All the houses from Cornhill to the church of St. Martin Outwich, in Bishopsgate-street, were burnt down, and the church and parsonage-house considerably damaged, as well as the back part of Merchant Taylor's hall, and various houses in Threadneedle-street. The White Lion tavern, which had been purchased only on the preceding evening for 3000l., and all the houses in White Lion-court, were entirely consumed, together with five houses in Cornhill, and several others in Leadenhall-street. Several lives were lost, not only by the fire, but by the falling of chimnies and walls; and on the following day eight persons were killed, and some others had their limbs broken, by the sudden fall of a stack of chimnies. By this accident nearly one hundred houses were destroyed or greatly damaged.*

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* Lambert's London, ii. p. 202.

The beginnings of the years 1767 and 1768 were both distinquished by a very severe frost, through which the price of provisions was greatly enhanced. The navigation of the river Thames was stopped, and the river below bridge had all the appearance of a general wreck ; ships, boats, and small craft, lying in confusion amidst the ice, whilst others were either driven on shore or sunk by the driving shoals. Many persons perished by the severity of the weather both on the water and on shore. During the latter frost the price of butcher's meat grew so exorbitant, that the Hon. Thomas Harley, lord mayor, proposed that bounties should be given for bringing fish to Billingsgate market; and this plan having been carried into effect, the distresses of the poor were greatly alleviated, by the cheap rates at which the markets were supplied.

The beginning of the year 1768 was also the commencement of an era of discontent and political violence. At the election for representatives of the city of London, in March, Mr. Wilkes suddenly arrived from France, appeared on the hustings at Guildhall, and declared himself a candidate. Popular indignation having now a shrewd and bold chieftain, assumed an alarming extent of opposition to government, and though Mr. Wilkes was the last on the poll for London, he was the first on that for the county of Middlesex; on this success his partizans committed the most extravagant outrages, and not satisfied with having destroyed the windows of such of the nobility and gentry as they deemed obnoxious to them, they also exercised their spleen in demolishing the windows, glass chandeliers, and other parts of the furniture of the Mansion-house.

In conformity to a promise given by Mr. Wilkes on his return, he made his appearance in the court of King's-bench on the 20th of April; but as his surrender in that manner was irregular, and not in compliance with any process issuing out of that court, the judges declined taking any cognizance of it, on which he retired. On the 27th he was taken into custody by a writ of *capias utlagatum*, and was brought up, under a *Habeas Corpus*, to be bailed; but the court being of opinion that no person is intitled to be bailed after conviction, he was ordered to be conveyed to the King's-bench prison; but, in his way thither, the mob stopped the coach on Westminster-bridge, took off the horses, and drew it along the Strand, Fleet-street, &c. to Spitalfields. Here they turned the two tipstaves out of the coach, and would have treated them indecently had it not been for Mr. Wilkes, who successfully exerted his influence in their favour. They then drew the coach to the Three Tuns tavern, where Mr. Wilkes got out, and from an upper window earnestly entreated them to retire, which they accordingly did; and when they dispersed he went privately and delivered himself to the marshal of the King's-bench prison.

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* "A gentleman who ventured among the ruins next day, thinking that some persons might still be among the rubbish, waved his hat to engage the attention of the spectators, and declared that he was sure many were actually under the spot on which he stood. Upon this the firemen went immediately to work with their pickaxes, and on removing the rubbish, they drew out alive two men, three women, a child about six years old, two cats, and a dog."

The next day the prison was surrounded by a prodigious number of people, who, it was expected, would have committed some outrage; but no disturbance happened till night, when they pulled up the rails that enclosed the footway, with which they made a bonfire, and obliged the inhabitants of the Borough to illuminate their houses; but a captain's guard of one hundred men arriving about twelve o'clock, they all dispersed.

The discontent of the populace at this time was considerably increased by the excessive price of provisions; on which account, many disturbances happened that were attended with the most disagreeable consequences. A large body of coal-heavers went on board the colliers in the river, and obliged the men immediately to quit their work. They complained of the ill usage practised by their employers, who they said curtailed their wages, and, instead of paying them with money, only gave them liquor and goods of a bad quality; and that these undertakers got fortunes, while they, who did the work, were starving. This tumult was productive of much mischief, for the rioters meeting with a strong opposition, the fray became so desperate that several lives were lost, and others were so maimed as to be ever after incapable of executing their business.

The sailors belonging to the outward bound vessels in the river, imbibed the contagion, and refused to proceed on their voyages without an increase of wages. On the 2d of May great numbers of them assembled in Stepney-fields and Deptford, from whence they proceeded, in a riotous manner, and boarded those ships in the river that were preparing to sail; they unrigged the vessels and forced away the men, declaring, that no ships should sail before the merchants had agreed to advance their wages. On the 7th they again assembled in St. George's fields, from whence they proceeded to St. James's palace with colours and music before them, and presented a petition to the king, setting forth their grievances, and praying relief.

But the event which created the strongest sensation at this time, was the following:—In the afternoon of the 10th of May, a great body of people assembled about the King's-bench prison, in expectation that Mr. Wilkes was to go from thence to the parliament house (it being the first day of opening the new parliament,) and designing to convey him thither. They demanded him at the prison, and grew very tumultuous; whereupon the Riot Act was begun to be read, but the populace threw stones and brick-bats while it was reading, when William Allen, son of Mr. Allen, master of the Horse-shoe-inn, in Blackman-street, Southwark, being singled out, was pursued by the soldiers, and shot dead on the spot. Soon after this, the crowd increasing, an additional number of the guards was sent for, who marched thither, and also a party of horse-grenadiers; when, the riot continuing, the mob was fired upon by the soldiers, and five were killed on the spot, and about fifteen wounded. Two women were among the wounded, one of whom afterwards died in St. Thomas's Hospital. The next day an inquisition was taken by the coroner for Surrey, on the body of the above William Allen, when a verdict was given by the jury that Donald Maclane was guilty of wilful murder, and Donald Maclaury, and Alexander Murray, the commanding officer, were aiding and abetting therein. This inquest was held at the house of Mr. Allen; and it appeared on the examination, that the deceased was only a spectator, and, on seeing some persons run, he ran also, but was unhappily mistaken, and followed by the soldiers five hundred yards, into a cow-house, where he was shot. Donald Maclane was committed to prison for the murder, but his associates were admitted to bail. Two inquisitions were afterwards taken in the Borough, on persons killed by the soldiers in quelling the above riot; one on the body of Mary Jeffs, who, having a basket of oranges to sell, was shot dead in removing them; the other on William Bridgeman, who was shot on the top of a hay cart, as he was looking at the fray at a distance; on both these inquisitions, the jury brought in their verdict chance medley. It appeared by the evidence, that, on the justices taking down a paper that had been fixed against a wall of the prison, the mob grew riotous, and cried out, "give us the paper;" which the justices not regarding, stones began to be thrown, and the cry 'give us the paper' grew louder; the drums beat to arms; the proclamation was read; the justices were pelted who read it; great pains were taken to persuade the people to disperse; the horse-guards were sent for, and it was not till the last extremity that the soldiers received orders to fire. Maclane was afterwards tried at the Surrey assizes held at Guildford, and acquitted.

The next day, the mob assembled before the house of Edward Russel, esq. distiller, in the Borough, broke open the door, staved some casks of liquor, drank it immoderately, and began pulling down the house; but the military interposing, some of the most intoxicated were seized, and the rest made their escape. At the same time the front of the house of Richard Capel, esq. in Bermondsey, was demolished, and Mr. Capel himself wounded.

These outrages were occasioned by the activity of the above two gentlemen, in suppressing the tumults in St. George's Fields.

The same day, upwards of fifteen thousand sailors went through the city to petition the parliament for an augmentation of their wages. When they were in Palace-yard, they were addressed by two gentlemen, mounted on the roof of a hackney coach, and were told that they could receive no immediate answer to their petition, but that it would be considered in due time; on which they gave three cheers and dispersed. Their chiefs afterwards waited on a committee of merchants, and matters were accommodated to their general satisfaction.

A very considerable body of coal-heavers assembled in Stepney-fields, and proceeded from thence to all the coal-wharfs from Shadwell to Essex-stairs, carrying with them a writing which they presented to the masters of the wharfs to sign, signifying their consent to raise their wages; which having accomplished, they next day waited on the lord mayor, at the Mansion-house, to obtain a confirmation of this agreement; but his lordship thought proper to decline intermeddling with their affairs.

A terrible fray happened on the 25th, between the coal-heavers and sailors belonging to the colliers in the river, in which many were killed. The sailors, having been long detained in the river by the coal-heavers refusing to work, had begun to deliver their ships themselves; upon which, a body of coal-heavers fell upon some of the sailors by surprise, and killed several of them. The sailors took the alarm, the quarrel became general, and the consequences were the loss of many lives.

On the 7th of June, another fray happened in Stepney-fields, between the same parties, when several of the sailors were killed. The coal-heavers marched off in triumph, with colours flying, drums beating, &c. offering five guineas for a sailor's head. The ships below bridge were obliged to keep constant watch day and night; and to so great a height was this insurrection got, that the inhabitants of Wapping were perpetually under the most dreadful apprehensions. A party of guards constantly attended for some days, during which several disturbances arose, and many coal-heavers were taken up by the soldiery and carried before sir John Fielding, who, on examination, committed them to Newgate. Two of them were afterwards tried at the Old Bailey, for the murder of one Battie, a seaman, and being convicted, were executed at Tyburn. Seven others were also executed in the Sun-tavern-fields (near where the riot was committed) for shooting at Mr. Green, the master of the Roundabout-tavern in Shadwell. These examples produced the wished-for effect; the tumults immediately ceased, and peace and industry were happily restored.

The king of Denmark being on a visit to his majesty, the citizens of London were desirous of showing their respect to him;

in consequence of which, it was resolved, in a court of common-council, to invite him to an entertainment at the Mansion-house, which being accepted, the 23d of September was the day appointed for receiving the royal guest, who intimated his desire of coming to the city by water.

In consequence of this a committee was chosen to conduct the entertainment, who were empowered to draw on the chamberlain for money to defray the expenses. On the appointed day, the city barge, attended by the companies' barges, proceeded to New-palace-yard, where the king embarked; and, in order to give him a more extensive view of the banks of the river, a circuit was made as high as Lambeth, and then down to the Steel-yard, after which, they returned to the Temple-stairs, and, on landing, were conducted to the Middle Temple Hall, where an elegant collation was prepared by the benchers of the two societies.

From the Temple, his majesty was conducted to the Mansion-house in the city state coach, followed by the noblemen of his suite, and the aldermen and sheriffs in their carriages; on alighting, he was received by the committee appointed to manage the entertainment, in their mazarine gowns; and, being conducted into the great parlour, received the compliments of the city, to which his majesty returned a very polite answer. The dinner, which was exceedingly magnificent, was served in the Egyptian-hall; the galleries of which were filled with the ladies of the common-councilmen, elegantly attired, and an excellent band of music was stationed in an orchestra erected for the occasion. His majesty took leave of the corporation about eight o'clock, having expressed his highest satisfaction at the elegance of the entertainment. And, at a court of common-council, held on the 10th of October, the freedom of the city was unanimously voted to the king of Denmark, to be presented in a golden box of two hundred guineas value. His majesty was admitted into the Grocers' company, and his freedom being afterwards given to his ambassador here, was by him transmitted to Copenhagen.

The death of George Cook, esq. having occasioned a vacancy for Middlesex, sir W. B. Proctor, who had been the unsuccessful candidate at the former election, and serjeant Glynn, Mr. Wilkes's leading council, were put in nomination on the 8th of December. The poll proceeded quietly till the afternoon, when a mob broke into the hustings, attempted to seize the poll-books, and put an entire stop to the election. Many persons were considerably hurt in the scuffle, and the remainder of the day was a scene of confusion. The poll was again proceeded in on the 13th, and, on the following day, terminated in favour of serjeant Glynn.

George Clarke, an attorney's clerk in Mary-le-bone, who had received a severe blow on the head at Brentford, on the day of the riot, died soon after, and an inquest was held on his body before the coroner for the county of Middlesex and a very respectable jury of neighbours, who brought in a verdict of wilful murder by some person or persons unknown. Soon after this, two Irish chairmen were apprehended and tried for the murder; and it being proved that they had been hired for the purpose of creating a riot, and been very instrumental in it, they were both convicted; but were afterwards pardoned on an opinion of the master, wardens, and examiners of the company of surgeons, who agreed unanimously that the blow was not the cause of Mr. Clarke's death.

The last public transaction of the year 1768 was the institution of the Royal Academy of Arts, which was established on the 18th of December, under the immediate patronage of his majesty. This society was first held in a large house in Pall Mall; after which, the king granted them apartments in Somerset-house.

At this period, the citizens of London eagerly seized every opportunity of showing their attachment to Mr. Wilkes. On the 3rd of January, 1769, the election for alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, came on at St. Bride's church; the candidates were Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Bromwich: but on the close of the first day's poll, the disparity of numbers was so great, that the latter gentleman declined the contest, and the lord mayor declared Mr. Wilkes duly elected. Some doubts, however, were started respecting the legality of closing the books before the time appointed for that purpose, and a second wardmote was held for a new election on the 27th, when no opponent appearing, Mr. Wilkes was again declared duly elected.

On the 2nd of February, the house of commons passed a resolution of expulsion against Mr. Wilkes, as the author of 'an insolent, scandalous, and seditious libel,' contained in the prefatory remarks he had published, with a letter written by lord Weymouth to the chairman of the quarter sessions of the county of Surrey; and a new writ was consequently ordered for the election of a member for Middlesex. This produced an immediate meeting of the freeholders at the Assembly-room at Mile-end, where they unanimously resolved to confirm their former choice, and to support Mr. Wilkes entirely at their own expence.

Frequent meetings were at this time held, not only by the freeholders of Middlesex, but also by the electors of Westminster, those of Southwark, and the livery of London, in order to concert proper measures for vindicating the rights of election, and instructing their particular members to support them in their parliamentary capacity. On the 10th of February, a common hall was held for this purpose, when a string of resolutions, expressive of the desires of that court, was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be presented to their representatives in parliament.

The most material articles in these instructions were in substance as follow:—To be particularly careful of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and to enquire into and censure any attempt to elude the force of that law. To preserve equally inviolate the privilege of parliament, and the rights of election in the choice of their representatives. To prevent all application of the public money to influence elections of members to serve in parliament. To use their utmost endeavours that the civil magistracy of the kingdom be put on a respectable footing, and thereby remove the pretence of calling in a military force. To use their best endeavours for having a standing committee appointed from time to time, to examine and state the public accounts. To promote a bill for limiting the number of placemen and pensioners in the house of commons, and that an oath, to prevent bribery and corruption, be taken, not only by the electors, but also by the candidates, at the opening of the poll. And, lastly, that they use their utmost endeavours to obtain an act to shorten the duration of parliaments.

The new election came on at Brentford, on the 16th of February, when Mr. Wilkes being put in nomination, he was chosen without opposition. Notwithstanding this, when the return was made, the next day, to the house, it was resolved, "that Mr. Wilkes, having been expelled this session, was, and is, incapable of being elected a member of the present parliament." In consequence of this resolution, the election was declared void, and a new writ was issued for another.

In the interim, a meeting of Mr. Wilkes's friends was held at the London tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, for the support of his cause; when the sum of three thousand three hundred and forty pounds was immediately subscribed for that purpose; and the subscribers afterwards formed themselves into a society, under the appellation of "Supporters of the Bill of Rights;" which, they asserted, had been infringed by the proceedings against Mr. Wilkes.

On the 16th of March, another election came on at Brentford, for a member for Middlesex; when Mr. Wilkes being the only candidate, he was again returned. The house of commons, however, persevered in their objections, and, on the same evening, declared the election null and void; and a new writ was issued for another.

Addresses were at this time presented to his majesty from almost every part of the kingdom; among which was that of the merchants of the city of London, who waited on his majesty, on the 22d; and, being introduced by the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain of the household, they presented the same, and were most graciously received. When they set out from the Royal Exchange, in order to present the address, the populace showed their resentment by throwing of mud, &c.; they shut the gates at Temple-bar, and did every thing possible to impede their progress. When some of the coaches got to Exeter-change, a hearse came out of Exeter-street, and preceded them, drawn by a black and a white horse; the driver of which was dressed in a kind of rough coat, resembling a skin, with a large cap, on one side black, the other white, whose whole figure was very grotesque. On one side of the hearse was painted, on canvas, a representation of the rioters killing Mr. Clarke, at the Brentford election; and on the other side, was a representation of the soldiers firing on young Allen in the cow-house. The populace were so outrageous, that some of the merchants were obliged to quit their carriages, and take shelter in the houses; and others, whose clothes were entirely covered with mud, retired home to shift themselves, before they could proceed with the address.

When they came to St. James's, it was discovered they had lost the address they came to present; and, while a messenger was dispatched in search of it, they began hastily to sign a copy of it. This accident was occasioned by the gentleman, in whose possession it was, being obliged to take shelter in Nando's coffee-house, in order to avoid the indignation of the populace; when, in his hurry and fright, he left the address in the coach, and ordered his coachman to return home. The address, however, being found, was forwarded to St. James's, and the addressers, at length, accomplished their wishes (though attended with such singular difficulties), of testifying their distinguished loyalty.

Several of the rioters were seized at St. James's-gate, five of whom were detained for prosecution; and, the same evening, an extraordinary gazette was published, containing a proclamation for suppressing riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies.

The final election for Middlesex took place on the 14th of April. The candidates were, Mr. Wilkes, colonel Luttrell, serjeant Whitaker, and Mr. Roche; and, at the close of the poll, the numbers were, for Mr. Wilkes, 1143; Colonel Luttrell, 293; Serjeant Whitaker, 5; and Mr. Roche, 0: whereupon, Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected. On the following day, the house of commons, after considerable debates, determined, that Mr. Wilkes was still incapable of being a member of this parliament, and that colonel Luttrell should be the sitting member: in consequence of which, colonel Luttrell took the oaths and his seat, as knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex.

This decision was far from being agreeable to the nation; and, perhaps, no measure, since the accession of the present royal family, has created such universal discontent. Petitions and addresses flowed in from every part of the kingdom; in which the county of Middlesex, as being most immediately concerned, took the lead. A petition, signed by one thousand five hundred and sixty-five freeholders of that county, was presented to his majesty, on the 24th of May, containing a long catalogue of grievances, relative to the infringements on the constitution, from the first prosecution of Mr. Wilkes, to his being expelled the house of commons; and concluding thus:

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"Such are the grievances and apprehensions, which have long discontented and disturbed the greatest and best part of your majesty's subjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your royal repose, though ready to lay down our lives and fortunes for your majesty's service, and for the constitution, as by law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a constitutional remedy by the means of our own representatives; but our loyal and free choice having been frequently rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us, by the unprecedented seating of a candidate who was never chosen by the county, and who, even to become a candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his seat in parliament, under the pretence of an insignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a minister, that, whoever opposed our choice, though but with four votes, should be declared member for the county. We see ourselves, by this last act, deprived even of the franchises of Englishmen, reduced to the most abject state of slavery, and left without hopes or means of redress, but from your majesty or God.

"Deign, then, most gracious sovereign, to listen to the prayer of the most faithful of your majesty's subjects, and to banish from your royal favour, trust, and confidence, for ever, those evil and pernicious counsellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your majesty's most sincere and dutiful subjects, and whose suggestions tend to deprive your people of their dearest and most essential rights, and who have traitorously dared to depart from the spirit and letter of those laws, which have secured the crown of these realms to the house of Brunswick; in which, we make our most earnest prayers to God, that it may continue, untarnished, to the latest posterity."

The citizens of London were equally anxious to show their disapprobation of this proceeding, and, early in May, had requested the lord mayor to call a common-hall, for the purpose of taking the sense of the livery on the measures to be pursued in the existing circumstances; but this his lordship declined, until he could procure the opinion of the common-council upon it. A court was accordingly summoned for this purpose; when a motion was made, "that the right honourable the lord mayor be desired to issue a precept to assemble the livery in common-hall, pursuant to their application to his lordship;" which was carried in the negative, by a majority of twenty.

But this disappointment only increased their eagerness; and, on Midsummer-day, when a common-hall was held for the choice of sheriffs, and other city officers, the hall was crowded; and so fearful were the livery of not obtaining their wishes, that they would not permit the business of the day to be entered upon, till they were assured by the lord mayor, that as soon as that was finished, he would listen to any motion they might choose to bring forward. This declaration was received with great applause, and the elections proceeded as usual: after which, a petition to the king being produced and read, it was unanimously agreed to, with the exception of the title, which originally stood thus: "The humble petition of the *lord mayor, aldermen, and* livery of London;" but, on the suggestion of the lord mayor, the words in Italics were omitted.

In August and September, great disturbances arose among the weavers, in Spitalfields, occasioned by a body of handkerchief weavers, who, conceiving themselves not sufficiently paid, refused working, unless their masters would increase their wages. In order to support those, who were out of employment in consequence of this proceeding, they levied a contribution of six pence a week from every loom that was at work; and if their more industrious brethren did not comply with this imposition, they destroyed their work, and cut their looms to pieces; from which they received the appellation of cutters. On the 30th of September a desperate conflict took place, between a body of them and a party of the military, who were called in to assist the civil magistrate. One of the soldiers and two of the rioters were killed; and some of the latter being taken, two of them, Doyle and Valline, were tried at the ensuing October sessions, and, being capitally convicted, sentence was passed upon them in the customary form. The execution of these men occasioned a curious correspondence between the lord chancellor, the secretary of state, and the sheriffs. According to the sentence passed upon them by the recorder, they were to suffer at the usual place of execution; but the warrant transmitted to the sheriffs, signified that it was his majesty's pleasure that the sentence should be executed in the most convenient place near Bethnal-green church. The sheriffs, not knowing how they ought to proceed, under the circumstances of this variation from the sentence, laid the case before serjeant Glynn, who, in his opinion, said he was unacquainted with any authority which could justify an alteration of the sentence of a court of justice, and advised them to represent their doubts to his majesty.

Upon the case being laid before the king, he ordered the prisoners to be respited till the opinion of the judges could be taken upon it; which was soon after given to the following effect: "that the time and place of execution are, in law, *no part* of the judgment; and that the recorder's warrant was a lawful authority to the sheriffs, as to the time and place of execution." In reply to this, the sheriffs wrote to the lord chancellor, to say, that, though their doubts were over-ruled, they were not satisfied: on the 6th of December, however, a letter was received by the sheriffs, informing them, from authority, that, as the judges had determined their warrant was legal, it was his majesty's pleasure that there should be no farther respite for the two convicts. Accordingly, on the 8th, they were executed on Bethnal-green, attended only by the peace officers, the sheriffs having refused the assistance of the military; but the mob was so outrageous, that it was found necessary to order the unhappy sufferers to be turned off before the usual time allowed on such occasions, to prevent a rescue.

The citizens of London not having received any answer to their petition, presented to the king, relative to the Middlesex election, determined to renew their solicitations on the subject. On the 1st of March, 1770, a committee of the livery laid a memorial before the court of common-council, in which they stated, that, though a petition had been presented by them to his majesty, no answer or redress had been obtained; they therefore applied to that court, to join in a request to the lord mayor to call another common-hall, that further measures might be taken for the re-establishment of their ancient rights and privileges. The question being put, was carried in the affirmative, and, in consequence, a common-hall was held on the 6th, when a second application to his majesty was read, and unanimously agreed to; the title of which ran thus: " The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the City of London, in Common-hall assembled." The substance of this remonstrance was, a repetition of the grievances mentioned in their former petition, and an earnest request to his majesty to dissolve the parliament.

This address and remonstrance was presented on the 14th; and his majesty returned the following answer: " I shall always be ready to receive the requests, and to listen to the complaints of my subjects; but it gives me great concern to find, that any of them should have been so far misled as to offer an address and remonmonstrance, the contents of which I cannot but consider as disrespectful to me, injurious to parliament, and irreconcilable to the principles of the constitution.

" I have ever made the law of the land the rule of my conduct, esteeming it my chief glory to reign over a free people: with this view, I have always been careful, as well to execute faithfully the trust reposed in me, as to avoid even the appearance of invading any of those powers which the constitution has placed in other hands. It is only by persevering in such a conduct that I can either discharge my own duty, or secure to my subjects the free enjoyment of those rights, which my family were called to defend; and while I act upon these principles, I shall have a right to expect, and I am confident I shall continue to receive, the steady and affectionate support of my people."

At a court of aldermen, held on the 13th, the legality of this address, and the propriety of its title, were strongly objected to, and a motion was made that it should be disavowed in that court; which occasioned a warm altercation. Next day, the following protest appeared in all the public papers. " We, the aldermen of the city of London, whose names are hereunto subscribed, observing that the address, remonstrance, and petition, agreed upon by the livery, who met at Guildhall, on Tuesday, the 6th of this inst. March, is intituled, ' The Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the City of London, to the King's most Excellent Majesty,' do declare, that we were not assenting to, nor signified our approbation of the said address, remonstrance, and petition. Dated the 13th of March, 1770.

Robert Ladbroke
Robert Alsop
Richard Glynn
Thomas Harley
Samuel Turner
Henry Bankes
Richard Peers
William Nash
Thomas Halifax
John Shakespear
James Esdaile
Samuel Plumbe
Barclay Kennet
J. Kirkman
James Rossiter
John Bird."

The example of the majority of the court of aldermen was followed by three of the city companies, who disputed the power of the lord mayor, in calling common-halls, on any other occasion than merely for the election of city officers. At a court of assistants of the goldsmiths' company, held the 22d of March, the following resolution was agreed to:

" The right honourable the lord mayor having issued precepts for summoning the livery of this city to meet at Guildhall, on Tuesday, the 6th inst. to consider of a farther application for a redress of grievances; at which meeting, a most indecent remonstrance was ordered to be presented to his majesty;

" Resolved and ordered, That, for the future, the wardens of this company do not summon the livery thereof to attend at any meeting in the Guildhall (except for the purpose of elections), without the express approbation or consent of this court."

The companies of grocers and weavers followed the example of the goldsmiths, and, at their next court days, passed resolutions of a like tendency.

On the 12th of April, a common-hall was held at Guildhall, by virtue of a precept from the lord mayor, to receive the report of his majesty's answer to the address, remonstrance, and petition, of the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery, of London; as also to hear the resolutions and addresses of the houses of lords and commons thereupon; and to take into consideration the late proceedings of the companies of goldsmiths, weavers, and grocers; and, in particular, their resolution not to obey the orders of the lord mayor, for summoning the livery of the respective companies to attend at common-halls. The last committee of the livery were appointed to consider what would be the proper mode of proceeding against these refractory companies, and to report their opinion to the court of common-council.

In the month of November, the long-contested question of the legality of general warrants was brought to a decided issue, by the result of the prosecution which Mr. Wilkes had instituted against the earl of Halifax; and which was tried in the court of common pleas, before sir John Eardley Wilmot, and a special jury, by whom a verdict of 4,000l. damages was given for the plaintiff. In April, 1770, Mr. Wilkes was discharged from confinement; on which occasion the metropolis was illuminated, and transparencies with No. 45, blue candles, &c. were exhibited, from respect to the man whom the people regarded as the martyr of liberty.

On the 14th of May, a court of common-council was held, to consider of a third address, petition, and remonstrance, to his majesty, which was presented on the 23d; when his majesty was pleased to return the following answer;

"I should have been wanting to the public, as well as to myself, if I had not expressed my dissatisfaction at the late address.

"My sentiments on that subject continue the same; and I should ill deserve to be considered as the father of my people, if I could suffer myself to be prevailed upon to make such an use of my prerogative, as I cannot but think inconsistent with the interest, and dangerous to the constitution, of the kingdom."

It was on this occasion that the lord mayor, Beckford, made that reply to the king, so much spoken of at the time, for its promptitude and spirit, but which is now asserted to have been composed by Mr. Horne Tooke, and entrusted to his lordship's memory.

Her majesty having been happily delivered of a princess, on the 22d of May, the lord mayor went to St. James's, on the 30th, with the customary congratulations, and was informed, "that, as his lordship thought fit to speak to his majesty, after his answer to the late remonstrance, as it was unusual, his majesty desired that nothing of the kind might happen for the future."

On the following day, the lord mayor, attended by the sheriffs and several of the aldermen, went in state to the Old Bailey, and laid the first stone of the present prison of Newgate. This was the last public transaction of Mr. Beckford's life, which was terminated by a rheumatic fever, on the 21st of June. The high opinion in which he was held, at that time, by his fellow-citizens, was evinced by the first common-council held after his death; in which a resolution was passed for erecting a statue to his memory, in Guildhall.

The recorder having given great offence to the corporation, by refusing to attend the presentation of the late addresses and remonstrances, two motions were carried, in the court of common-council, on the 6th of July, for taking the recorder's conduct into consideration at the next court, and for printing and distributing a copy of his oath to the members.

In consequence of hostilities committed by the Spaniards, by forcibly taking possession of a small British settlement on the Falkland Islands, government gave orders for immediate preparations for a war with that power; and press-warrants were issued to all the sea-ports and principal towns in England. Application being made by the lords of the admiralty to the lord mayor, to back these warrants, he refused, on the ground that this was an unusual procedure, unless when the lord mayor received intimation of its necessity immediately from the privy council; when the request was made through that channel, the lord mayor complied; but it produced much dissension in the corporation.

A court of common-council was held on the 27th of September, at which the case of the recorder was taken into consideration. That gentleman attended, and justified his conduct, declaring, that should a similar case occur, he would act as he had done: in consequence of which, the court came to a resolution, "that the recorder, by refusing to attend the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of this city, with their humble address, remonstrance, and petition, acted contrary to his oath and the duty of his office," and the further consideration was adjourned to the 12th of October; when it was resolved, that he should be no more advised with, retained, or employed, in any affairs of the corporation; he being deemed unworthy of their future trust or confidence.

On the 15th of November, a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when it was unanimously agreed and resolved, that the sum of forty shillings for every able seaman, and twenty shillings for every ordinary seaman, over and above the bounty granted by his majesty, be given during the pleasure of the court, and not exceeding one month from this day, to every such seaman as shall enter at the Guildhall of this city into the service of his majesty's navy. It was also resolved and ordered, that the remembrancer do immediately wait on the right honourable sir Edward Hawke, first lord commissioner of the admiralty, with a copy of the resolution fairly transcribed, and signed by the town-clerk, and signify the request of the court, that his lordship will, at a proper opportunity, lay the same before his majesty, as an humble testimony of their zeal and affection for his most sacred person and government.

At the same court, a motion was made and carried, that another humble address, remonstrance, and petition be presented to his majesty, touching the violated right of election, and praying for a dissolution of parliament. This address was presented on the 21st; and his majesty returned the following answer. "As I have seen no reason to alter the opinion expressed in my answer to your address upon this subject, I cannot comply with the prayer of your petition."

The lieutenants employed in the impress service attended the lord mayor, on the 1st of December, to have their warrants backed by his authority; but his lordship refused, and told them, that the bounty given by the city was intended to prevent such violence.

The opposition to the impress service was carried to such a height in the city of London at this period, that on the 15th of January, 1771, a motion was made in the court of common-council to censure alderman Harley, for having backed the warrants; and, on the 22nd, the following resolution was carried: "That if any person shall be impressed within this city or liberty into his majesty's service, by virtue of any warrant granted or backed by any of his majesty's justices of the peace for this city, that this court will immediately direct their solicitor, at the city's expense, to prosecute, in the name of the person so impressed, if he desires it, not only the justice of the peace who granted or backed the said warrant, but the constable or peace-officer who executes the same." This question, however, was put to rest by a letter from the secretary of state to the lord mayor, informing him that the dispute between the two governments was amicably adjusted.

There seemed to be, at this period, a determination in some of the city magistrates to oppose and thwart every measure which originated with the government; and, under the plausible pretence of upholding the privileges of the corporation, they sought opportunities of counteracting all their proceedings. In February, 1771, complaint had been made to the house of commons, by some of its members, that their speeches had been grossly misrepresented in the public newspapers, a practice which prevailed too generally on both sides; and, as the insertion of the proceedings of the house is a direct violation of their standing orders, a motion was made, and carried by a great majority, for ordering Messrs. Wheble and Thompson, the printers of two of the papers, to the bar. This order was not obeyed, and, in consequence, another was made for taking them into the custody of the serjeant at arms, which proved equally ineffectual. A royal proclamation was therefore issued, offering a reward for apprehending them. Soon afterwards, Mr. J. Wheble, one of the offenders, was taken by a journeyman printer, and carried before Mr. Wilkes, who happened to be the sitting alderman at Guildhall. Finding that there was no other authority for the detention of Wheble than the proclamation, Mr. Wilkes ordered him to be discharged, and then bound him over to prosecute the man who had forcibly taken him.

Mr. Miller, the printer of the Evening Post, having been also complained against, was taken into custody by a messenger of the house of commons, at his own house, by virtue of a warrant from the Speaker. Mr. Miller sent for a constable, who carried both him and the messenger before the lord mayor, who was assisted by aldermen Wilkes and Oliver. They not only discharged the printer, but compelled the messenger to give bail to answer the assault and imprisonment of a citizen, without the order of a city magistrate.

The house of commons resented this contempt of their authority, and ordered the lord mayor and the two aldermen to appear before them. Mr. Crosby and Mr. Oliver attended, as members of the house; but Mr. Wilkes refused to appear, except as member for Middlesex. The house, not choosing to enter again into this question, adjourned over the day appointed for his attendance; but, in the mean time, they committed the lord mayor and alderman Oliver to the Tower, where they remained to the end of the session.

The conduct of these magistrates, on this occasion, was so highly approved by the citizens, that a vote of thanks to them was passed in the court of common council, and a committee was appointed to assist them in their defence; and, after their committal, they were brought before every court of judicature at Westminster, by *Habeas Corpus*, at the city expence, in order to procure their enlargement; but the courts refused to interfere with the privileges of the house of commons; and they were remanded to the Tower.

At length, the day arrived, when, by the prorogation of parliament, the power that detained them expired, and their liberation was the consequence. Some days previous to it, the court of common-council had resolved to attend their enlargement, accompanied by the city officers. Accordingly they assembled at Guildhall, and proceeded to the Tower in fifty-three carriages; the procession being augmented by the artillery company, who attended in their uniform. When the lord mayor and Mr. Oliver were brought to the Tower-gate, they were saluted by twenty-one pieces of cannon belonging to the artillery company, and from thence to the Mansion-house received the loudest acclamations of an innumerable concourse of spectators.

At a court of common-council, held the 28th of May, it was resolved and ordered, "That it be referred to the committee appointed to assist the lord mayor and alderman Oliver, in the Tower, to state cases, and take opinions, whether there is any, and what, method to bring into a course of trial, the legality of an imprisonment by a vote of either house of parliament." It was farther resolved, "That, in case the said committee should be advised that the legality of the commitment of the lord mayor and alderman Oliver can be put into a due course of trial by law, they be authorized so to do."

At another court of common-council, held the 5th of June, the opinions of the counsel, who had been consulted by the committee above-mentioned, were read to the court; when it appeared they did not think any action could be commenced on that account. At the same time, the report was made from the committee, who had been appointed to consider of a proper mode of proceeding against the Goldsmiths, Grocers, and Weavers' companies, for their disobedience to the lord mayor's precepts. The report stated, that queries had been submitted to counsel, on the following heads; namely, the power of the lord mayor to call common halls; the obligation of the masters and wardens of the several companies to obey the lord mayor's precepts; and the methods of punishment, in case of refusal.

The answers to these questions were as follow:—" We conceive it to be the duty of the proper officers of the several companies, to whom precepts for summoning their respective liveries have been usually directed, to execute those precepts; and that a wilful refusal on their parts is an offence punishable by disfranchisement. If it be thought proper to prosecute with that view, in the present case, we think it most advisable to proceed in the usual way, by information, to be filed by the common serjeant, in the mayor's court; which the common serjeant may file *ex officio*, if he pleases, or at the instance of either of the bodies mentioned in the query.

"Alex. Wedderburne, J. Glynn,
J. Dunning, T. Nugent."

A common-hall was held, as usual, on Midsummer-day, for the election of city officers for the year ensuing. This business being adjusted, a motion was made for presenting another humble address, remonstrance, and petition to his majesty, setting forth the many grievances already complained of, and still unredressed; together with the injurious and unconstitutional behaviour of the house of commons, during the last sessions, who had imprisoned the person of the lord mayor, their chief magistrate, and Mr. alderman Oliver, one of their representatives. The remonstrance being read to the livery, it was unanimously approved of, and ordered to be presented by the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, the city members, the common-council, and the livery of London, attended by the city officers. Another motion was made and carried, "That the livery of London do desire the common council to present a silver cup to the right honourable the lord mayor, of the value of two hundred pounds, with the city arms engraved thereon; and to the aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, one each, of the value of one hundred pounds, as marks of their gratitude for their upright conduct in the affair of the printers, and for supporting the city charters." Though this motion was readily agreed to by the livery, it met with some obstacles in the court of common-council; and so long was it before it was carried, that the cups were not presented to the different parties till the month of January following.

On the 30th of June, came on at Guildhall, the trial of Edward Twine Carpenter, for an assault, in seizing and taking up the person of J. Wheble, according to the royal proclamation for that purpose; when he was found guilty, fined one shilling, and ordered to be imprisoned for two months in Wood-street compter.

On the 4th of July, the sheriffs waited on the king, to know when he would be pleased to receive the city remonstrance; when his majesty appointed the 10th, at two o'clock. The lord mayor, therefore, issued precepts for the attendance of the aldermen, common-council, and livery; but in the evening preceding the day appointed, his lordship received the following letter:

"My Lord,

"As, in consequence of the notice given of the time, your lordship proposes setting out to-morrow, the livery may be induced to attend your lordship to St. James's, I have the king's commands to acquaint you, that, it being unprecedented to admit the livery upon such occasions, as well as impracticable to introduce so numerous a body, no persons, beyond the number allowed by law to present petitions to the throne, will be admitted, except your lordship, the aldermen, common-council, and city officers. I am, my lord, with the greatest respect, your lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

"HERTFORD."

Grosvenor-street, July 9, 1771.

This letter being read to the livery, who had assembled in Guildhall, a committee of ten (the number allowed by act of parliament made in the reign of Charles II.) were appointed to attend his lordship on the occasion. When the town-clerk had done reading the remonstrance, his majesty returned the following answer:

"I shall ever be ready to exert my prerogative, as far as I can, constitutionally, in redressing any real grievances of my subjects; and the city of London will always find me disposed to listen to any of their well-founded complaints: it is, therefore, with concern that I see a part of my subjects still so far misled and deluded, as to renew, in such reprehensible terms, a request, with which I have repeatedly declared, I cannot comply."

In the beginning of October, the city solicitor filed informations of disfranchisement, in the mayor's court, against the masters and wardens of the three refractory companies of Goldsmiths, Grocers, and Weavers, for refusing to obey the lord mayor's precept for a common hall.

The refractory city companies having removed the above informations from the mayor's court to the court of King's Bench, and the city solicitor having obtained rules for them to shew cause why the several writs of *certiorari* for removing the same should not be quashed, the matter was argued in that court on the first of June, when lord Mansfield gave the opinion of the court thereon; which was, that the writs had been improvidently granted; that causes of that nature had no business in Westminster-hall; that every corporation, *inter se*, was the sole judge of its own rights and franchises; and that the corporation of London had the right and power of determining the present cause solely in their own hands. In consequence of this, on the 23rd of June, the city solicitor signed judgment of disfranchisement against the masters and wardens of the three companies, in the mayor's court; but, in the afternoon, the recorder set the judgment aside, in order, as he alledged, to give the parties an opportunity of trying the merits of the cause at large.

In the morning of the 23rd of December, there happened one of the greatest fogs in London that had ever been remembered; through which great damage was done. The darkness was so great, that the carriages of the nobility and gentry were attended by lights, the same as at midnight. Many accidents occurred during the continuance of the fog, which lasted through the night; and, in the morning, several people were found dead in the fields round the metropolis, who, not being able to find their way, were supposed to have perished from the inclemency of the weather,

On the 11th of March, 1773, a common-hall was held, by virtue of the lord mayor's precepts for that purpose, to consider of a further application to the throne, for a redress of grievances; when an address, petition, and remonstrance was agreed to, which, by his majesty's appointment, was presented on the 29th. After it had been read by the recorder, his majesty returned the following answer:

"I have the satisfaction to think that my people don't doubt of my readiness to attend to their complaints, or of my ardent desire to promote their happiness; which I cannot more effectually do than by resisting every attempt to sow groundless jealousies among them.

"Your petition is so void of foundation, and is, besides, conceived in such disrespectful terms, that I am convinced you do not seriously imagine it can be complied with."

At a court of common-council held the 16th of June, the recorder's salary was augmented to one thousand pounds per annum, during the pleasure of the court, and, at the same time, an additional salary of two hundred pounds per annum was granted to the common-serjeant.

On the 14th of July, the cause between the common serjeant, on behalf of the city of London, and Samuel Plumbe, esq. prime warden, or master of the Goldsmiths' company, was tried at Guildhall. The suit was instituted against the defendant, for refusing to obey a precept, issued in 1770, by the then lord mayor, to convene the livery of the said company to a common-hall; and, after a patient hearing, it was determined in favour of the plaintiff.

The dreadful calamities occasioned by the American war occurred about this period. This destructive contest was entered into against the wishes and interests of the people, and in defiance of every constitutional principle by which the country had ever been governed; but the public sentiment had no influence with administration; and, on the 23rd of August, 1775, the war was publicly declared at the usual places in London, by a proclamation for 'suppressing rebellion and sedition.' The lord mayor, Mr. Sawbridge, however, being inimical to the general proceedings of the court, but particularly to a contest in which his brother subjects were concerned, ordered that the usual official attendances of the mace, &c. should not be complied with; and further to evince his detestation of such an unnatural conflict, he refused to back the press warrants issued from the admiralty in the October following.*

In the beginning of the year 1776, sir Stephen Theodore Janssen resigned his situation as chamberlain of the city; the vacant office was strongly contested between aldermen Benjamin Hopkins and Wilkes; but the election was determined in favour of the former: after whose decease in 1779, Mr. Wilkes was elected without opposition, and held the office till the time of his death.

In January, 1779, much damage was done in and near the metropolis, by a hurricane, by which most of the ships in the river were driven from their moorings, and some destroyed. Several houses were blown down, and others stripped of their roofs; the stacks of chimnies that fell were numerous. Many lives were lost, and a great number of persons considerably maimed and bruised by the fall of the buildings.

A cause was tried in the court of King's Bench, on the 5th of August, respecting the right of a claim set up by the city of London, to a duty of six-pence per load, on hay sold in Smithfield, not the property of freemen of London. This was disputed by the inhabitants of Finchley, who pleaded an exemption in favor of the bishop of London and his tenants, granted by king John; but as it did not appear that the manor of Finchley belonged to the bishop at the time of the grant, a verdict was given for the city of London.

The attention of all ranks of people, both in the metropolis and in the rest of the kingdom, was, in the beginning of the year 1780, strongly directed to the general misconduct of government in the administration of public affairs, to the encroachments that had been made on civil liberty, and to the wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the public money. Petitions, having for their object, not only a change of ministry, but also some very essential alterations in the constituted body of the house of commons, poured in from all parts of the country; and different committees were appointed in the cities of London and Westminster, to give due effect to the prayer of the petitioners. Mr. Burke, who, at that time, was esteemed one of the most active of the patriotic band, proposed his celebrated plans of economy and efficient controul, some of which were eventnally carried into effect, in opposition to ministerial influence; but the greatest triumph which the popular party attained over the premier of the day, lord North, was in the month of April, when Mr. Dunning, afterwards lord Ashburton, obtained a majority on his famous resolution, "that the influence of the crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." This was followed by several other motions branching out from the former, and calculated to restore the administration of affairs to a state of greater political probity; all which were carried in direct opposition to the will of the minister. A recess of ten days, however, in the meetings of the house, on account of the indisposition of the speaker, afforded the government an opportunity to exert the acts of corruption and intrigue; by which means, when the parliament again assembled, the minister was enabled to counteract all the measures which were afterwards proposed for the public good. Mr. alderman Sawbridge, who was one of the city representatives, publicly charged lord North with exercising such corrupt influence on some of the members, and offered to prove his charges at the bar of the house; but his lordship thought it most convenient to avoid the challenge. Though somewhat discouraged by this retardation of success, the popular leaders continued their efforts, and prepared to introduce the important motions for 'annual parliaments,' and 'a more equal representation of the people in the house of commons.' At this time, associations had been formed in almost every quarter of the kingdom, for the purpose of consolidating the public sentiment; and it was at least expected, that some concessions in favour of constitutional liberty would have been wrested from the arbitrary controul of the administration.*

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* The illegality of impressing freemen of the city of London proved a fertile source of discord at this period between the administration and the city magistrates. Whilst the disputes continued, several naval officers on the impress service were charged with assaults, and taken into custody by individuals whom they had seized within the city's jurisdiction. In these cases, the impressed men were immediately discharged, and the officers held to bail or committed for trial.

About this period, some very unexpected events, which chiefly took their rise from the weakest and most unenlightened men that the nation could produce, rendered nugatory all those constitutional efforts. These events were the 'Protestant Association,' the tumultuous meetings which it occasioned, and the riots and conflagrations in the metropolis, that resulted from the attempts made to carry the object of the association into effect.

In the year 1778, it having become the general opinion of liberal-minded men, that the laws against papists were much too rigorous to be enforced in an enlightened age, an act of parliament had been passed for 'relieving his majesty's subjects, professing the Romish religion, from certain penalties and disabilities imposed upon them in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of king William the Third.' This act, at the time, did not appear to excite any great alarm among persons of any class; nor would it, perhaps, have ever given birth to such extraordinary results, had not the Catholics acted very indiscreetly, in taking more liberties in the public exercise of their religion than what they had been previously accustomed to, and in proceeding to the yet greater length of proposing to open public schools for the education of youth in the Romish faith.

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* Brayley's Hist. of London, i. 527.

The sensation produced by these occurrences, led many of the lower class of rigid protestants to express great apprehensions of the increase of popery, and to exclaim against the late act, by which they thought it was countenanced and supported. These persons, who for the most part were chiefly methodists and bigotted calvinists, at length formed themselves into a body in London, under the title of the 'Protestant Association,' and chose for their president lord George Gordon, younger brother to the duke of Gordon, and at that time member of parliament for Ludgershall. This young man had been educated in the rigid doctrines of presbyterianism; and from imbibing a sort of hereditary repulsion to popery, was a fit head for such a community. Under his direction, a petition was framed for a repeal of the obnoxious act, and so much industry was employed to procure signatures, that the names of upwards of 120,000 persons were affixed to it; among them, however, were those of many women and children.

The petition being thus prepared, a general meeting of the Association was held on the evening of May the 29th, 1780, at Coachmakers'-hall, Noble-street; when lord George, after stating his opinion, 'that the indulgence given to popery by the repeal of the act of William the Third, was inconsistent with the principles of the revolution, dangerous to the Hanoverian succession, and destructive to the civil and religious liberties of the country;' and stated his conviction, that 'the only way to stop it was by going in a firm, manly, and resolute manner to the house of commons, and shewing their representatives that they were determined to preserve their religious freedom with their lives;' that, 'for his part, he would run all hazards with the people; and if the people were too lukewarm to run all hazards with him, when their conscience and their country called them forth, they might get another president; for he would tell them candidly, that he was not a lukewarm man himself, and that if they meant to spend their time in mock debate and idle opposition, they might get another leader.' This speech was received with the loudest applause, and his lordship then moved the following resolution: 'That the whole body of the Protestant Association do attend in St. George's Fields, on Friday next, at ten of the clock in the morning, to accompany his lordship to the house of commons, on the delivery of the protestant petition.' This was carried unanimously. His lordship then said, that 'if less than twenty thousand of his fellow-citizens attended him on that day, he would not present their petition;' and, for the better observance of order, he moved, 'that they should arrange themselves into four divisions; the protestants of the city of London on the right, those of the city of Westminster on the left, the borough of Southwark third, and the people of Scotland resident in London and its environs to form the last division;' and, 'that they might know their friends from their enemies, he added, that 'every real protestant and friend of the petition should come with a blue cockade in his hat.'

Accordingly, on Friday, June the 2nd, the day appointed, about ten o'clock in the morning, a vast concourse of people from all parts of the city and suburbs, assembled in St. George's Fields, near the obelisk, where they awaited the arrival of their president, who came about eleven; and having, in a short speech, strongly recommended the necessity of a peaceable deportment, he marshalled them into ranks, and gave directions for the conduct of the different divisions. His lordship then left them, proceeding in his carriage to the house of commons over Westminster-bridge; and the committee of the association, with many other members, went the same way: but the main body, amounting to at least 50,000, took their route over London-bridge, marching in tolerable order, six or eight in a rank, through Cornhill, Fleet-street, and the Strand. Each division was preceded by its respective banner, having the words 'No Popery' written on it, with other sentiments expressive of the business of the day; the petition itself, with the skins of parchment containing its numerous signatures, and which had been tacked together by a tailor in St. George's Fields, was carried at the head of the procession. At Charing-cross, the multitude was increased by additional numbers on foot, on horseback, and in carriages; so that, by the time the different parties had met together, all the avenues to both houses of parliament were entirely filled with the crowd.

Till this period, every thing had been conducted with proper decorum; but a most lamentable change took place as soon as the members of parliament began to assemble. Among such an immense concourse of people, it could not be imagined that every one would be equally peaceable; yet the scenes of confusion and riot which ensued, went far beyond all possible calculation, and most forcibly impressed the reflecting mind with the never-to-be-forgotten lesson of the imminent danger that attends the expression of the *vox populi* from a congregated multitude. The Protestant Association appeared to recede from its avowed purpose, and to assume all the properties of a seditious mob. Both peers and commons were insulted in their progress to the parliament-house, and it was with great difficulty that some of them escaped with their lives.

The archbishop of York was the first attacked; the bishop of Litchfield had his gown torn; the wheels were taken off the bishop of Lincoln's carriage, and his lordship narrowly escaped with life; the lord president of the council, lord Bathurst, was treated very roughly; the windows and pannels of lord Mansfield's coach were broken to pieces; the duke of Northumberland's pocket was picked of his watch; the lords Townshend and Hillsborough came together, and were grossly insulted; lord Stormont's coach was broken to pieces, and himself in the hands of the mob for near half an hour; lords Ashburnham and Boston were treated with the utmost indignity, particularly the latter, who was so long in their power, that it was proposed to the house, to go in a body, and endeavour, by their presence, to extricate him; but, in the interim, his lordship escaped without any material hurt. Many others of the peers were personally ill-treated; and Wellbore Ellis, esq. was obliged to take refuge in the Guildhall of Westminster, whither he was pursued, the windows broken, the doors forced, and justice Addington, with all the constables, expelled. Mr. Ellis escaped with the greatest hazard.

During these unwarrantable proceedings, lord George Gordon came several times to the top of the gallery stairs, and harangued the mob, informing them of the bad success their petition was likely to meet with, and pointing out the members who opposed it. It was considered as a mark of pusillanimity in the house of commons, that, upon the arrival of the guards at night, they did not commit one of their own body, who had so shamefully violated their privileges, and brought them into such unequalled disgrace and danger, to the Tower: but it is doubtful whether such an attempt, on that day, would not have increased the fanatic fury of the populace to such a height, which might have overpowered every endeavour to restrain it.

Further outrage to the parliament itself was now prevented by the arrival of the guards; and the house of commons, on the motion of lord George, seconded by Mr. alderman Bull, one of the city representatives, agreed to the bringing up of the petition; but his lordship's subsequent motion, that it should be taken into immediate consideration, was negatived by one hundred and ninety-two against six. It was resolved, however, that it should be debated on the Tuesday following, and the house then adjourned. These decisions were not satisfactory to the mob; yet, as the presence of the military restrained them from violence on the spot, they separated into parties, and commenced the work of destruction by partly demolishing the Romish chapels in Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and Warwick-street, Golden-square; and all the furniture, ornaments, and altars of both chapels were committed to the flames. This was effected before the guards could arrive, when thirteen of the rioters were taken up. No further outrage of importance was committed during that night.

On the next day, Saturday, the tumult appeared to have subsided, and the rage of bigotry and lawless violence was thought to be allayed; but this expectation proved eminently fallacious. On Sunday afternoon, a mob of many thousands assembled in

Moorfields; and with the cry of 'No Papists!' 'Root out Popery!' they attacked the popish chapel in Ropemaker's-alley; and having demolished the inside, they carried the altars, pulpits, pictures, seats, &c. into the street, and committed them to the flames. More mischief was prevented by the arrival of a party of the guards, when the rioters immediately began to disperse. Early on the following morning, however, they assembled again on the same spot, and demolished the school, and three dwelling houses belonging to the priests, in Ropemakers'-alley, together with a valuable library. They now divided into parties; and threatening destruction to all who should oppose them, they proceeded to different quarters of the town. One party went to Virginia-street, Wapping, and another to Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield, where they severally destroyed the Catholic chapels, and committed many other outrages. The house of sir George Saville, (who had introduced the obnoxious bill into parliament) in Leicester-fields, was, to use the vulgar but descriptive phrase of the mob, completely 'gutted' by a third party; as were also the houses of Mr. Rainsforth, tallow-chandler, of Stanhope-street, Clare market, and Mr. Maberly, of Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; the latter persons having appeared as evidences against some of the rioters, who were taken up on the preceding Friday, and five of the most active of whom had been committed to Newgate. In all these cases, the furniture and effects were burnt before the doors of the dilapidated dwellings.

On Tuesday, the day appointed for taking the petition into consideration, all the military in London were ordered on duty; yet a knowledge of this fact did not appear to intimidate the populace, and a multitude no less numerous than had assembled on the Friday, again choaked up every avenue to the parliament-house. In vain had the committee of the Protestant Association circulated a resolution, requesting 'all true Protestants to shew their attachment to their best interests, by a legal and peaceable deportment.' The storm which they had raised, it was beyond their power to allay. As the day advanced, the mob grew more tumultuous; they demolished the carriage of lord Sandwich, and seized his person; but he was fortunately rescued from their violence by a party of horse. The residence of lord North, in Downing-street, was also attacked; but the assailants were repulsed by a body of light horse.

In the midst of this alarming state of things, the house of commons acted with firmness and decision; they declared, that 'no act of theirs could be legal while the house was beset with a military force, and under apprehensions from the daring spirit of the people;' and on this principle they adjourned, having previously voted among other resolutions, that it was a 'high and dangerous breach of the privilege of parliament to insult or attack members coming to attend their duty in that house.' The peers also adjourned after a slight conversation.

On the rising of the house, lord George Gordon acquainted the multitude with what had been done, and advised them to depart quietly; in return, they unharnessed his horses, and drew him in triumph to the house of Mr. alderman Bull. Whilst one body of the rioters was thus employed, justice Hyde, with a party of the horse-guards, attempted to disperse the rest, and after some opposition, he succeeded; yet they only separated to re-assemble in other places. The activity of the justice was highly resented by the mob, and about seven in the evening, a detached party despoiled his house in Lisle-street of all its furniture, and burnt it before the doors: on the approach of the military, the rioters immediately fled.

The prison of Newgate was the next object of attack; but the mob, like 'regular assailants, did not proceed to storm before they had offered terms.' They demanded from the keeper, Mr. Akerman, the release of their confined associates, as the only means to save his mansion. He refused to comply; yet, dreading the consequence, he posted to the sheriffs to know their pleasure. On his return, he found that his house was in flames; and the gaol itself was soon in a similar situation. The doors and entrances had been broken open with pick-axes and sledge-hammers; and it is scarcely to be credited with what celerity the gaol was destroyed: "nor is it less astonishing, that, from a prison thus in flames, a miserable crew of felons in irons, and a company of confined debtors, to the number in the whole of more than three hundred, could all be liberated, as it were by magic, amidst flames and firebrands, without the loss of a single life; some from the gloomy cells of darkness, in which the devoted victims to public justice were confined, and others from inner apartments, to which the access in tranquil times were both intricate and difficult."

The devastations of this night were now only begun. The release of the Newgate ruffians gave an increase of strength and ferocity to the mob, which despised intimidation; and the ministers of justice and law were among the first marked out for vengeance. The public-office in Bow-street, and the house of that active magistrate, sir John Fielding, adjoining, were presently attacked by the rabble, and all their furniture and effects, books, papers, &c. committed to the flames. Justice Coxe's, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, was similarly treated; the two prisons at Clerkenwell were set open, and the prisoners liberated; the houses of Mr. Lyon, in Bunhill-row, and a pawnbroker in Golden-lane, were dilapidated, the goods, &c. being burnt before the doors; and to complete the melancholy catalogue, the elegant mansion of lord Mansfield, in Bloomsbury-square, was plundered and burnt to ashes, together with an invaluable collection of rare manuscripts, notes on law cases, pictures, books, deeds, &c. Here the mob met with some resistance from a small party of the military, headed by a civil magistrate, who read the Riot Act, and afterwards ordered the detachment to fire, by which six men and one woman were killed,* and several other persons wounded. Many of the mob having made their way to his lordship's cellars, suffered from intoxication.

Not content with the mischief done to lord Mansfield's property in Bloomsbury-square, a large body of the rioters marched off to his lordship's seat at Caen Wood; but here their destructive intentions were frustrated by a party of horse, which had arrived about half an hour before them; and they retired without commencing an attack.

The violence of the populace, instead of diminishing, or being glutted with the destruction, horror, and consternation they had already spread, seemed to be considerably increased on the Wednesday; which is not so much to be wondered at, when it is considered that all the prisoners of Newgate, Clerkenwell Bridewell, and New Prison, had been let loose on the terrified inhabitants of the panic-struck metropolis. Some even had the audacity to go into public houses, and call for what provisions and drink they thought proper, without paying for any; nor dared the affrighted publicans ask for payment; on the contrary, they thought themselves happy that they had not their houses pulled down. Others still more daring, even knocked at the doors of private houses in noon-day, and extorted contributions from the inhabitants. One man, in particular, was mounted on horseback, and refused to take any thing but gold.

Many outrages were committed in the borough of Southwark; several Popish chapels and private dwellings were burnt in various parts, particularly about Kent-street and its environs. The King's Bench prison, with three houses adjoining, a tavern, and the New Bridewell, were also set on fire, and almost entirely consumed. An attempt was likewise made to set fire to the Marshalsea; but here the rioters were repelled by the soldiery; and another large body of the insurgents were put to flight in Tooley-street, after several had been killed and wounded, and others made prisoners, by an armed association of many of the substantial inhabitants of Southwark.

On the preceding night, the inhabitants of most parts of the town had been obliged to illuminate their windows; and, in the course of this day, they were compelled to chalk up the words 'No Popery!' on their doors and window shutters: blue ribbons and pieces of silk, by way of flags, were hung out at most houses with intent to deprecate the fury of the insurgents, from whom no person thought himself wholly secure. Those whose business called them into the streets, were likewise emulous to mount a blue cockade, in order to preserve themselves from personal insult.

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* The case of this female was a very pitiable one. She lived servant with a Mr. Dubois, and was going towards the street door, when she was killed by a ball which passed through it into the passage. Several bullets also entered the parlour window at the same time, yet no other person was hurt, though several were in the room.

The outrages of this day were excessive. The rioters appeared to consider themselves as superior to all authority; and not only openly avowed their intention to destroy certain private houses of the Catholics, but also declared an intention to burn the remaining public prisons, and demolish the Bank, the Temple, Gray's-inn, Lincoln's-inn, the New-river-head, the royal palaces, and the arsenal at Woolwich. The attempt upon the Bank was made twice in the course of the day, but both attacks were feebly conducted, and the rioters easily repulsed, several of them falling by the fire of the military, and many others being wounded. An unsuccessful attempt, in which several fell, was also made upon the Pay Office.

The threats of the insurgents, with the endeavours thus made to accomplish their purposes, seem at last to have awakened the latent energies of government, and vigorous measures were now taken to repress the disorders which had raged so long without controul. The military had hitherto acted under the guidance of the civil power, but an order was this day issued by the authority of the king in council, for 'the military to act without waiting for directions from the civil magistrates, and to use force for dispersing the illegal and tumultuous assemblies of the people.' As no man could foresee what might be the effect of a discretionary power vested in such hands, in a populous city, and in the centre of trade, the greatest alarm prevailed; all shops were shut up, and the approach of night was awaited in the most fearful suspense.

As soon as the day was drawing towards a close, one of the most awful and dreadful spectacles this country ever beheld was exhibited. The mob had not only declared their resolution of firing the prisons, and some private houses, but had avowed their intention to destroy all the public offices. An universal stupor had seized the minds of men; they looked at one another, and waited, with a resigned consternation, for the events which were to follow. Government, indeed, had exerted itself to the utmost, as far as their power, under the direction of the civil magistrates, would extend. Now, however, it was become necessary to make use of the royal prerogative, and give discretionary power to the military.

Nothing could convey a more awful idea of the mischief which was dreaded, than the strong guard which was placed at the Royal Exchange for the protection of the Bank, as nothing could have equalled the national desolation, had the purposes of the insurgents upon this place succeeded. Soldiers were distributed at Guildhall, in the inns of court, in almost every place tenable as a fortification, and in some private houses; and the cannon was disposed to the best advantage in the park.

With minds thus predisposed to terror by so many objects of devastation, and in a city which but a few days before enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity, let those who were not spectators judge what the inhabitants felt, when they beheld at the same instant of time, the flames ascending and rolling in vast voluminous clouds from the King's Bench and Fleet prisons, from New Bridewell, from the toll-gates on Blackfriars' bridge, from houses in every quarter of the town, and particularly from the bottom and middle of Holborn, where the conflagration was horrible beyond description. The houses that were first set on fire at this last-mentioned place, both belonged to Mr. Langdale, an eminent distiller, and contained immense quantities of spirituous liquors. It is easy to conceive what fury these would add to the flames, but to form an adequate idea of the distresses of the neighbouring inhabitants, and indeed of the inhabitants in every part of the city, is perhaps impossible. Men, women, and children, were running up and down with beds, glasses, bundles, or whatever they wished most to preserve; and in streets where there were no fires, numbers were removing their goods and effects at midnight. The shouts of the rioters were heard at one instant, and at the next the dreadful report of soldiers' muskets, as if firing in platoons, and at various places: in short, every thing which could impress the mind with ideas of universal anarchy and approaching desolation seemed to be accumulating. Sleep and rest were things not thought of; the streets were swarming with people; and uproar, confusion, and dismay, reigned in every part. Six-and-thirty fires were all to be seen blazing at one time in the metropolis during the night.

These devastations, however, were no longer committed with impunity, and numbers of the rioters fell in the course of this night by the musket and the sword. Many of these misguided wretches died also with inebriation in different parts, but especially at the distilleries of Mr. Langdale, from whose vessels the liquor poured in streams down the kennels, and 'was taken up in pails, and held to the mouths of the besotted multitude.' Others were killed with drinking non-rectified spirits; and many became so miserably intoxicated, that they were either burnt in the flames which themselves had kindled, or buried in the falling ruins. In some streets 'men were seen lying upon bulks and stalls, and at the doors of empty houses, drunk to a state of insensibility, and to a contempt of danger; boys and women were in the same condition, and many of the latter with infants in their arms.'

The numerous victims to insulted justice which military interference had thus spread before the eyes of the rioters, and the continual arrival of fresh troops from all parts of the country within fifty or sixty miles of the metropolis, had their full effect of intimidation. The riots were quelled; and many inconsiderate wretches who had engaged in them were secured on the Thursday in various parts of the town. On this day, London may be said to have borne great similarity to a city recently stormed. The Royal Exchange, the public buildings, the squares, and the principal streets, were all occupied by troops; the shops were closed, and business was entirely at a stand, whilst immense volumes of dense smoke were still rising from the ruins of consumed buildings.

No disturbance occurring during the night, the alarm gradually subsided, and on Friday business was began to be transacted as usual. In the course of the day, lord George Gordon underwent a long examination before the privy council, and in the evening he was committed to the Tower, to which he was conveyed by a most numerous escort. On the following day, the secretary of the Protestant Association, an attorney, named Fisher, was also sent under a strong guard to the above fortress. Upwards of twenty thousand soldiers were at this time supposed to have their quarters in London; the guards were afterwards encamped in St. James's park, and the marching regiments and militia in Hyde park.

The idea of being governed by martial law excited much discontent, particularly among the citizens, whose rights were shamefully invaded by an order from lord Amherst to colonel Twisleton, who commanded the regular forces stationed in the city, to disarm all persons who did not belong to the militia, nor bore arms under the royal authority, and to detain their arms. This measure became the subject of parliamentary debate, and the duke of Richmond moved that it should be declared "expressly contrary to the fundamental laws of the constitution;" but this motion was negatived by the ministry. The uncontrolled ascendancy of the military force, however, was found to excite such general dissatisfaction, that the king in a speech from the throne to the parliament on the 20th of June, judged it expedient to advert to the necessity of the measure;* and to give "his solemn assurances that he had no other object but to make the laws of the realm, and the principles of our excellent constitution in church and state, the rule and measure of his conduct."

The number of lives that were lost during the continuance of the riots was never, perhaps, correctly ascertained. The return given of the killed and wounded by the military, was as follows: killed by the association, militia, and guards, 109; ditto by the light horse, 101; died in hospitals, 75; total 285. Prisoners under cure, 73. Within a few days after the suppression of the mob, a special commission was issued for trying the rioters in Southwark; but those of London were left to the regular course of the sessions at the Old Bailey, which chanced to be near. The number of persons tried for rioting in the latter court was eighty-five, of whom thirty-five were capitally convicted; in Southwark, fifty persons were tried as rioters, twenty-four of whom were adjudged guilty. Between twenty and thirty of the most active of the convicted rioters were executed in a few days after their trials, in different parts of town, but immediately contiguous to the scene of their respective devastations.*

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* "The outrages committed by bands of desperate and abandoned men in various parts of the metropolis," said his majesty, "who broke forth with such violence into felony and treason, had so far overborne all civil authority, and threatened so directly the immediate subversion of all legal power, and destruction of all property, and the confusion of every order in the state, that I found myself obliged by every tie of duty and affection to my people, to suppress in every part those rebellious insurrections, and to provide for the public safety by the most effectual and immediate application of the force intrusted to me by parliament."

The new influence which these unfortunate events threw into the grasp of the ministry was very great; and that ardour which had appeared for promoting popular meetings and associations for opposing the encroachments of government, subsided into a lukewarm indifference.

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CHAPTER IV.

History of London continued to the Union.

On the 2nd day of October, 1780, the chamberlain was ordered by the court of common-council, to lay before them an account of the monies paid out of the chamber, on account of the lord mayor; which being produced, a motion was made and carried in the affirmative, that the sum of eight hundred and fourteen pounds one shilling, paid on account of the lord mayor's view of the river, and expedition to Windsor, ought not to be defrayed by the city; being totally unnecessary and highly extravagant.

In consequence of its being mentioned that the audit-dinners were, in general, very extravagant, a motion was made, and unanimously agreed to, that, in future, the expenses of auditing the city and bridge-house accounts, do not exceed fifty pounds.

A motion was also made, that the chamberlain do not pay the lord mayor more than the sum of three hundred and fifty-two pounds nineteen shillings, the balance due to his lordship, out of the ample allowance given by the city. The lord mayor refused to put the question for some time, but, having consented, it was resolved in the affirmative.

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* Brayley's History of London, from the New Annual Register, &c. i. 540.

On the 26th the court proceeded in the plan of retrenchment they had begun, and limited the expences of the conservancy to three hundred pounds, in every mayoralty. It was also resolved, that no money be paid out of the chamber, without the special direction of the court of common-council.

On the 5th of February, 1781, came on in the court of King's Bench, the trial of lord George Gordon, who was accused as the author of the late riots, of high treason, in "levying war, by assembling great multitudes together, and striving, by terror and outrage, to compel parliament to repeal a law." The jury acquitted him; and one of them afterwards told his lordship in court, in reply to some remarks on the objects of the prosecution, that 'their decision had turned upon a very nice point.' In the month following, Benjamin Kennet, esq. the late lord mayor, was tried in Guildhall, for not using the proper means and authority for suppressing the riots in an early stage of the tumult. The jury returned a verdict of 'guilty,' in 'neglecting to do his duty,' but not 'wilfully and obstinately.' The court refusing to record this verdict, another of 'guilty,' generally, was given; the decease of alderman Kennet, however, before sentence was pronounced, put a stop to further proceedings.

The ruinous progress of the public affairs, the decay of trade, and the increasing discontent of the nation at the long continuance and ill success of the American war, at length produced a change in the measures of government, which for a short time seemed to move in unison with the wishes of the people. In December, 1781, a very pointed remonstrance was presented by the citizens of London to the king, in which they deprecated the "intention" manifested in his majesty's speech, "of persevering in a system of measures, which had proved so disastrous to the country;" exhorted him "no longer to continue in a delusion from which the nation had awakened;" and implored him to "dismiss from his presence and councils all the advisers, both private and public, who had deluded him into such an unfortunate and unnatural war." The city of Westminster followed the example of that of London; and similar petitions and remonstrances flowing in from most other places in the kingdom, the premier thought proper to give way; and in the course of March and April, 1782, a new ministry was chosen under the auspices of that able and illustrious statesman, the marquis of Rockingham. Negociations for peace were soon afterwards commenced, and preliminaries were settled on the 20th of January, 1783: the definitive treaties were signed at Paris on the 3rd of September following; and on the 6th of October, the peace was proclaimed at the accustomed places in London, with the usual ceremonies, and amidst the reiterated acclamations of an immense multitude of people.

The gleam of sunshine which these occurrences had spread over the horizon of political liberty, was soon overclouded by the death of the marquis of Rockingham, and the divisions which that fatal event admitted to break out among his party. Mr. Pitt, the eloquent son of the late earl of Chatham, acceded to power; and though an act of apostacy marked the outset of his career, that is, the abandonment of the cause of parliamentary reform, of which he had previously been an ardent supporter, his youth and splendid talents, but, above all, his fascinating eloquence, had such an effect upon the multitude, that for some time, he may be said to have become the 'idol of a people's hope.' The Coalition Administration was dismissed in 1783, and Mr. Pitt became prime minister; yet, from that period to the dissolution of parliament, about the end of March, he was left in a minority on almost every question debated in the house of commons. During the elections for a new parliament, the metropolis presented an almost constant scene of uproar and confusion; but particularly in Westminster, where the struggle between the ministerial candidates and Mr. Fox was unparalleled, and the poll was kept open from April the 1st till May the 17th. This latter circumstance occasioned the passing of an act, by which the duration of all future elections was limited to fifteen days.*

The grandest musical performance ever attempted in any country, was exhibited in Westminster-abbey, in May and June of 1784, in commemoration of Handel. It originated in a conversation between some amateurs, in which it was lamented, that no public occasion existed for collecting all the vocal and instrumental performers of eminence into one band, which would produce a performance on so grand and magnificent a scale as no other part of the world could equal. The birth and death of Handel, the former of which was a complete century, and the latter exactly a quarter of a century, before this period, was immediately recollected as offering a desirable opportunity for making the attempt. The plan was speedily communicated to the different musical societies in the metropolis, and coming, at length, to the knowledge of the king, was honoured with his sanction and patronage. Westminster-abbey, where the remains of the great musician were deposited, was selected as the most proper place for the performance: and it was determined to appropriate all the profits arising from it to charitable purposes. No sooner was the project known, than the greater part of the practical musicians in the kingdom manifested their zeal for the enterprise; and many of the most eminent professors, waving all claim to precedence, offered to perform in any subordinate station. The first performance took place on the 26th of May; the number of performers amounted to five hundred and twenty-two, and that of the audience to nearly five thousand; of which, at least two thirds were ladies; feathers, and all extraneous ornaments being forbidden, the neatness and simplicity of their dresses added charms to their natural beauty, and produced such an assemblage of elegant women as no other country in the universe could boast of. There were five performances in the whole, the second of which was at the Pantheon, in Oxford-street; and the total amount of the receipts for tickets, including two rehearsals, was eleven thousand eight hundred and forty-two guineas; after payment of the expences, which amounted to upwards of five thousand pounds, the remainder was given to charities, as follows: to the Musical Fund six thousand pounds; to the Westminster-hospital one thousand pounds.

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* Brayley's History of London, i. 542.

The attention of the metropolis was excited in a high degree, on the 15th of September, by the first aerial voyage ever undertaken in this kingdom. Mr. Lunardi ascended from the Artillery-ground with a balloon, thirty-three feet in diameter, amidst the admiration and dread of an immense concourse of spectators, about two o'clock in the afternoon; and, after a voyage of three hours, descended in a meadow, five miles beyond Ware in Hertfordshire.

A remarkable occurrence happened in the court of King's Bench, Westminster, on the 22nd of April, 1785. In consequence of a very high wind, some of the stones from the upper part of the building fell through the sky-light; the fragments of the glass falling among the judges on the bench, and a considerable part of the ceiling was scattered about among the barristers and officers of the court. Impressed with the idea that the whole fabric was tumbling, their lordships, and all the bar, made a precipitate retreat: but soon finding that it was a premature alarm, the court was resumed. In this confusion, several gentlemen of the bar were much hurt; particularly a Mr. Stebbing, who, being thrown backwards on one of the benches, was trampled over by his affrighted brethren, and received several severe bruises.

The long-contested question relative to the power of the court of aldermen to remove one of their body, was finally determined in the court of King's Bench, on the 11th of June in this year. Some years before, in consequence of several accusations brought against alderman Wooldridge, repeated summonses were sent to him to attend in his place in the court of aldermen, to answer to them; all of which being unattended to, he was declared to have forfeited his seat, and a wardmote was held for the election of an alderman in his stead. At a subsequent period, he attended and claimed to be received as alderman; which being refused, he obtained a *mandamus* from the court of King's Bench to be restored: the return to this mandamus had been argued in November preceding, but the court required further time to decide upon it; and, on this day the final argument was heard, when the court unanimously pronounced judgment in favour of the city, declaring their opinion that the court of aldermen had the power to remove one of the aldermen, upon a just and reasonable cause; and that, in the present instance, their exercise of that right was perfectly legal.

Early in the morning of the 7th of February, 1786, a fire broke out in a room adjoining to the chamberlain's office, in Guildhall, and, notwithstanding speedy assistance, burnt so furiously for some time, that the whole of that office was destroyed, together with all the books of accounts, several bonds, and a considerable sum in bank-notes and cash. Part of the court of King's Bench was also damaged; but the fire was at length got under, without communicating to the other offices.

A cause was tried at the Lent assizes for the county of Surrey, which lasted three days. It was brought by the corporation of the city of London, as conservators of the river Thames, against a shipwright at Rotherhithe, for obstructing the navigation by erecting a floating dock; the jury, after five hours' deliberation, found the defendant guilty.

In August, an attempt was made on the life of his majesty, by an insane woman, named Margaret Nicholson; who, under the pretence of presenting a petition, struck at him with a concealed knife, as he was alighting from his carriage at St. James's. The blow was warded off by a page, and the woman seized; she was afterwards sent to a mad house, where she continued till her death. On this occasion, addresses of congratulation at the king's escape were transmitted from all parts of the kingdom. The address from the corporation of London was carried by the lord mayor, and other officers, attended by a numerous body of citizens.

On the 26th of June, 1788, a violent storm of rain and thunder arose at four o'clock in the afternoon, and continued to rage incessantly for two hours. The thunder was terrific; and the rain poured down so fast, that the streets were wholly impassable for foot passengers; and in places where there happened to be a descent of ground, as near Northumberland-house from St. Martin's-lane, the current run so strong, that even carriages could not be driven through it. Many kitchens and cellars were inundated in different parts of the town; and in George-street, Westminster, the windows of several houses were broken by a fire-ball, and other damage done.

The ensuing winter was very remarkable for a severe frost, which began on the 25th of November, and lasted exactly seven weeks. On the 5th of January, the thermometer stood at 11° below the freezing point, in the very midst of the city. The river Thames was completely frozen over below London-bridge; and from the variety of booths, &c. erected on the ice, it assumed all the appearance of a fair; even puppet-shows and wild beasts were exhibited. The thaw was sudden, and the confusion which it occasioned was extreme. The large bodies of ice that floated down the river made it necessary to moor the shipping to the shore; yet, notwithstanding every precaution, many vessels broke away by the weight and pressure of the shoals and tide. One vessel that was lying off Rotherhithe, and partly fastened to the main beams of a house, was among the latter number. By this accident, the whole building gave way, and unhappily five persons, who were sleeping in their beds, were killed. The distresses of the poor in London, during this inclement season, were very great; and though liberal subscriptions were raised for their relief, many perished through want and cold. On this occasion, the city subscribed 1500l. towards supporting those persons who were not in the habit of receiving alms.

On the 23rd of April, 1789, (St. George's Day) the metropolis displayed a most splendid scene of festivity and show, in celebration of his majesty's recovery from the calamitous state of insanity, which had attacked him in the preceding October. This event had given birth to the celebrated question respecting a restricted regency, which, after many animated debates in both houses of parliament, was carried in the affirmative. The arrangements proposed, however, were rendered useless, by the gradual restoration of the king's health, under the judicious treatment directed by Dr. Willis. The official notification of a complete recovery was published on the 10th of March; and all ranks of people seemed to vie with each other in testifying their joy. In the morning the Park and Tower guns were fired, the bells were rung in the churches, and all the shipping in the river were decorated with the colours of their respective nations, streamers, devices, &c. At night, the metropolis was illumined throughout, and many appropriate transparencies were exhibited by the more affluent inhabitants. Shortly afterwards, Saint George's day was appointed by authority for a general thanksgiving; and their majesties on that day went in great state to St. Paul's cathedral, accompanied by both houses of parliament, the great officers of state, and the corporation of London. The universal joy and loyalty which pervaded the cities of London and Westminster, the grandeur of the spectacle exhibited, in the more than triumphal entry of a beloved sovereign, filled the mind with the most sublime ideas.

The procession began a quarter before eight, by the house of commons in coaches (167 members attending), followed by the speaker in his robes, seated in his state-coach, with his mace-bearer and chaplain, from Palace-yard; and, passing through the entrance at the horse-guards into St. James's park, went out at the Stable-yard, and ranged along Pall Mall and Charing-cross, followed by three knights-marshalmen, the clerk of the crown, masters in chancery, and the twelve judges, in the capacity of assistants to the house of peers. After them, the peers in coaches, in the order of precedency, as they were marshalled by the black rod; beginning with lord Malmesbury, as youngest baron, and ending with the duke of Norfolk, the premier duke. The lord high chancellor, in his robes of office, and his state-coach, closed this part of the procession.

Soon after the members of both houses had passed, the male branches of the royal family appeared in different carriages, in due order of precedency. Their majesties set out from the queen's palace soon after ten, in the order previously arranged by his majesty himself. Between eleven and twelve, the king's carriage arrived at Temple-bar, where the lord mayor was in waiting, attended by six delegates from the corporation: viz. sheriffs Curtis and sir Benjamin Hammett, as aldermen, and deputies Leekey and Birch, with Messrs. Wadd and Dixon, as commoners. The lord mayor and his associates came thither in coaches soon after nine, and were politely accommodated, by the banking-house of Mr. Child, in the great room immediately over the Bar, till, on notice of the king's approach, they all mounted their beautiful white palfreys, which were richly caparisoned, the saddles and bridles new for the occasion, silver-stitched, silver roses, and silk reins; the furniture blue and gold, with tassels of gold fringe; the front of the bridles richly embroidered with the words "God save the King!" White fur caps to the holsters, richly wrought with gold; and each horse decorated with three dozen of favours, blue and white. The lord mayor was in a rich gown of crimson velvet; the two aldermen in their scarlet gowns, and the four commoners in their mazarine gowns, dressed uniformly in dark blue coats, white waistcoats and breeches, with purple roses in their shoes, and at their knees. Each of them had a walking page, carrying a hat, adorned with a beautiful cockade of purple and gold, inscribed, "Long live the King!" After they had taken horse, the lord mayor dismounting in form, surrendered the city sword to his majesty; who having graciously returned it, the lord mayor, on horseback, carried it bare-headed before the king to St. Paul's. The sheriffs and four commoners rode also bare-headed.

Nothing could exceed the magnificence of the procession from Temple-bar.

Immediately after the lord chancellor's carriage, the arrangement of the procession was as follows:

High bailiff of Westminster.
Master of the Horse.
Duke of Cumberland.
Duke of Gloucester.
Duke of York.
Prince of Wales.
Attendants.
Six Pioneers.
Colonel Sir Watkin Lewes, on horseback.
The Artillery Company.
Music.
Two pair of colours.

Fifteen of the Toxophilites, or ancient society of Archers, dressed in a green uniform, with their bows in their hands, and elegant belts to their quivers, on which were embroidered "Long live the King!"

City Arms.

City Marshal, four Common-councilmen, and the Sheriffs
on horseback.
Lord Mayor on horseback.
His mace-bearer on foot, and six servants in rich liveries of purple
and silver.
The city counsel.
THEIR MAJESTIES,
Drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, attended by six pages and
six footmen; in a private carriage, pannels and front
of glass instead of leather.
The Princesses in two carriages.
Attendants in two coaches.

The different guards of honour in the procession were formed from the Oxford Blues; and the whole was closed by a troop of the royal regimeut of horse guards.

All the charity children entered the church at the north and south doors, by seven o'clock in the morning, and remained till the church was cleared. They had a place appropriated for their appearance, much in the same manner as at their anniversary meeting. This was at the particular desire of her majesty.

The clergy, with the minor canons, and their friends, entered the church, at the Dean's-gate, at eight o'clock.

The aldermen, with their ladies, and the principal city officers, between eight and nine, proceeded from the Mansion-house, along Cheapside, to the south entrance of St. Paul's church.

The corporation were represented in the procession from Temple-bar, as we have already stated, by a deputation. The other members of the body corporate assembled at eight o'clock, in Guildhall, whence, in about half an hour, they began to parade on foot, in their mazarine gowns, through Cheapside, Newgate-street, the Old Bailey, and Ludgate-street. They were in two divisions, each attended with a suitable standard, and an excellent band of music. The first division was led by Deputies Hillier, Nichols, Wrench, and Mr. Pope; the other by deputies White, Merry, Mr. Box, and Mr. Slade; all with wands, painted blue and gold, and elegant cockades of purple and gold. Entering the church at the north-west gate, they remained in the morning prayer chapel, until the king's arrival was announced; when they ushered his majesty into the choir, and immediately took their seats.

The peers and members of the house of commons soon after entered the west door of the church.

The female nobility, gentry, and others, came down Holborn, proceeded along Snow-hill and Newgate-street, down Warwick-lane, along Paternoster-row, and were set down at Cannon-alley, opposite to the north door of the church, where an awning was erected; their carriages then proceeded to the end of Paternoster-row, turned round to the left into Newgate-street, down St. Martin's-le-grand, into Aldersgate-street, where they waited.

Their majesties were met at the west door of St. Paul's, by the bishop of London, the dean of St. Paul's (bishop of Lincoln); the canons residentiary, garter king at arms, and the rest of the heralds; the band of gentlemen pensioners and the yeomen of the guard. The sword of state was carried before his majesty by the marquis of Stafford into the choir, where the king and queen placed themselves under a canopy of state, at the west end of it, opposite to the altar.

The peers had their seats in the area, as a house of lords; and the commons were in the stalls. The upper galleries were allotted to the ladies of the bedchamber, the maids of honour, and such ladies of distinction as attended on the occasion. The foreign ministers were placed in the two lower galleries next to the throne; and the lord mayor and aldermen, in the lower galleries, near the altar.

Immediately on their majesties being seated, divine service commenced. The sermon was preached by the bishop of London; after which, an anthem, selected for the occasion, by the king, was sung by the gentlemen of the choir. The whole was finished about three o'clock, when their majesties returned with the same state to Buckingham-house.

The streets through which the procession passed, were filled with rejoicing spectators. Before most of the houses were placed temporary galleries, crowded with beauty and fashion. Every precaution which prudence could suggest was taken to guard against the accidents which might have been expected from such a numerous assemblage of people, but they were unnecessary: good humour had so completely taken possession of every individual, that the military, who were stationed to keep the multitude in order, had nothing to do but to see the procession with their fellow-citizens in the rear.

On the following evening, a general illumination took place throughout London and Westminster, which, for splendour and magnificence, surpassed all former exhibitions. All the public offices, the houses of the nobility and gentry, as well as many of those of private individuals, were decorated with transparencies, or elegant designs in coloured lamps; while, even in the humble garret of the indigent, the gleam of loyalty and affection twinkled as cheerfully, if not as brightly, as in the splendid mansion of the opulent.*

The repeal of the shop-tax, which was obtained in the course of this session of parliament, was celebrated on the 16th of June, by a dinner at the London tavern, to which the ten representatives of London, Westminster, Middlesex, and Southwark, were invited, in testimony of the respect and gratitude of the tradesmen, for their exertions to relieve them from this burthen.

A dreadful fire consumed the Opera-house, on the night of the

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* Lambert's History of London, ii. 309.

17th of June. The performers were rehearsing a ballet on the stage, when they were suddenly alarmed by flakes of fire falling on their heads. In a few minutes after, the whole building was in a blaze, which, from the vast quantity of combustible materials on the premises, and the calmness of the evening, rose in a spiral column to an extraordinary height. The light was so powerful that, for a few minutes, the whole western front of St. Paul's cathedral was as minutely visible as at noon day.

On Midsummer-day, serjeant Adair resigned the office of recorder. John William Rose, esq. was elected his successor on the 30th, and his salary fixed at six hundred pounds per annum.

The endeavours of the Protestant Dissenters to procure a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, having failed in the last session, by a very small majority, they were this year renewed with increased ardour; and, in the hope of strengthening their interest, the claims of the Roman Catholics were also included in their application to parliament. This junction of opposing interests, added to the violent political conduct of their leaders, induced moderate men to withhold that support, which the great body of the dissenters were, perhaps, entitled to; and induced the friends of the established church to exert a greater degree of vigour in opposing their pretensions. Among other measures calculated to give weight to this opposition, a common council met, on the 25th of February, 1790, for the especial purpose of taking into consideration the steps taken by the dissenters to obtain the repeal of these acts, and whether any and what proceedings were necessary to be taken by that court; when, after a calm and dispassionate investigation of the subject, the following resolutions were carried by a very great majority.

I. That it is the indispensable duty of this court to support the rights and privileges of the church of England, as by law established; they being essentially connected with, and forming a part of our happy constitution.

II. That a full, perfect, and free toleration in the exercise of religious duties, must be the wish and glory of every liberal mind; but to remove the two bulwarks to our sacred constitution, in church and state, by a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, would tend to produce that civil anarchy, which at first pointed out to the legislature the necessity of making such wise and salutary restrictive laws.

III. That this court do consider themselves called upon to strengthen the hands of those friends to the established church, in the house of commons, who have, twice, successfully opposed the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, by expressing their public thanks for such conduct; and to solicit the members of this court who have seats in parliament, strenuously to resist every attempt that shall be made to obtain that repeal.

On the discussion of the question in the house of commons, the motion, which last year was lost only by 20, was now negatived by 189.

About this period, the streets of the metropolis were infested by a villain of a non-descript species in this country, and, for that reason, known by the appellation of the Monster. It was his practice to follow some well-dressed lady, whom he found unaccompanied by a man; and sometimes, after gross language, sometimes without saying a word, to give her a cut with a sharp instrument concealed in his hand, either through her stays or through her petticoats behind. Several ladies had been thus attacked and wounded by this fellow, who had always the address to escape undetected; when, on the 13th of June, a Miss Porter, who had been assaulted by him in the manner described, was walking in the Park, in company with a gentleman, and met him. She immediately exclaimed, "The wretch has just passed us!" and pointed him out to the gentleman, who followed and apprehended him. On the 8th of July, he was brought to trial at the Old Bailey, and found guilty upon the clearest evidence; but the judge reserved the sentence upon a point of law. The decision of the judges on this point being that the indictment was defective in form, he escaped the capital part of the charge; but was afterwards tried for this, and two other assaults, and, being convicted of the whole of them, was sentenced to six years imprisonment.

The death of Mr. Nugent, who had held the office of common-serjeant from the year 1758, occasioned a vacancy for that office; the election for which came on the 22nd of July, when Mr. Sylvester was chosen, during pleasure. But this limitation being thought inconsistent with the nature of his office, part of which is to act as judge in the first criminal court in the kingdom, it was rescinded by the next court.

A cause was tried in the sheriffs court, at Guildhall, on the 21st of October, in which John Wilkes, esq. as chamberlain of the city of London, was plaintiff, and John Pardoe, esq. defendant. The action was brought to recover the penalty of six hundred pounds, which is ordained by a bye-law of the court of common-council, to be paid for declining to serve the office of sheriff, to which Mr. Pardoe had been elected in the year 1783, but refused to serve, on the ground of his being incapacitated. As it appeared that Mr. Pardoe, when he was chosen sheriff, was sixty-nine years of age, in an infirm state of health, and totally unfit to serve the office, the jury, which was special, gave a verdict in his favour.

The month of December was remarkable for two violent storms of wind; the first was on the morning of the 15th, by which considerable damage was done; and the second, which was much more destructive, began between four and five o'clock in the morning of the 23rd, and was attended with successive flashes of lightning, and continued rolls of loud thunder. Part of the copper roofing of the new stone buildings, in Lincoln's-inn, was blown over the six clerk's office, into Chancery-lane, and some pieces of it over the roofs of the houses on the opposite side of the lane, so that it must have been carried upwards of a hundred feet through the air. Many houses were much damaged by stacks of chimnies falling through the roofs, and some lives were lost; and, in the country, the effects of the storm were equally violent: its severity was also felt in France.

The case of the city of London against the corporation of Lynn, came on to be argued in the court of King's-bench, on the 28th of January, 1791. It was a writ of error, from the court of Common-pleas, where a trial at bar was had on a writ *de essendo quietum de Theolonio* (of being quit from toll), brought by the city of London, to assert the right of their citizens to be exempted from a toll on corn, demanded by the corporation of Lynn. The cause was tried in May, 1789, by a special jury of the county of Norfolk, who found a verdict in favour of the citizens of London: and the errors were now assigned on the informality of the declaration, which did not state, that the city of London had received an injury, on which an action could be maintained, the corporation of Lynn having demanded, but not received, or distrained for, the toll in question. On this defect in the declaration, the judgment was reversed; but the rights of the citizens of London were not at all affected by this decision.

On the 2nd of February, the river Thames overflowed its banks to a greater extent than ever had been remembered. All the low grounds adjacent to the stream were inundated, and immense damage was done along the wharfs and in the warehouses on both sides of the river. In Palace Yard the water was nearly two feet deep, and boats were rowed up from the Thames to Westminster-hall-gate. The two Scotland Yards and the Privy Gardens were entirely under water, and many parts impassible for hours. The gardens and fields between Westminster-bridge and Blackfriar's-road, were in a similar state; and Bank-side, Queenhithe, Thames-street, Tooley-street, Wapping High-street, &c. with most of the intermediate wharfs were alike overflowed.

A general meeting of the royal academicians was held at Somerset-house, on the 6th of May, for the election of a committee for the purpose of determining on the propriety of the subjects and situations of the monuments to be erected in St. Paul's cathedral, by order of parliament; when Messrs. West, Hamilton, Nollekins, Banks, Dance, and sir William Chambers, were chosen, who, with the president of the Royal Academy for the time being, were invested by the lord chancellor, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, and the dean and chapter, with the sole power of adjudging situations.

On the night of the 30th of May, there was an alarming insurrection in the King's-bench prison; an attempt being made by the greater part of the prisoners to escape. Much mischief was done to the inner part of the building, and the outer door would have been forced, had not a party of horse and foot arrived, very opportunely to restore order, which they effected, happily without bloodshed, before eleven o'clock. The principals in this riot were removed to Newgate on the following day.

The right of the liverymen to be exempted from the operation of press-warrants, was again discussed, on the 6th of June, in the court of Common-pleas, in the case of two of the livery, who, having been impressed, were brought into court by writs of *habeas corpus*. The main question, however, was not determined; the two men being discharged by consent, on their own recognizances, to appear on the second day of the following term, if called upon.

A court of common council was held at Guildhall on the 11th of October, to take into consideration a question adjourned from the former court, relative to the 16th standing order, viz. "That no member shall be permitted to be put in nomination as a candidate for any place of emolument, in the gift of this court, unless he shall, previously thereto, have engaged to take the first opportunity to resign his seat, in case he prove successful." After a warm debate, the court divided, when the numbers appeared to be, for retaining the standing order 100, for suspending it, 39.

The long depending cause between the magistrates of Surrey and the city of London, was argued before the court of King's-bench, on the 19th of November, on a special verdict. The facts were that a general meeting of the justices of Surrey was held on the 4th of September, for the purpose of granting licenses to publicans; that the magistrates of London did not attend this meeting, but met on a subsequent day, and granted licenses to certain publicans, who had been refused them by the justices of Surrey. For this conduct the magistrates of London were indicted, and the question for the decision of the court was, "whether the city of London had an exclusive jurisdiction to grant licenses in the borough of Southwark, or possessed only a concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of Surrey?"

After the case had been argued on both sides, the court determined that the city of London had not an exclusive, but a concurrent jurisdiction, and therefore had acted illegally. This question was therefore determined against the city.

Between one and two o'clock, on the morning of the 16th of January, 1792, the Pantheon, in Oxford-street, was discovered to be on fire; and the flames, which issued from the painter's room, spread so rapidly through the building, that not a single article could be saved. The brilliant light from the scenery, oil, and other combustible materials, illuminated all the western parts of the metropolis: and when the roof fell in, the flames rose in one immense column to a great height, and continuing to ascend for several minutes, formed a sublime, though fearful spectacle. The thickness and elevation of the walls prevented the conflagration from spreading to the contiguous houses. The damage was estimated at about 80,000l.

An attempt was made to set the house of commons on fire on the 8th of May, which was happily rendered abortive by the diligence of the watchman of the house. On perceiving a smell of something burning, he communicated his suspicions to Mr. Bellamy, who caused a search to be made, and found the ceiling of a water-closet, immediately under the house, had been broken, and a pair of worsted breeches, stuffed with combustible matter, burning between the joists. But for this providential discovery, it is probable that both houses of parliament, with the whole of Westminster-hall, and the court of Requests would, from the quantity and dryness of the timber contained in them, have fallen a sacrifice to this destructive element.

During the years 1792, 1793, and 1794, the metropolis was greatly agitated by political contention. The French revolution had given a new tone to popular feeling, and associations were pretty generally formed for the purpose of obtaining a more pure representation of the people in the house of commons. The two principal of these associations, viz. the Society of the Friends of the People, and the Corresponding Society, held their meetings in London. The former was principally composed of the most distinguished opposers of the ministry, as members of parliament, &c.; the latter, and by far the most active, included an immense number of the middle and lower classes of the people. The avowed object of these societies was parliamentary reform, though the advocates of corruption stigmatized them by the appellation of Republicans and Levellers.

On the 21st of May a proclamation was issued for the suppression of seditious meetings and publications. This was followed by addresses of thanks to the king from both houses of parliament, from the lord mayor and common-council of the city, and from many other public bodies; and various informations, *ex officio*, were laid by the attorney-general against the writers of presumed libels.

A very dangerous riot took place on the 5th of this month, in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, occasioned by the apprehension of a number of servants who had assembled at a public-house in the neighbourhood to make merry on the king's birth night, by a dance. On the following morning, a mob assembled in front of the watch-house, and demanded their release, which, not being complied with, they broke the windows. In the mean time some magistrates met at the watch-house, and examined the servants, all of whom were discharged, except six, including the publican and fiddler. The mob continuing to increase, the military were sent for, and the riot act being read, the crowd dispersed. Tranquillity appearing to be restored, the soldiers were ordered away in the afternoon. In the evening the mob assembled again, and attacked the watch-house, which they broke into and began to demolish, throwing the benches and furniture into the street. A party of guards reached the spot in time to prevent the total destruction of it, but had much difficulty to disperse the rabble, who proceeded immediately to the attack of a house in Audley-street, belonging to one of the constables, where it was also necessary to require the assistance of the military, to prevent mischief. Happily the tumult ended here without bloodshed; for those who assembled on the following day appeared to have no motive but curiosity, to see the devastation of the former night.

It had been long acknowledged, that some reformation in the police of Westminster was wanted, though the mode of effecting it, so as to unite general security with general liberty, had not been agreed upon. With a view to accomplish this most difficult of the labours of the legislation, a bill was introduced into parliament, early in the month of March, in pursuance of which, regular offices were to be established for the administration of that branch of justice, which falls within the jurisdiction of a justice of peace. Three justices to be appointed to each office, with fixed salaries, and the fees taken in all the offices to be consolidated in one fund for the payment of them; and to annihilate that reproach to the magistracy, known by the name of trading justices, no person in the commission of the peace was to receive any fees, except at the established offices.

Some opposition was made to this bill in its progress; but as it was only proposed for an experiment, being limited in its duration, and parliament would be enabled to judge of its expediency at the expiration of the term, and continue it or not, as the result should warrant, it was passed.

The act was carried into execution on the 21st of August, being extended to the other suburbs of the metropolis, and the following offices were appointed; viz. Queen-square, Westminster; Great Marlborough-street; Hatton-garden; Worship-street, Shoreditch; Lambeth-street, Whitechapel; High-street, Shadwell; and Union-street, Southwark.

The numerous atrocities committed in France during the progress of the Revolution, particularly in the months of August and September this year, and the total abolition of the French monarchy by a decree of the National Convention, had a vast effect on the public mind in this country. These causes led to the establishment of the famous 'Crown and Anchor Association:'* the avowed purpose of which was the protection of 'liberty and property, against the daring attempts of republicans and levellers.' This society first met on the 20th November, and assuming as facts, that the clubs associated for obtaining a more equal representation of the people, were, by the forms of their associations, 'always seditious, and very often treasonable;' and that the 'equality of rights' contended for was only a pretext to cover an intended criminal 'equalization of property,' proceeded to decry any alteration in the existing state of Government, and to impede the circulation of all political writings, that bore the character of free inquiry.

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* So called from the place of its meetings, the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand.

The means employed by the Crown and Anchor Association were not always the most honorable; yet, aided as it covertly was, by the support of administration, it quickly obtained great influence, and similar associations were formed under its patronage in many parts of the country.

Among the methods resorted to by the supporters of popular liberty, was that of propagating their opinions through the medium of debating societies, political lectures, &c. wherein, although the nominal subject might relate to some event in the ancient history of Greece or Rome, or the more recent transactions of France, the deductions were generally allusive to the actual state of affairs in Great Britain. Such a meeting was publicly announced to be held at the King's Arms tavern, in Cornhill, on the evening of the 27th of November; yet, when the orators and their auditory assembled, they found the staircase in the occupation of a number of peace-officers, who refused them admission into the debating-room. This occasioned some slight tumult; but, by the exertions of the lord mayor, sir James Sanderson, who attended with the city marshals, the crowd was prevailed on to depart. At a full meeting of the common council, held a few days afterwards, sir James received the thanks of the court for his conduct on this occasion; though it was thought by many to be an arbitrary stretch of magisterial power.

At the same court was also passed the following resolutions:—

I. That it is the dnty of all corporations to preserve their fidelity to their sovereign, to be watchful for the safety of the sacred constitution of the country, and to maintain, to the utmost of their power, the peace, the property, and the personal security of every freeman living under its protection; as it is equally the duty of every freeman to bear true allegiance to the king, and be obedient to the existing laws of the land.

II. That this corporation, regarding the blessings which the subjects of the British empire enjoy, under the present mild and happy government, as inestimable, will strengthen its exertions by every possible means, to suppress all unlawful and seditious assemblies within this city, and to bring to justice every disturber of the public tranquillity.

III. That this corporation, in the most solemn manner, doth hereby call upon every good citizen to co-operate with them to the same salutary end; to discourage every attempt which may be made to excite the fears of the metropolis, by weak and designing men; and each in his own person, to be ready at all times to accompany and assist the magistrates of the city in the suppression of every tumult.

IV. That this court doth remind their constituents, the freemen of London, of the oath by which they are bound, to this purpose; viz. the first, second, and last clauses of a freeman's oath. "Ye shall swear that ye shall be good and true to our sovereign lord king George. Obeysant and obedient ye shall be to the mayor and ministers of the city. Ye shall also keep the king's peace in your own person. Ye shall know no gatherings, conventicles, nor conspiracies, made against the king's peace, but ye shall warn the mayor thereof, or let it to your power."

V. That it be recommended to the aldermen and common-council, in their respective wards, to consider of the best means of preserving tranquillity, and of securing obedience to the laws.

VI. That these resolutions be printed in all the public papers of the united kingdoms, signed by the town-clerk.

The apprehensions of some sudden insurrection was at this time so strong among the friends of administration, that it was thought expedient to make great preparations for the defence of the Tower, by opening entrenchments, raising parapets, and mounting cannon on the walls. All the breaches were filled up; and, on the west side of the Tower, some hundreds of old rum-puncheons, filled with earth, were placed as a barricade. At the same time the Bank was double guarded; the villages, in the environs of the capital, were filled with soldiery, sufficient to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants of the metropolis, in case of a sudden alarm; and the court of lieutenancy of the city ordered a company of the London militia to be constantly on duty at the Artillery-house, night and day, to be ready at a moment's notice, in case of a disturbance.

In this ferment, the merchants, bankers, traders, and other inhabitants of London, thought it necessary to come forward, with a public declaration of their firm attachment to the constitution, and of their resolution to support the same. A meeting, for this purpose, was accordingly held, on the 5th of December, at Merchant Taylors'-hall, which was attended by upwards of three thousand persons; when, the declaration being twice read, and unanimously agreed to, was left at the hall, for receiving the signatures of all the above descriptions who should approve of it. In a few days it was signed by upwards of eight thousand persons of the first consequence in the metropolis.

This declaration, and similar resolutions entered into by the capitalists and principal corporate bodies in the kingdom, mainly contributed to plunge the country into that ruinous and expensive war, the fatal effects of which are felt to the present time.

On the 19th of December, the trial of Thomas Paine, for sedition, in writing and publishing the second part of the "Rights of Man," was brought on before lord Kenyon and a special jury, at Guildhall; and a verdict of guilty having been given, the defendant was subsequently outlawed, he having recently left the country to go to France, where he had been elected a member of the National Convention.

Early in 1793, the Alien Act was passed; in one of the debates on which, in the house of commons, much effect was produced by the theatrical oratory of Mr. Burke, who drew a concealed dagger from his coat, and threw it with great violence on the floor; falsely affirming, that three thousand of those weapons had been ordered at Birmingham, for the purpose of assassination.

During the months of December and January, several attempts were made by Monsieur Chauvelin to renew the political intercourse between Great Britain and France, which had been suspended from the preceding August, when the French king, Louis the Sixteenth, was imprisoned by his subjects. The administration, however, refused to acknowledge him in his new character of minister plenipotentiary from the republic of France; and on the 24th of January, three days after the decapitation of Louis, Chauvelin was ordered to quit the kingdom. On the very eve of his departure, Monsieur Marat, under secretary for foreign affairs in France, arrived in England, with enlarged powers, but he also was hastily ordered to leave the kingdom, without being permitted to open the object of his mission. These circumstances, with the warlike preparations in the British ports, &c. leaving no doubt as to the intentions of the British ministry, the French republic, on the 1st of February, declared itself 'at war with the king of England.'

On the 16th of February, the court of common council presented an address to his majesty, "thanking him for his paternal care in the preservation of the public tranquility, and assuring him of the readiness and determination of his faithful citizens to support the honor of his crown and the welfare of his kingdoms, against the ambitious designs of France," &c. Previous to this, a bounty of fifty shillings to every able seaman, and twenty shillings to every able landsman who should enter the navy at Guildhall was voted out of the city chamber, in addition to the bounties given by the king.

The commencement of the war was marked by great distress in the commercial world, and the number of bankruptcies which took place within a few months, as well in the other principal trading towns as in the metropolis itself, was unprecedented. Through the general stagnation of trade and credit, a vast number of families were reduced to beggary, and the consequences would have been still more deplorable, had not the legislature interfered, and enabled his majesty to institute a commission, under which 'exchequer bills, to the amount of five millions, were directed to be issued, for the assistance and accommodation of such persons as might apply to the commissioners, and give proper security for the sums to be advanced for a time to be limited.' This measure was chiefly founded on the recommendation of a committee of eleven of the principal merchants of London, who met at the Mansion-house on the 23rd of April.

During the progress of this year, numerous prosecutions were carried on, under the direction of the Attorney General, against divers persons in the metropolis and elsewhere, for seditious libels and expressions; yet the issue was not always favourable to the government, and more dissatisfaction, perhaps, was excited by the attempts made to fetter the liberty of the press and the right of free discussion, than could have resulted from the licence complained of in these proceedings. In the month of November, the city voted 500l. towards supplying the British troops on the continent with warm clothing and other necessaries, during the winter; and ward committees were also appointed to receive subscriptions for the same humane purpose.

On the 2nd of December, the whole range of warehouses, at Hawley's-wharf, near Hermitage-bridge, Wapping, was destroyed by fire, together with several adjoining houses, and three vessels, with other small craft, that were lying in the dock; great quantities of sugar, rum, and hemp were destroyed; of the sugar, nearly 1400 casks were melted by the intense heat, into one mass, and flowed through the streets in a bright stream of liquid fire.

On the 3rd of February, 1794, a dreadful accident happened at the little theatre, in the Haymarket, through the pressure of the crowd, who had assembled in great numbers, in consequense of the play on that night having been commanded by their majesties. On opening the pit-door, the rush was so strong, that a number of persons were thrown down, and those that immediately followed were carried over them, by the irresistible pressure from behind; so that many, who were literally trampling their fellow-creatures to death, had it not in their power to avoid the mischief they were doing. The cries of the dying and the maimed were truly shocking; and before the confusion could be remedied, fifteen persons were deprived of life, and upwards of twenty others materially injured, by bruises and broken limbs. Most of the sufferers were respectable characters; among the dead were Benjamin Pingo, esq. York Herald, and J. C. Brooke, esq. Somerset Herald.

The alarm which had been so zealously spread by the ministry and their partizans, in the latter end of the year 1792, concerning the traitorous conspiracies of the democratic societies in England, had for some time been suffered to subside; but in the spring and summer of 1794, they were again excited into new consistency and strength. Government, indeed, seemed now determined to try its power, and to check the influence of adverse opinion by the edge of the sword.*

On the 2nd of May, Mr. William Stone, a coal-merchant of Rutland-place, Thames-street, was apprehended, and, after several examinations before the privy-council, he was committed to

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* Brayley's History of London, i. 555.

Newgate, on a charge of high treason. On the 12th, Mr. Daniel Adams, formerly clerk in the auditor's office, secretary to the Society for Constitutional Information; and Mr. Thomas Hardy, a shoemaker in Piccadilly, who had acted as secretary to the London Corresponding Society, were apprehended for treasonable practices, and had all their books and papers seized. On the same day, a message from the king was brought down to the house of commons, stating that 'seditious practices had been carried on by certain societies in London, in correspondence with other societies; that they had lately been pursued with increasing activity and boldness, and been avowedly directed to the assembling of a pretended general convention of the people, in contempt and defiance of the authority of parliament, on principles subversive of the existing law and constitution, and tending to introduce that system of anarchy prevailing in France; that his majesty had given orders for seizing the books and papers of these societies, which were to be laid before the house; and that it was recommended to the house to consider them, and to pursue such measures as were necessary, in order to prevent their pernicious tendency." On the following day, the voluminous papers which had been seized, but which chiefly consisted of the original copies of resolutions and proceedings that had long been known to the public, were referred to a committee of secresy, which, on the 16th, made their first report, wherein it was stated, generally, that "It had appeared to the committee, that a plan had been digested and acted upon, and was then in forwardness for its execution, the object of which was to assemble a pretended convention of the people, for the purposes of assuming the character of a general representation of the nation, superseding the representative capacity of the house, and arrogating the legislative power of the country at large." On these, and other grounds specified in the report, the premier, Mr. Pitt, recommended the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, and moved for leave to bring in a bill for that purpose. This was vehemently opposed by the leading members of opposition, who ridiculed the idea of a treasonable conspiracy; and Mr. Sheridan expressly declared his belief, 'not only that no treasonable practices existed in the country, and that ministers and their friends knew this to be the case;' but that the measures they were now pursuing, 'was to create some new cause of panic, to gain a continuation of power over the people.' It was determined, however, that the suspension should take place, and the ministry, having thus freed themselves from the principal bar to despotic rule, proceeded with their arrests. In the course of the week, the celebrated John Horne Tooke, esq. the Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, private secretary to lord Stanhope, Mr. John Thelwall, a political lecturer, and Messrs. Bonney, Richter, and Lovett were all apprehended on charges of high treason, and conveyed to the Tower, strongly guarded. Various other persons were also arrested, and were confined in different prisons.

On the 17th of May, the French colours which had been taken on the surrender of Martinique, and had been previously brought to St. James's palace, were, by the command of the king, deposited in St. Paul's cathedral, to which they were carried, in a military procession, by twenty-nine serjeants, escorted by detachments of the horse and foot guards.

On the 10th of June, intelligence arrived of the memorable victory obtained by lord Howe, on the 1st, over the French fleet, and, on the three following nights, the metropolis was illuminated with great splendour. Almost immediately afterwards, a subscription was opened at Lloyd's Coffee-house, for the relief of the wounded on board the British fleet, and for the widows and children of those who had fallen in the battle. The subscriptions soon amounted to a vast sum, towards which, the proprietors of Drury lane theatre, gave a clear benefit, producing upwards of 1200l. and the city 500l. The freedom of the city, in a gold box of one hundred guineas value, was also voted to the gallant Howe by the court of common council.

On the 23rd of July, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out at Cock-hill, Ratcliffe, which, in its progress, consumed more houses than any one conflagration since the great fire of London, in 1666. It was occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch kettle, at a barge-builder's, from whose warehouses it communicated to a large barge laden with salt-petre, and from that to the saltpetre warehouses belonging to the East India company. The scene now became dreadful; the wind blowing strong from the south directed the flames towards Ratcliffe High-street; which being narrow, took fire on both sides, which prevented the engines from being of any service. From hence, it extended towards Stepney, until, having reached an open space of ground, it stopped for want of materials to consume. About ten o'clock at night, its devastations on the side next Limehouse were checked by the great exertions of the firemen and inhabitants. It was a very remarkable circumstance, that an extensive building, the dwelling-house of a Mr. Bere, standing almost in the centre of the conflagration, remained uninjured, not even a single pane of glass being cracked.

On making a survey of the extent of the damage, it appeared that, out of one thousand two hundred houses of which the hamlet consisted, not more than five hundred and seventy were preserved from the destructive element. About four hundred families were deprived of their all, and thrown on the public benevolence. In this distress, government sent one hundred and fifty tents from the Tower, which were pitched in an enclosed piece of ground, adjoining to Stepney church-yard, for the reception of the sufferers, and provisions were distributed among them from the vestry. A subscription was also immediately opened at Lloyd's coffee-house for their relief; and some of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood attended at the avenues leading to the desolated scene, for the purpose of soliciting the benevolence of those whom curiosity might lead to witness the distresses of their fellow-creatures; and it may be recorded among the instances of universal charity peculiar to this nation, that the collection from the visitants on the Sunday following, amounted to upwards of eight hundred pounds; four hundred and twenty-six pounds of which was in copper, and thirty-eight pounds fourteen shillings in farthings. The total sum collected was upwards of sixteen thousand pounds.

The oldest inhabitant of London never witnessed so dreadful a storm as that which took place on the 7th of August, about four o'clock in the afternoon. The rain fell in torrents, and was accompanied by long and tremendous peals of thunder, and vivid flashes of lightning. One of these was seen to come down and strike the street on the east side of Temple-bar, producing an effect similar to an explosion of gunpowder; every particle of straw, mud, and even the water, being completely swept from the pavement, while the houses on both sides of the street were violently shaken, and the doors of some of them forced open: fortunately, the rain had driven every person from the street. Among other damage done by the violence of this storm, the centre beam of the roof of Lloyd's coffee-house was split, and great part of the ceiling fell into the coffee-room, followed by a torrent of rain, which in a few minutes covered the whole floor. Many balls of fire fell in the streets, particularly at the west end of the town, by which several people were thrown down, but only one person was killed.

About the middle of August, the metropolis was, for several days, a scene of great confusion, in consequence of the accidental death of an unfortunate man, who had been inveigled into a house in Johnson's court, Charing-cross, kept for the double purpose of debauchery and recruiting. This house had communications by secret avenues with five others, all of which were in the occupation of a wretched female, called Mrs. Hanna, whose inmates frequently alarmed the neighbourhood by the cries of violence and murder. On the morning of the 15th, a young man, named George Howe, who had before been heard to cry out for mercy, "was seen on the roof of the house in his shirt, in apparent great agony, as if closely pursued from within; and, upon the approach of his pursuers, he threw himself in despair from the tiles, and was dashed to pieces on the flags of the court."* This event raised the indignation of the people, and a great mob began to assemble in the vicinity; but their threatened vengeance was for a few hours appeased by the exertions of Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Grey,* whom curiosity had attracted to the spot. The former being in the commission of the peace for Westminster, signed a warrant to search the residence of a notorious crimp, called Jaques, where a poor wretch, the son of a farmer near Maidstone, was found smothering in the height of the small-pox, in a loathsome cellar. In the evening, the crowd was, with some difficulty, dispersed by the military; bnt, on the next morning, the populace re-assembled, and completely gutted all the crimping houses in the court, with loud cries for vengeance against all crimps and kidnappers. They were at length driven off by a detachment of the horse guards, and in the course of the day the coroner's inquest returned a verdict on the body of Howe, of 'accidental death in endeavouring to escape from illegal confinement in a house of ill-fame.' This was so little satisfactory to the lower classes, that, on the four or five following days, different mobs collected, and various recruiting offices in different parts of the town were assailed, and more or less demolished, accordingly as the people met with interruption from the soldiers, large bodies of whom, both of horse and foot, were now constantly patrolling the streets. At last, by the prudent exertions of the lord mayor and other magistrates, and the firm but temperate conduct of the military, the disturbance gradually subsided; and though some shots were fired, no person appears to have been particularly hurt.

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* Plowden, Short. Hist. p. 255.

On the 10th of September, a special commission of Oyer and Terminer was issued for the trial of the prisoners charged with high treason in May, and it was opened on the 2nd of October, at the Sessions-house, Clerkenwell. In the course of the proceedings, the grand jury found true bills against Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke, J. A. Bonney, Stewart Kydd,† Jeremiah Joyce, Thomas Wardell, Thomas Holcroft,* John Richter, Matthew Moore, John Thelwall, R. Hodson, John Baxter, and John Martin.

Whilst these affairs were in progress, a new alarm was excited by the rumours of a base conspiracy to assassinate the king by means of a poisoned arrow, which, according to the information of an infamous and perjured wretch, named Upton, was to have been blown through a hollow brass tube, inserted in a walking-stick. The poison with which the dart was to have been envenomed was to be of such a subtile and powerful nature, that the slightest wound would occasion death. John Peter Le Maitre, a watchmaker's apprentice; William Higgins, an apprentice to a chemist; and one Smith, who kept a book-stall, were the three persons implicated by Upton, (who was also a watchmaker, and a very ingenious though vicious man) and after a long investigation before the privy council, they were committed to prison. That some idle conversation in respect to public affairs had passed among the persons thus charged, there is reason to believe; but that there was the slightest attempt made to fabricate a plot of this kind, unless by the informer himself, was never proved. Certainly nothing appeared in evidence to justify the tale; for when Le Maitre was to have been tried, Upton could not be found, and it was said that he was accidentally drowned in the Thames a day or two previous; but the greater probability is, that he did not dare to appear. After a close confinement for some months, the three prisoners were liberated; and thus ended the first part of the famous Pop-gun plot.*

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* Now Earl Grey.

† This gentleman, who had heard from public report that he was to be included in the charges for high treason, voluntarily surrendered himself whilst the grand jury was sitting.—*Brayley's Hist. of London,* i. 560.

On the 25th of October, nine of the persons against whom bills for high treason had been found, were arraigned at the Old Bailey; and, on the third day following, the trial of Thomas Hardy was commenced. After a laborious investigation of eight days, in which all the eloquence of the attorney and solicitor-generals,† aided by a vast mass of papers, and strengthened by the testimony of hired spies, was exhausted to criminate the prisoners, the jury pronounced a verdict of Not Guilty. The effect of this verdict in removing the gloom which had spread over the country at the continued efforts of government to govern by despotic power, was most remarkable. In the metropolis, the news flew with a sort of electric rapidity, and all ranks seemed to participate in the sentiment, that the liberties of Britain could never be effectually destroyed, whilst the invaluable privilege of 'trial by jury' was still maintained inviolable.

On the 17th of November, John Horne Tooke was brought to trial. The proceedings lasted nearly six days: the evidence was similar to what had been offered against Hardy, and the issue was the same. These defeats led to the liberation, on December the first, of Bonney, Joyce, Kydd, and Holcroft; yet the ministry determined on making one more attempt to secure a victim, and on the same day was begun the trial of John Thelwall, who, in his political lectures, had been known to employ some very strong language against the measures of government. Here, however, they were again foiled; and a third verdict of 'not guilty' shamed them into a feeling of the moral turpitude which must accompany any further attempts to sacrifice men's lives on charges so repeatedly proved to be ill-founded. Those in custody for treasonable practices were therefore discharged on different days, and the commission itself was finally dissolved in January.

During the continuance of the proceedings on these trials, the strongest agitation prevailed among the people, yet by the judicious conduct of the city magistracy, tranquillity was effectually preserved through the exertions of the civil power alone. Every day the vicinity of the Old Bailey was crowded by a countless multitude, and the counsel on the popular side, Messrs. Erskine* and Gibbs† were drawn to their homes in triumph. The popular joy on the acquittal of the prisoners was displayed by loud and reiterated acclamations, and even the interior of the court itself partook of the general feeling.

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* Brayley's London, i. 561.

† Sir John Scott (now Lord Eldon) and sir John Mitford.

In the course of the two or three preceding years, the minds of the credulous part of the public had been much disturbed by the prophecies of one Richard Brothers, who had been a lieutenant in the navy, and whose writings, founded on erroneous explanations of the scriptures, had made so much noise, that government judged it expedient to interfere, and on the 14th of March, 1795, he was apprehended at his lodgings in Paddington-street, under a warrant from the secretary of state, grounded on the 15th of Elizabeth, in which he stood charged with 'unlawfully, maliciously, and wickedly writing, printing, and publishing various fantastical prophecies, with intent to create dissentions and other disturbances within this realm, and other of the king's dominions, contrary to the statute,' &c. Among other extravagancies promulgated by Mr. Brothers, he styled himself the 'nephew of God,' and predicted the destruction of all sovereigns, the downfall of the naval power of Great Britain, and the restoration of the Jews, who, under him as their prince and deliverer, were to be re-seated at Jerusalem. All these events were to be accomplished by the year 1798. After a long examination before the privy council, in which Mr. Brothers persisted in the divinity of his legation, he was committed into the custody of a state messenger. On the 27th, he was declared a lunatic, by a jury appointed under a commission, on a writ *de Lunatico inquirendo*, and assembled at the King's Arms, in Palace-yard. He was subsequently removed to a private mad-house at Islington, where he was kept till the year 1806, when he was discharged by the authority of the lord chancellor Erskine.

On the 19th of January, 1795, two vessels, cut from their moorings by the large bodies of ice drifting in the river, were driven with such force against London-bridge by the tide, that one of them, a large West Indiaman, carried away all her masts against the balustrades of the bridge, knocked down two of the lamps, bending the irons in an astonishing manner; and, with a crash that shook the whole fabric, passed through the centre arch with incredible velocity, and drifted up the river to Blackfriar's bridge, which she also went through, and continued her course till she came above Somerset-house, where she drove on shore, and was secured. The crew, perceiving their danger, took to the boat a few minutes before she reached the bridge. The other vessel struck against the starlings of one of the smaller arches, and did not go through.

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* The late lord Erskine. † The late sir Vicary Gibbs, and attorney-general.

On the 8th of April, the marriage of his royal highness the prince of Wales with the princess Caroline of Brunswick, was solemnized at the chapel-royal, St. James's, in the presence of their majesties, the princes and princesses, the state officers, &c. In the evening the metropolis was partially illuminated.

On the 23rd of this month, the long depending trial, in Westminster-hall, of Warren Hastings, esq. who had been impeached by the house of commons for 'high crimes and misdemeanours,' whilst governor-general of India, was brought to a conclusion; and he was declared 'not guilty' by a considerable majority of the few peers (only twenty-nine) that voted. The proceedings had began on the 12th of February, 1788, and continued by successive adjournments through every sessions of parliament to the above time; so that upwards of seven years and two months had elapsed before the end of the trial; a circumstance unparallelled in the annals of judicature.

About the middle of July, fresh tumults were excited in the metropolis by the rashness of a fifer, named John Lewis, who, having been refused liquor at the King's Arms, Charing-cross, (then deprived of its licence) and turned out of the house for his insulting behaviour, raised an immense crowd round the door, by falsely asserting, that 'his companion had just been kidnapped, and was then chained down in the cellar, with three others; whence they were to be conveyed away by a secret door, that communicated with the Thames.' This tale was so fully credited by the mob, that, notwithstanding the house was submitted to search, and nothing of the kind discovered, all the furniture was destroyed or carried off, before the military could disperse the rioters. Lewis, however, was taken into custody by some persons who had witnessed his improper conduct.

On the two following days, a mob again assembled at Charing-cross and in St. George's fields, where they partly demolished the recruiting offices, and made bonfires of the furniture. They were at last dispersed by the horse guards, who, after enduring a great deal of insult, were forced to ride their horses among them, by which several were trampled on and severely wounded; and some of the more active rioters were apprehended. On the succeeding morning, another great multitude collected, and several parts of the town were threatened with disturbances; but the judicious distribution of the soldiery had the effect of intimidation, and the tumult ceased without the necessity of using particular violence. The unfortunate instigator of these disorders was afterwards capitally convicted for the offence, and was hanged at Newgate in November: some other persons also suffered for participating in them.

In the afternoon of the 17th of September, the beautiful church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, was destroyed by fire. The neighbouring buildings were with difficulty preserved, as the heat thrown out by the flames, which arose from the interior of the building in a vast pyramid, was most intense. Nothing was saved but the communion plate. This accident was occasioned by the negligence of some plumbers, who had been employed in finishing the lead work of the new cupola, the whole edifice having just undergone a complete repair.

The general dearness of provisions, and particularly of bread in the summer and autumn of this year, occasioned various meetings of the privy council, and of corporate and other bodies, through whose recommendations the consumption of the finer sorts of flour was somewhat reduced. Subscriptions for the relief of the necessitous were also opened; and the court of common council gave 1000l. to be distributed among the industrious poor in the different wards of the city.

On the 26th of October, an assemblage of the people was convened in a field between Pancras church and Copenhagen-house, by the London Corresponding Society, for the purpose of preparing an address and remonstrance to his majesty on the subjects of peace and parliamentary reform. The meeting consisted of between forty and fifty thousand persons, and every thing was conducted with propriety and good order; yet the effervescence thus excited among the populace was most probably the immediate cause of a most daring attack upon the king's person, made three days afterwards, when the sovereign went, as customary, to open the parliament. A strange rumour, that a riot was likely to take place, had been industriously circulated, and this contributed greatly to increase the multitude of spectators; so much so, indeed, that the numbers assembled in St. James's park, and its leading avenues, were computed at about 200,000. Instead of the loud huzzas which generally greeted the king in his way to the parliament-house, the predominant exclamations on this day were "Peace! Peace!—Give us bread!—No Pitt!—No Famine!—no war!"—and a few voices were heard to exclaim, "Down with George!" or words to that effect. As the procession advanced along the park, and in Parliament-street, the clamours of the mob were mingled with indecent hissings and hootings, and several stones were thrown at the royal carriage, one of the glass pannels of which was at length perforated by a stone or bullet, near the ordnance office, in St. Margaret-street. Similar outrages attended the king's return from the house of lords; and though the gates of the Horse Guards had been shut to exclude the mob, great numbers had procured access by the other passages, and by them the insults and reviling were kept up till his majesty alighted at St. James's. The state coach was afterwards attacked by the populace with stones and bludgeons, on its way through Pall Mall to the Mews, and almost demolished.

After the king had remained a little time at St. James's palace, he proceeded in his private carriage to Buckingham-house, without any military escort, and attended only by two footmen. In this unprotected state, he was again beset by a gang of ruffians, who, before the carriage could get through the Mall, attempted to force open the door; but the king's footmen having beckoned to a party of the horse guards, which was fortunately in sight, the guards galloped up, relieved the sovereign from his new danger, and conducted him in safety to the queen's palace.

This atrocious attack, whether it was really the consequence of a premeditated design, or whether, as the greater probability is, it merely resulted from the ebullition of the moment, awakened the strongest feelings of abhorrence throughout the country; and his majesty received addresses on the occasion from both houses of parliament, from the city of London, and from numerous other bodies in all parts of the kingdom. Three or four persons who had been most active in hooting the sovereign, were taken into custody on the day of the tumult; but the proffered reward of 1000l. offered by a royal proclamation, failed in bringing to justice any of the rabble who had personally insulted the king.

The trial of Kyd Wake, one of the gang who followed his majesty's coach on the first day of the sessions, hissing and otherwise insulting him, came on in the court of king's-bench, on the 20th of February, 1796, when the facts charged in the indictment being fully proved, the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of guilty. The judgment of the court, which was pronounced on the first day of the next term, was, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Gloucester gaol for five years, and to stand on the pillory in one of the public streets of Gloucester, on a market-day, within the first three months of his imprisonment, at the expiration of which, he was to find security for one thousand pounds, for his good behaviour for ten years.

At a court of common council, held on the 28th of April, the sum of two hundred ponnds was voted to that excellent institution, the Humane Society.

On the 29th and 30th of January, 1796, Mr. William Stone, coal-merchant, was tried in the court of King's Bench, for high treason, in corresponding with his brother in France, &c. when a verdict of not guilty was returned, to the complete satisfaction of a crowded assembly.

In the course of May, this year, the last part of the Pop-gun plot was played off, by the trial of Richard Thomas Crossfield, a surgeon, who had been implicated in the charge of intending to assassinate the king; but after an investigation of two days at the sessions-house, in the Old Bailey, he was declared not guilty. Le Maitre, Smith, and Higgins, who, after the apprehension of Crossfield, had been re-committed to prison in rather an unprecedented manner, were finally liberated, without trial, on the 19th of this month.

At a court of common council held on the 16th of September, a committee was appointed "to take into consideration the high price of flour, whilst grain was cheap, and to make a speedy return of the best means of removing so oppressive an evil." This measure was founded on the relative prices of wheat and flour in London, at different periods, viz. in 1788, when wheat was 40s. 9¾d a quarter, and flour 36s. 6d.; in 1787, when wheat was sold at at 41s. 1¼d. and flour at 32s. 11½d.; and in August, 1796, when wheat was 40s. 3¾d. and the price charged for flour 50s.

Among the measures resorted to by the ministers to meet the increasing exigences of the government, towards the close of this year, was that of a voluntary loan of 18,000,000l. sterling; and such was the success of this scheme, that though it was only communicated on the 1st of December to the lord mayor, with a request that he would make it known to the corporation and public companies, the subscriptions were made with such eagerness, that the books, which had been opened at the Bank* were closed within four days; and though 100,000l. was voted by the court of common council on the 5th, in the afternoon, it was only by 'especial indulgence' that this subscription was admitted. At this period, the sentiments of the livery and of the common council were decidedly hostile; and whilst the former, on the 14th, assembled in Guildhall, and instructed their representatives to vote 'a censure upon ministers, for sending money to the emperor of Germany, during the sitting, and without the consent of parliament;' the latter, on the 21st, resolved, that "the pecuniary aid so furnished to the emperor had been productive of great advantage to Great Britain, and given a decided and favourable turn to the war!"

The beginning of the year 1797 was distinguished by the extraordinary circumstance of the stoppage of Bank payments in *specie*, a measure rendered necessary by the alarming state of public affairs, which had caused such a demand for cash that it was feared a sufficiency would not be left for the emergencies of government, unless further issues were restricted.

The leading causes of this unprecedented event originated in the great advances that had been made to government, during the years 1795 and 1796, on the security of Treasury bills, and which fluctuated from about eight hundred thousand pounds to upwards of two millions and a half sterling, besides other advances under different heads, which made the entire sum amount to more than 10,672,000l. The remittances that had been sent during the war to the emperor of Germany, and other foreign powers, were found to press so heavily upon the Bank, that as early as January, 1796, the court of directors informed the chancellor of the exchequer that it was their wish ‘ that he would arrange his finances for the year in such a manner, as not to depend on any further assistance from them.’ Similar remonstrances were made in April and June, and on the 8th of October, the directors addressed a written paper to the minister, which concluded by stating ‘ the absolute necessity which they conceived to exist for diminishing the sum of their present advances to government, the last having been granted with great reluctance on their part, on his pressing solicitations.’ On the 23rd of the same month, in an interview which took place with the chancellor of the exchequer, on the loans to the emperor being mentioned, the governor of the Bank assured Mr. Pitt, ‘ that another loan of that sort would go nigh to ruin the country.’ In July, 1796, on the strong representation of the minister that without the accommodation of 800,000l. ‘it would be impossible to avoid the most serious and distressing embarrassments to the public service,’ the Bank directors agreed to advance that sum, towards the end of August ; at the same time, they expressly stated that ‘ the court granted this accommodation with great reluctance, and contrary to their wishes ;’ and that ‘nothing could induce them, under the present circumstances, to comply with the demand now made upon them, but the dread that their refusal might be productive of a greater evil, and nothing but the extreme pressure and emergency of the case, can in any shape justify them for acceding to this measure.’ On the 1st of February, 1797, Mr. Pitt hinted that it would be necessary for him to negociate a loan for Ireland in this country ; and, in a subsequent conversation, on the 18th, he stated, that the sum wanted would be about one million and a half. The governor immediately replied, that such a scheme would ‘ cause the ruin of the Bank,’ by the drain which it would occasion in the specie ; and, on the next day, he further informed him, on the authority of the court of directors, that, ‘ under the present state of the Bank's advances to government, such a measure would threaten ruin to the house, and most probably reduce them to the necessity of shutting up its doors!’

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* One hundred thousand pounds towards the loan was subscribed by the Bank, in its corporate capacity.

During these conferences, the cash in the Bank was very rapidly lowering, partly through dread of the threatened invasion from France which had induced the farmers and others resident in the parts distant from the metropolis, to withdraw their money from the different banking-houses in which it had been deposited. The run, therefore (to employ the technical language of the money market) commenced upon the country banks, and the increasing demand for specie soon reaching the capital, it became evident to the court of directors that, without some essential expedient, the Bank would be wholly unable to withstand the shock. In this critical moment, also, the expected invasion seemed about to take place, by the appearance of some French shipping in Cardigan Bay, and the landing, at Fishguard, of about 1400 men, all of whom, however, surrendered at discretion, to lord Cawder, without blood-shed.

At this alarming conjuncture a message was sent to his majesty, at Windsor, to request his immediate attendance in town, to assist at a privy council, which was accordingly held at St. James's, on Sunday, February the 26th, when an order was made to prohibit the directors of the Bank from "issuing any cash, in payment, until the sense of parliament can be taken on that subject, and the proper measures adopted thereupon for maintaining the means of circulation, and supporting the public and commercial credit of the kingdom." This order was promulgated on the next morning, annexed to a notice from the Bank, stating that "the directors meant to continue their discounts, for the accommodation of the commercial interest, paying the amount in Bank notes, and the dividend warrants in the same manner;" and further, "that the general concerns of the Bank were in a most affluent and prosperous situation, and such as to preclude every doubt as to the security of its notes."

Notwithstanding these assurances, the metropolis, and indeed the whole kingdom, was for some days in a state of the greatest agitation, and the stoppage must have had the most fatal consequences, but for the judicious steps that were immediately taken. The merchants, bankers, &c. of London, as in the year 1745, declared their unanimous resolution to receive bank notes as cash, and to make their payments in the same manner; and many of the lords and other members of the privy council signed a similar declaration. The parliament also, which was fortunately sitting at this period, immediately proceeded to investigate the affairs of the Bank, and a secret committee was appointed by each house for that purpose. The discussions as to the policy of the measure, were particularly animated, and especially in the house of commons; but the majorities in favour of administration were always considerable.

On the 1st of March, Mr. Pitt introduced a bill for empowering the Bank to issue notes for sums lower than five pounds, to which amount they had hitherto been restricted; and this was passed into a law with such rapidity as to receive the royal assent on the second day afterwards. On the same day the committee made their first report, in which they stated, that they had examined the outstanding claims against the Bank, with the corresponding assets, and found, that on the 25th of February, the day to which the accounts could be made up with accuracy, the total amount of demands on the Bank, was 13,770,390*l.*; and that the assets (not including the sum of 11,686,800*l.* of permanent debt due by government) amounted to 17,597,280*l.*; so that the surplus in favour of the Bank was 3,826,890*l.*[*] A second report was made on the 7th of March, in which the committee recommended that the 'order of council should be continued and confirmed for a time to be limited;' and on this recommendation, &c. an act was passed confirming the restriction, and making Bank notes a legal tender in every case, except the payment of the navy and army, which was to be continued in specie. This bill received the royal assent on the 3d of May.[†]

In March, 1797, an attempt was made by the lord mayor, Brook Watson, esq. to subject the power of convening the livery in common hall, to the authority of the court of common council; and in this manifest endeavour to violate the rights and privileges of the livery, he was assisted by three of the city representatives, viz. sir James Sanderson, and the aldermen Curtis and Lushington. The forty-three liverymen who signed the requisition for a meeting which led to this event, immediately addressed a paper to the mayor, stating various unanswerable arguments in defence of their inherent right; and so little was the court of common council itself inclined to invade it, that when the question came to be argued, the following motion, made by Mr. Waithman, "That it would be highly improper in this court to give any opinion respecting the propriety or expediency of convening a common hall," was carried by a great majority. About a week afterwards, March the 23d, at a very full meeting of the livery in Guildhall, it was resolved, that "An humble address and petition should be presented to his majesty, upon the present alarming state of public affairs, and praying him to dismiss his present ministers from his councils for ever, as the first step towards obtaining a speedy, honourable, and permanent peace." Only seven voices opposed this resolution, out of a body of three thousand persons; and the petition was ordered to be presented "to his majesty, sitting on his throne," by the lord mayor, the two sheriffs, and the four parliamentary representatives. When the sheriffs attended at St. James's, to know when his majesty would receive the address, they were informed by the duke of Portland, that 'the king would receive it at any levee, in the common form; but that his majesty received addresses on the throne from the city of London as a corporate body only.'

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[*] From a table which was given in to the house of commons, professing to show the scale of cash and bullion in the Bank, from 1782 to 1797, it appears, that the quantity of specie remaining on February the 25th, in the latter year, was less than at any former period since December 1783. What the exact sum was remained hidden from the public, under certain arbitrary numbers, at least for some time; but it was at length discovered that the mean number 660, denoted four millions; and by pursuing the calculations, and comparing the different accounts, that when the order of council was issued, the amount of the cash and bullion did not exceed 1,272,000l.

[†] Brayley's Hist. of London, i. 573.

On the 1st of April, at another common hall, the livery after hearing this answer, directed the sheriffs, attended by the city remembrancer, to wait upon the king personally, agreeably to their undoubted right as sheriffs of London, and to enquire of him when he would be pleased to 'receive the said address, upon the throne:' they were also instructed to inform his majesty, if necessary, "that the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of London cannot deliver their address in any other manner than to the king on his throne." His majesty's reply was similar to that given by the duke of Portland; and he professed his readiness to receive it, provided it 'was presented at the levee by no more than ten persons.' When the sheriffs made their report at another common hall, held on the 12th, the livery came to the unanimous resolution, "That the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of London, have from time immemorial enjoyed the right and privilege of addressing the king upon the throne, and have never before been denied that right, except under the corrupt administration which occasioned and persisted in the American war." They likewise proceeded to discuss another resolution, strongly reprehensive of the measures of government; but after much altercation, the lord mayor refused to submit it to the livery, as being contrary to the precept by which the meeting had been convened, and at last, he formally dissolved the assembly. Another common hall on this subject was convened on the 4th of May, when several strong resolutions were entered into, declaratory of the rights of the livery, and of the profligate and wanton conduct of his majesty's ministers, "who had evinced a disposition to sacrifice the blood, treasure, and liberties of the kingdom, in support of measures repugnant to the principles of the constitution, derogatory to the dignity and safety of the king, and inconsistent with the happiness of the people." The late conduct of the lord mayor was also highly censured; but some days afterwards, a counter declaration was signed by 2096 liverymen, expressive of their disapprobation of the proceedings in the three last common halls, &c. and of their approval of the measures of government.

The war about this period had become extremely unpopular, excepting with the monied men; and on the 3d of April, a crowded assembly of the inhabitants of Westminster was held in Palace-yard, and a strong address and petition to the king unanimously voted, on the subject of the war, and the conduct of administration. "Your ministers," said the address, "have tarnished the national honour and glory. They have oppressed the poor with almost intolerable burthens. They have poisoned the intercourse of private life. They have given a fatal blow to public credit. They have divided the empire, and subverted the constitution.—We humbly pray your majesty, therefore, to dismiss them from your presence and councils for ever." Several peers and members of parliament attended at this meeting; and many similar ones were held in the course of the spring in various parts of the kingdom.

On the 1st of June a message was delivered from his majesty to both houses of parliament, on the mutiny among the seamen at the Nore, which at this time had raged for ten or twelve days, and threatened the most serious consequences. The commerce of London was particularly obstructed by the mutineers, who acted with a boldness and determination, unparallelled in the naval history of Great Britain. Their whole force amounted to between twenty and thirty ships of war, mostly line of battle ships, and their proceedings were directed by a committee of delegates, two from each ship, of which one Richard Parker, a brave seaman, and as appears from his conduct, a man of strong natural talents, but with little education, was appointed president. Some of their demands were similar to what had been recently granted to the seamen of lord Howe's fleet at Portsmouth, but others were of a description wholly incompatible with the discipline of the navy. After a fruitless attempt, therefore, to persuade the fleet to submission, made by a deputation of the lords of the admiralty, it was determined to reduce them by force; to this end, a proclamation was issued, declaring certain ships in a state of mutiny, and an act was passed, imposing death upon any person having 'any wilful and advised communication' with the ships' crews so declared to be mutinous. In this desperate situation, the seamen thought proper to concentrate their forces, which they did at the great Nore, where they drew up the squadron in a line. The men of war being ranged at about half a mile from each other, with their broadsides abreast. To enforce compliance with their demands, they stopped all shipping trading to and from the port of London, except colliers, neutral vessels, and a few small craft; those which were detained were obliged to cast anchor in the intervals between the line of battle ships. The appearance of such a multitude of shipping, the London trade included, under the orders of a body of mutinous seamen, formed a singular and awful spectacle. In the mean time, government made the most vigorous preparations to reduce them to a state of duty, and lest they should form the desperate scheme of standing out to sea, all the buoys from the mouth of the Thames and the adjacent coasts were removed. Both shores opposite the fleet were lined with batteries, the forts at Sheerness, Tilbury, and Gravesend were furnished with furnaces for red-hot shot, and the Neptune of ninety-eight guns, partly manned by volunteers, raised by a subscription among the merchants of London, with other vessels and gun-boats, dropped down to Long-reach, with a view to act offensively against the mutineers. Happily, however, this last resource was unnecessary; the seamen began to feel the hopelessness of their situation, and on the night of the 9th of June, the Repulse, the Leopard, and the Ardent separated from the rebel fleet, and submitted. Between that and the 12th, several other ships struck the red flag and hoisted the union; and the detained merchantmen were allowed to proceed on their respective destinations. On the following day, five more quitted the rebel lines, and ran for protection under the forts of Sheerness; and lastly, the Sandwich surrendered: in this ship the delegates had held their meetings, and Parker, the president, with about thirty others, was now delivered up to justice. On the 22nd, the trials of the mutineers commenced with that of Parker, before a court martial, on board the Neptune, off Greenhithe; on the fourth day he was solemnly adjudged guilty, and a few days afterwards, he met his death with great fortitude, on board the Sandwich. He was at first buried at Sheerness, but his wife, with some other women, having found means to obtain the body, had it conveyed to London, where the curiosity of the public leading them in crowds to view it, the magistrates were at last obliged to interfere, and by their orders it was finally deposited in Whitechapel church-yard. Many others of the mutineers were condemned to die, and all the principal ringleaders were executed; yet a considerable number remained under sentence, confined in a prison-ship in the river, till after the signal victory obtained by admiral Duncan in October, when they received his majesty's pardon.*

The election for sheriffs on Midsummer-day, in this year, was marked by the singular circumstance of a peer offering himself a candidate for that office. From what has been said above, it will be seen that party politics ran high in the city: this election was considered, by both sides, as a criterion to judge of their comparative strength. The popular party were strengthened by the addition of the earl of Lauderdale, who had purchased his freedom a few days before, and had become a member of the Needlemakers' company, in order to qualify him to become a candidate. Mr. S. F. Waddington joined his lordship, and their pretensions were supported by those who had led the resolutions of censure against administration, and against the lord mayor, at the late common halls; but the show of hands gave them so little hope of success that no poll was demanded.

On the night of July the 16th, occurred one of the most tremendous storms of thunder, lightning and rain, ever remembered in this metropolis. The lightning commenced about nine o'clock in the evening, and continued without intermission till twelve, illuminating with its corruscations and vivid flames of scarlet and blue light every quarter of the heavens. The thunder came on about twelve, and continued till about half past three, with incessant and most loud and awful peals, so near as seemingly to burst over the head, and accompanied the whole time with the heaviest and most uninterrupted falls of rain: at four o'clock the storm had passed over, but its fury was felt in many other parts of the country, as well as on the continent.

On the 31st of this month, one of the last public meetings of the London Corresponding Society, was held in the fields behind Somers-town, for the purpose of proposing a petition to the king. The multitude was extremely numerous, and three tribunes had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers, who had called the meeting under the provisions of the late acts. The district magistrates, however, had thought proper to declare, that the assembly had not been legally convened; and though the crowd was perfectly peaceable, sir William Addington, who had surrounded the principal tribune with a large body of police officers, announced that the riot act had been read, and gave orders that several persons should be taken into custody. This was immediately done, the tribunes were knocked down, and the people began rapidly to disperse: a measure that was accelerated by the appearance of a troop of horse, which was ordered to enter the field, and galloped up and down for some time. Several other military detachments had been drawn round the neighbourhood; the West London militia were stationed in the Veterinary College, and the London and Westminster light-horse volunteers in the Foundling fields. In the evening, the persons who had been taken into custody were admitted to bail. An action was afterwards brought against sir William Addington for his conduct, but it failed through an informality in the process.

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* Brayley's History of London, i. 578.

Soon after the commencement of the session of parliament in November, the emergencies of the government occasioned the minister to resort to a new mode of raising the supplies, viz. by direct contribution, and it was proposed to increase the assessed taxes to nearly a triple amount. This was strongly opposed in a common hall, held at Guildhall, on the 16th of December, and the city representatives were instructed to prevent it passing into a law, as being 'partial, oppressive, arbitrary, and unconstitutional;' and in its principle 'destructive of the dearest interests of the people, and subversive of social order.' The city of Westminster, and the principal wards and parishes of the metropolis, held meetings about the same time, and came to similar resolutions. By this plan and its modifications, on which income was made the basis of taxation, a double weight was imposed upon the industrious, whilst the spendthrift and the idle were almost exempted from its effects; yet, Mr. Pitt persisted in the measure, and the bill was finally passed.

On the 19th of December, the day appointed for a national thanksgiving, for the three great victories obtained by lord Howe over the French, in June, 1794; by sir John Jarvis over the Spaniards, in February, 1797; and by admiral Duncan over the Dutch, in October, 1797; their majesties, with most of the royal family, officers of state, principal nobility, &c. attended divine service at St. Paul's cathedral. The procession was extremely splendid, and was conducted with great order, notwithstanding the pressure of an immense multitude of spectators which lined the streets, and thronged every avenue. It began with the naval colours taken from the enemies of Britain, viz. two from the French, three from the Spaniards, and four from the Dutch, mounted on artillery waggons, each attended by a party of lieutenants, who had fought in the respective engagements in which they were won. A large detachment of marines, with music followed; and after them a number of gallant admirals in carriages. Next came the speaker of the house of commons, with many of its members; the clerks of the crown, the masters in chancery, the twelve judges, and the house of peers ranged according to etiquette, and followed by the lord chancellor; after came the royal family, in carriages drawn by caparisoned horses. At Temple-bar, the procession was joined by the lord mayor, with the sheriffs, and city deputation, gorgeously attired, who, after the ceremony of delivering up the city sword to the sovereign, rode bare-headed before the royal carriage to the cathedral church.

When the procession reached St. Paul's, the lieutenants taking the flags from the waggons, attended by the seamen and marines, divided themselves for their superiors to pass up the body of the church; and the colours were next carried in under loud huzzas, and grand martial music, to the middle of the area below the dome, where they were ranged in a circle. The princesses, with the dukes of York and Clarence, prince Ernest, and the duke of Gloucester, and their respective suites, on their alighting, remained near the great west door, within the church, to receive their majesties; the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and admirals standing opposite. The king was received by the bishops of London and Lincoln, who walked on each side his majesty, preceded by the heralds at arms, and the prebendaries of the cathedral. Her majesty, led by earl Morton, followed with her suite; and next the princes, princesses, &c. in procession. On the arrival of the royal family within the circle, the colours were lowered, and their majesties were greeted with the loudest shouts and acclamations. The company then took their seats, the common council, with their ladies, being accommodated with two spacious galleries, under the circle of the dome, and the service was began. At the end of the first lesson, the flag officers entered in two divisions, right and left of the king's chair, bearing the captured trophies, which were deposited in succession upon the altar. At half past two, on a signal being given from St. Paul's, that the service was concluded, the Park guns were fired. In returning the royal cortege went first, and fortunately the day closed without any particular accident. The military behaved with much propriety, notwithstanding the pressure of the crowd, and the whole business of the day reflected great credit on those who superintended its arrangements. The three brigades of foot guards, with parties of the horse-guards, were stationed in a double line from St. James's to Temple-bar; within the bar to St. Paul's, the streets were lined with the two regiments of the city militia, the East India volunteers, and several other parochial corps of the same description, whilst the light horse volunteers of London and Westminster paraded as occasion required.

The death of alderman Wilkes, which happened on the 26th of December, occasioned a vacancy for the office of chamberlain. A common hall, for the election of his successor, was held on the 2nd of January, 1798, when the candidates were sir Watkin Lewes and alderman Clark. On the show of hands, there was a great majority in favour of Mr. Clark; but a poll was demanded in favour of sir Watkin; which began at half-past two, and closed for the day, at four, when sir Watkin Lewes declined giving the livery any further trouble; the numbers being 393 to 48. The unusually great number polled in this short space is an ample testimony of the high esteem in which the unobtrusive merits of the present venerable and highly respected chamberlain are held by his fellow-citizens; there being, perhaps, no instance of so many liverymen having voted in the same time, on any other occasion.

A meeting of the most respectable merchants and traders of London, was held at the Royal Exchange, on the 9th of February, 1798, for the purpose of entering into a voluntary subscription for the service of the country. The lord mayor, accompanied by a considerable number of the principal bankers, merchants, &c. appeared on a temporary hustings, about one o'clock, and in a short speech, stated the object of the meeting. He was followed by Mr. Bosanquet, who entered more fully into the propriety and necessity of the measure, and proposed that books should be opened at the Exchange, for receiving subscriptions, which was unanimously agreed to. Four separate books were then opened on the hustings, and, at the close of the day, the exact sum subscribed was 46,534l. 14s. 6d. Four days afterwards, 10,000l. was subscribed by the court of common council; and several of the members, also gave large sums as individuals, as soon as the court broke up. Two hundred thousand pounds were subscribed by the Bank, and considerable sums were given by other public companies. The gifts of many noblemen and gentlemen increased the contributions, and 20,000l. was subscribed by his majesty.*

The continued threats of invasion from France, and the distracted state of Ireland, rendering a great increase of the military force expedient, government, in the beginning of this year, devised a plan for a more powerful defence of the kingdom than had ever yet been called into action. This occasioned the passing of several acts of parliament, tending to this end, and various armed associations were, in consequence, organized in different parts of the country. On the 19th of April, the lord mayor informed the common council, that he had received a letter from the secretary of state, and had also had a conference with the duke of York, at that time commander-in-chief of the British army, respecting the formation of armed associations, in the several wards of the city. At the next meeting of the court, the committee of aldermen, to which the business had been referred, made their report, and, on the 1st of May, the inhabitant householders met in the respective wards, when the following propositions were generally adopted, viz. 'that the inhabitant house-holders of each ward should choose a committee to form regulations, and recommend officers; that the more able men should learn the use of arms, and those not capable to bear arms, be sworn in as special constables; and that the whole force thus raised should, in case of necessity, be united into one body, under the direction of the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

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* In the summary of ways and means for the year, the minister estimated the voluntary subscription at a million and a half; its total produce, however, was upwards of two millions.—*Brayley.*

Whilst these measures were in agitation in the city, parochial, and other meetings, for the same purpose, were general throughout the metropolis; and, in the course of a few months, a very considerable volunteer force was established, and the protection of the capital, by that means, pretty effectually secured.*

On the 24th of May, a bill, which particularly affected the seamen, &c. belonging to the port of London, was brought into parliament, and carried through both houses; and, on the next day, it received the royal assent. This was the very era of the insurrection in Ireland, and was founded on the evident necessity of having a numerous fleet in readiness, to prevent the insurgents receiving succour from France. It was intituled, a bill for 'the more effectually and speedily manning the navy;' and the principle of the measure was to supersede the force of all protections, for a certain time. During the discussions in the house of commons, whilst the bill was in progress, the minister accused Mr. Tierney, the popular representative for Southwark, of opposing this measure from 'a desire to obstruct the defence of the country,' and he afterwards refused either to explain or retract his expressions. This led to a duel between the parties on the following Sunday, which terminated without injury to either; Mr. Pitt having fired his last pistol in the air. The meeting took place on Putney heath.

On the 8th of June, James O'Coigley, alias Fever, who had been recently condemned at Maidstone for high treason, in maintaining a treasonable correspondence with the French Directory, was exeon Pennenden-heath. He had been apprehended about the end of

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* Mr. Brayley justly remarks, that "the cause for hastening on the formation of volunteer corps at this period, was doubtless, that the regulars and militia might be more at liberty to leave this country to oppose the projected insurrection in Ireland, which, as afterwards appeared from the confession of ministers themselves, was purposely accelerated by the measures of the Irish government! How much more to the interests of humanity and of the British empire, would it have been had the same pains been taken to remove the grounds of complaint, as were thus exercised to goad disaffection into rebellion."

February, at Margate, whilst endeavouring to obtain a passage to France, together with the celebrated Arthur O'Connor, esq. nephew to lord Longueville, John Binns, secretary to a division of the London Corresponding Society, John Allen, and Jeremiah Leary: the latter was O'Connor's servant. On the 1st of March, the prisoners were brought to London: and several other persons, suspected of being connected with them, but who were afterwards discharged, were taken up in the course of the week. On the 7th, they were examined before [the privy council, and on the following morning, O'Connor, O'Coigley, Binns, and Allen were committed to separate apartments in the Tower. In April, a special commission for their trial was opened at Maidstone; and the grand jury having found a true bill, they were tried on the 21st and 22nd of May, when O'Coigley only was found guilty; an absurd but treasonable paper having been discovered in his possession, purporting to be 'an address from the secret committee of England to the executive directory of France.' O'Connor and Binns were detained in custody on other charges. During these proceedings, Roger O'Conner, esq. was arrested at his apartments in Craven-street, and remanded to Dublin, under a warrant from the secretary of state; and two divisions of members of the London Corresponding Society, which still continued its meetings, though not so openly as formerly, were apprehended in different parts of the town. These arrests, however, led to no particular discoveries: they appear to have been made more to keep up the spirit of alarm than for the sake of substantial justice,

On the night of the 11th of September, the metropolis was visited by a most tremendous storm of wind, which did considerable damage in various parts of the town and its vicinity, as well as on the river. In some of the streets, the current of air was so violent as to break the lamps; in Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens many trees were torn up by the roots, and shattered branches were carried through the air to remote distances; at Lambeth, several houses were unroofed, and chimnies blown down. On the river, at the turn of the tide, the greatest confusion ensued, the wind being directly contrary, and many boats were dashed to pieces and sunk. Below bridge several ships were driven from their moorings, and much damaged; and the Castor, West Indiaman, having a cargo on board, valued at 15,000l. parted her anchor, and drove on shore at Limehouse-reach, where she received considerable damage and filled with water.

On the 2nd of October, intelligence arrived of the ever-memorable victory obtained over the French fleet by sir Horatio Nelson, off the mouth of the Nile; and, on the same day, a subscription was opened at Lloyd's coffee-house, for the relief of the wounded, and of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen. Two days afterwards, the hon. captain Capel waited on the lord mayor, with the sword of the surviving French admiral, Monsieur Blanquet, which was surrendered in the naval action at the Nile, admiral Brueys having been blown up in the l'Orient, and intended by sir Horatio Nelson as a present to the city of London, accompanied by the following letter.

Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile, Aug. 8.

My Lord,

Having the honour of being a freeman of the city of London, I take the liberty of sending to your lordship the sword of the commanding French admiral (M. Blanquet), who survived after the battle of the 1st, off the Nile; and request that the city of London will honour me with the acceptance of it, as a remembrance that Brittannia still rules the waves; which, that she may ever do, is the fervent wish of your lordship's most obedient servant,

H. Nelson.

This letter, and the sword, were laid before a court of common council, on the 10th, who referred it to a committee, to consider the best manner of disposing of the sword, and report to the next court. It was then unanimously resolved to address his majesty on the glorious victory over the French, off the Nile, on the 1st of August, by his majesty's fleet, under the command of sir Horatio, now baron Nelson, of the Nile; which was presented on the 24th, and very graciously received.

The report from the committee was laid before the court on the 16th, and unanimously agreed to. It was, that they had come to the following resolution:—"That the sword, delivered up to our gallant hero, lord Nelson, by the French admiral, M. Blanquet, be put up in the most conspicuous place in the common council chamber, with the following inscription engraved on a marble tablet:—

The sword of Mons. Blanquet,
the commanding French admiral,
in the glorious engagement off the Nile,
on the 1st of August, 1798,
presented to the court
by the Right Hon. Rear Admiral Lord Nelson.

The lord mayor was then requested to communicate to lord Nelson the high sense which the court entertain of this invaluable present. After which, the thanks of the court, with a sword of two hundred guineas value, were voted to lord Nelson; and also the thanks of the court to captain Berry, the captains, officers, and seamen, for their important services; and the freedom of the city was voted to captain Berry, to be presented in a box of one hundred guineas value.

The night of the eleventh of February, 1799, was distinguished by a dreadful storm, from which great injury was sustained by the shipping in the river Thames. Many vessels were driven from their moorings, and run foul of each other, and great numbers of small craft, boats, &c. were sunk or dashed to pieces.

His majesty's birth-day, June the fourth, was this year celebrated with more than customary splendour, the common ceremonies of rejoicing being increased by a grand review of the associated volunteers of London and its environs, who assembled in Hyde-park about eight o'clock in the morning, and were formed into three lines, with the exception of part of the cavalry, which was employed to keep the ground. At nine, his majesty entered the park, accompanied by the prince of Wales, and the dukes of Kent and Cumberland, and the review commenced; the queen and the princesses beholding the spectacle from the houses of lady Holderness, and lord Cathcart, in Park-lane. The whole of the evolutions having been gone through, a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and his majesty, after expressing the highest satisfaction at the martial appearance, patriotism, and conduct of the gallant bands, whom the threatened violation of their country's independence had thus associated in arms, left the ground about one o'clock, amidst the joyous shouts of a concourse of spectators, supposed to amount to nearly 150,000. The day was extremely unfavourable, through the fall of a heavy rain, with much wind; yet the display of female beauty was not inconsiderable. The walls, trees, and contiguous houses, were all loaded with people, and the interest of the scene was much increased by the patriotic sentiments which seemed to prevail in every bosom. The total number of volunteers under arms on this day was 8989, of which 1008 were cavalry.

On the twenty-first of June, a yet greater body of volunteers was assembled about the metropolis, for the purpose of undergoing a royal inspection at different stations, previously fixed on as being near their accustomed places of exercise. His majesty, accompanied by the prince of Wales, and the royal dukes, and a numerous suite of general and other officers, left the queen's house at nine o'clock, and proceeded towards St. George's fields, where, between the Asylum and the Obelisk, the Surrey volunteers, amounting to 1596, were drawn up. Thence going to Blackfriar's, he was received on the bridge by the lord-mayor, sheriffs, &c., who preceded him in his subsequent progress through the city. In Bridge-street, 1054 volunteers were assembled; in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1000; at the Royal Exchange and Bank, 1011; at the East India-house, 500; on Tower-hill, 1038; in Finsbury-square, 862; and at Islington, 394. After inspecting the latter corps, his majesty proceeded to the lord chancellor Loughborough's, where he waited for the arrival of the queen and five princesses, who came about two o'clock, attended by the duke of Clarence, and with them, and his own suite, he partook of an elegant collation. About three his majesty again mounted, and with the whole of the royal family, proceeded down Guildford-street, where 823 of the Tower-hamlet and Mile-end volunteers were drawn up, to the Foundling-hospital, in front of which were the Bloomsbury, St. Martin's, Somerset-place, Hampstead, and other corps, amounting to 1230, drawn up in parallel lines. During the inspection here, the queen and princesses entered the hospital, and viewed the children's apartments, &c., and were soon joined by his majesty, with the royal brothers: the 'Children's Hymn,' and 'God save the King,' were afterwards sung in the chapel, before the whole family. On his departure from the Foundling, the king went onward to Hyde-park, where the Westminster cavalry, St. George's volunteers, &c. were assembled, to the number of 2700; and having passed these, he rode down Constitution-hill to the queen's palace, where he arrived about five o'clock. The whole number of volunteers inspected on this day, was 12,208. His majesty expressed himself highly gratified at the impressive display of loyalty and public spirit, which this day had afforded him: and the city received his particular thanks for the attention and order with which his progress had been attended. Vast numbers of spectators filled the streets on this occasion, and the windows and house-tops were every where crowded with people.

On the thirteenth of July, a dreadful fire broke out within the King's Bench prison, in the north wing, and for some hours raged with the utmost violence. The prisoners themselves made every exertion to extinguish the flames, without attempting to escape; and at length, by the assistance of the engines, the fire was subdued, yet not till between eighty and a hundred of the lodging rooms were entirely consumed, and other considerable damage done.

The severity of the season, and the great distresses of the poor from want of employment, and the growing dearness of provisions and coals, occasioned a meeting to be held at the London Tavern, on the ninth of December, to take into consideration the best means of giving them assistance during the continuance of the pressure. It was then resolved to open a general subscription for the relief of the industrious poor, in all parts of the metropolis, &c.; and that the most effectual way of aiding the distressed would be, by selling provisions at reduced prices, as had been done in the year 1795; through which measure great benefits had resulted. It was also resolved to increase the number of soup-houses, the erection of which had particularly contributed to extend the advantages of a former subscription; insomuch, that in the course of the winter and spring months of 1798, about 8400 families had been supplied with 481,336 meals, at the three soup-houses in Spitalfields, at an expence of only 895l. 12s. to the funds subscribed, exclusive of the first costs of the erection and repairs; and in the winter and spring months of 1799, the number of persons who received benefit from the fund was 40,000, and the number of meals distributed 750,918, at the aggregate expence of only 3,476l. 8s. 10d.

The dearness of corn at this period was in a great degree occasioned by the unfavourable state of the seasons, and particularly by the heavy rains, and continuance of wet weather for many weeks together; yet it was the opinion of many well-informed persons, that the alarm of scarcity, which had been very industriously propagated, had its full share in advancing the price. It was thought, also, that a circular letter, sent by the duke of Portland to the lord lieutenants of counties, in which, after adverting to the various means used in the metropolis for relieving the poor, it was strongly recommended to enforce the statute of the thirteenth of George the Third, empowering the justices in quarter sessions to 'direct, that no finer bread shall be made than such as is called by the name of standard wheaten bread,' &c. had very much contributed to extend the alarm. However this might be, the increasing dearth engaged much of the attention of parliament in the beginning of the year 1800; and in consequence of a previous report, a bill was passed with unexampled rapidity through both houses, and received the royal assent on the same day, February the twentieth, to prohibit, for a limited time, any bakers in the cities of London or Westminster, or within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, from selling bread till it had been removed from the oven at least twenty-four hours, under a penalty of five pounds for every loaf sold. On the same day, the archbishop of Canterbury moved in the house of lords, 'That their lordships should oblige themselves, by a voluntary engagement, not to suffer more than a quartern loaf of bread a week, for each person, to be consumed in their families, from the twenty-fourth of February till the twenty-fourth of October next;' and after the substitute of 'recommendation' for 'engagement,' this measure was adopted. The average price of wheat in Middlesex, at this time, was 5l. 12s. 3d. per quarter; and of rye 3l.*

The great importance of the subject induced the house of commons to pursue their investigation into the causes, extent, and means of supply; and on there port of a committee, recommending 'the allowance of a bounty on corn imported from the Mediterranean and America; the substitution of a new assize of bread, with new regulations respecting the millers; the stoppage of the distilleries; the encouragement of the importation of rice and fish, and the culture of potatoes; the prohibition of manufacturing starch from wheat,' &c. those measures were successively adopted, and passed into laws. In March, also, a committee was appointed to enquire into the state of the coal trade. The price of wheat in London markets on the twenty-fourth of this month, was from 4l. 8s. to 5l. 12s. a quarter; the price of rye, from 3l. 16s. to 4l. a quarter; and the price of barley, from 1l. 16s. to 3l. 12s. 6d.

On the evening of the fifteenth of May, an attempt was made by one James Hatfield, a lunatic, to assassinate the king, in the Theatre-royal Drury-lane. At the moment when his majesty entered the box, a man in the pit stood up, and fired a pistol at him. The house was immediately in an uproar, and the cry of 'seize him' burst from every part of the theatre, The king, apparently not the least disconcerted, came forward in the box; and the man who committed the crime was conveyed from the pit. The indignation of the audience could not be tranquillized until after repeated assurances that the culprit was in custody. On his examination he proved to be insane. He had been a soldier in the 15th light dragoons, and had received eight wounds in his head, from which it was believed his malady arose. He was tried for the offence on the 26th of June, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, after which he was conveyed to a mad-house to be taken care of.

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* Brayley's Hist. of London, i. 591.

The celebration of his majesty's birth was again commenced with a review of the volunteer force of the metropolis and its vicinity, which differed in nothing from that of the preceding year, except in an increase of numbers, nearly twelve thousand being under arms on this day.

Soon after the prorogation of parliament, which took place on the 29th of July, apprehensions of tumult and riot alarmed many of the inhabitants of London. About the middle of August a refractory spirit had manifested itself among the felons in the prison in Cold Bath-fields. This was attributed to various publications on the state of this prison, which had appeared a short time before. But, however this may be, the keepers began to entertain serious apprehensions; and the prisoners' turbulence at length assumed a serious aspect; for on the evening of the 15th, when the bell rung as the signal for locking up, instead of retiring to their cells, they collected together, appearing to have some design in agitation. However, after a trifling resistance, they were compelled to separate, and submit to being locked up. Immediately they began the most dismal exclamations of "Murder! Starving," &c. which collected a considerable mob round the prison, who answered them with loud shouts. Thus encouraged, they continued their cries, beseeching the mob to force the gates, and pull down the walls to release them. In this dilemma, it was found necessary to apply for assistance from the civil magistrates and the military associations in the neighbourhood, by whose exertions tranquillity was again restored.

The attempts of the disaffected to incite the populace to outrage were but too successful in the month of September. Written handbills were thrown about at this time, provoking the people to rise, and, in particular, two large ones, of the above tendency, were stuck on the Monument, on Sunday, the 14th, inviting them, "as they valued their rights as Englishmen, to attend at the Corn-market on Monday, which would soon reduce the price of bread to six-pence the quartern loaf." These incitements to popular outrage induced the lord-mayor to take the necessary precautions to secure the public peace; he collected the civil officers, and applied to the volunteer corps, from whom he received assurances of support, and that they would await his orders. In the morning of Monday the mob assembled at the Corn-market, to which the lord-mayor immediately repaired, and persuaded them to disperse, which they did; but as soon as he quitted the spot, they returned. Several of the dealers in corn were ill-treated by them, and the windows of some houses in the neighbourhood were broke; and when, in the end, they were driven off by the volunteers, they attacked the houses of some bakers and corn-factors, at Shoreditch, Whitechapel, and Blackfriar's-road. This spirit of riot and discontent continued during the whole week; but the vigour and promptitude of the magistrates, seconded by the firmness and humanity of the volunteers, prevented the mistaken multitude from effecting any greater mischief, than the breaking of windows and lamps; which was happily accomplished without bloodshed.

At a full meeting of the livery of London, in common hall, held on the 3d of October, an address and petition to his majesty was resolved on praying him to convene the parliament, for the purpose of considering of the most salutary measures for remedying the sufferings of the poor, in consequence of the exorbitant price of every article of life. This petition the king refused to receive, excepting at the levee; on which, at a subsequent common hall, it was voted, " That whoever advised his majesty to persist in refusing to his faithful subjects free access, in these times of peculiar difficulty and distress, is equally unworthy of his majesty's confidence, and an enemy to the rights and privileges of the city of London." A few days afterwards, an address and petition of similar import to that of the livery, was agreed to by the court of common council; though in the intermediate time the parliament had been summoned to meet for the dispatch of business.

On October the 6th, a great fire, occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch kettle, destroyed upwards of sixty private houses and other buildings at Wapping, and several persons were killed by the explosion of some barrels of gunpowder. The damage was estimated at upwards of 200,000l.

The parliament assembled on the 11th of November, and immediately proceeded to pass different acts to prevent the scarcity from merging into famine; and on the 3d of December his majesty, at the request of both houses, issued a proclamation, exhorting, ' all persons to employ the strictest economy in the use of all kinds of grain, to abstain from the use of pastry, and to reduce the consumption of bread in their respective families, as far as possible.' During the summer and autumn of this year great quantities of corn were imported from foreign countries; and, though a temporary reduction in price took place in August, it was almost immediately followed by a considerable advance, and in the last week of this year the average price of wheat in Mark-lane, was 7l. 1s. 5d. per quarter.

CHAPTER V.

History of London from the Union to the Jubilee, 1809.

The commencement of the new century, 1801, was distinguished by the union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, which had been resolved on by the two parliaments in the course of the preceding year. On this occasion new standards were hoisted, and the Park and Tower guns were fired: a meeting of the privy council was held, and the new oaths taken by all the members that were in town. The style and titles of the king were now altered, and a royal proclamation of this day, ordered them to be expressed in Latin, as follows: "*Georgius Tertius, Dei Gratia Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor.*"

The excessive dearness of corn still continuing, it was judged expedient to prohibit the use of fine wheat flour after the second of February; and all loaves were in consequence made of the brown, or household kind. Notwithstanding this, the prices of corn continued to advance, and in the three last weeks of March the quartern loaf in London was as high as 1s. 10½d. The average prices of wheat in Mark-lane, was about 7l. 10s. per quarter; and the average in all Middlesex, 8l. 8s. 10d. per quarter.

On the 13th of June, in the afternoon, the metropolis and its vicinity experienced one of the most violent storms of thunder, lightning, and wind, that was ever remembered, accompanied with rain, which fell in such quantities for half an hour, that the streets were almost impassable, In the midst of the storm, the wind and rain forced in part of the sky-light of the court of Common Pleas, and for a time, totally impeded all business, the counsellors, &c. hurrying into Westminster-hall, to avoid the descending torrents. The hurricane did great damage also in many parts of the kingdom.

The Paddingdon canal was opened on the morning of the 10th of July, with a grand procession of boats, to Bull's bridge, near Uxbridge, where they arrived about noon, and, being joined by the city shallop, with the sub-committee of the Thames, and several pleasure boats, the procession returned to the great dock at Paddington.

Intelligence having been received, of the adjustment of the differences between Great Britain and Russia, on the 11th of July, lord Hawkesbury immediately transmitted the pleasing information to the lord mayor.

Preliminaries of peace, between his majesty and the French government, were signed at lord Hawkesbury's office, in Downing-street, on the 2d of October, and on the 10th, general Lauriston, Bonaparte's first aide-de-camp, arrived with the ratification. In his passage through the town to M. Otto's residence, his carriage was followed by a numerous concourse of people, who afterwards took the horses from it, and drew him and M. Otto to Downing-street, with expressions of the most tumultuous joy. On the ratifications being exchanged, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and at night there was a general illumination through the metropolis, which was repeated on the following evening.

A memorable example of English justice was displayed on the 28th of January, 1802, by the execution, before Newgate, of John Wall, once governor of Goree, in Africa, for the murder of a serjeant, named Armstrong, whom he had caused to be tied to a gun carriage and flogged with such severity that the unfortunate victim died on the fifth day afterwards. This was as far back as the year 1782: some time after which Wall returned to England, and was apprehended for the crime, but made his escape from the officers on the road from Bath, and had lived upon the continent till the year 1797. He then, most fatally for his safety returned to this country, and lived in privacy till a short time before his trial, when, apparently induced by perturbation of mind, and deluded by the hope that the witnesses of his guilt were no more, he wrote to the secretary of state that he was ready to surrender to take his trial. The evidence against him was conclusive, and though an attempt was made to rebut it by witnesses, who stated the garrison at Goree to have been in a state of mutiny when the punishment was inflicted on Armstrong, the jury pronounced a verdict of 'Guilty:' various inconsistencies in their testimony being evident. Great interest was made to preserve his life, and a short reprieve was twice granted to the importunity of his friends One whole day is said to have been occupied by the great law officers of the crown in considering his case, and the judges conferred together for three hours, at the lord chancellor's, on the same subject. The result was against him; in the then state of the public mind, to have pardoned him might have been dangerous, even if his guilt had been questionable. On the morning of his execution a vast crowd surrounded the scaffold, and far, very far, contrary to the usual conduct of the multitude on these occasions, his ascending it became the signal for the utterance of three distinct huzzas; and again, when the rope was affixed to his neck, the brutal exultation of the populace was evinced by another very loud shout. Under this extreme pressure of ignominy the criminal bowed his head, as if the detestation of his fellow-creatures had penetrated to his soul; but his sufferings were not yet ended: at the moment the platform dropped, the knot of the cord shifted to the back of his neck, and he remained suspended in convulsive agony nearly twenty minutes. His body was afterwards dissected, as customary in all cases of execution for murder.

On the 18th of March, 1802, a common hall was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of applying to parliament for the repeal of the Income tax; when a petition being prepared and agreed to, it was ordered to be presented by alderman Combe, the other representatives of the city having offended the livery by voting for the tax.

The Easter dinner at the Mansion-house was remarkable for the absence of the sheriffs, in consequence of a conceived omission of attention from the lord mayor, to their official situation. The prince of Wales having honoured the dinner with his presence, they thought it their duty to apologize to his royal highness by letter, in which, after stating the lord mayor's neglect of that respect towards them which custom had established, and which from their high office they had a right to demand, they conclude "Under this impression your royal highness will not be surprised, that we resented what we considered indignity to our station; that we refused to be mere puppets, in what he presumed to be his private pageant; that we consented to sacrifice the unbounded pleasure we ought to have enjoyed, in humbly receiving, and dutifully waiting upon your royal person, to the feelings of public propriety."

Peace was proclaimed in the cities of London and Westminster, on the 29th of April, and, notwithstanding the ardour with which the preliminary articles had been received was considerably abated by the insidious conduct of France, during the interval that had elapsed since that period, yet, generally speaking, the most lively sensations of joy were excited on the present occasion. The streets were crowded at a very early hour, by persons of almost every rank, impatiently waiting for the procession; and the vast number of strangers from the country, whom curiosity had attracted, added much to the bustle of the scene. The procession was formed at St. James's palace, and the ceremony commenced at twelve o'clock, by Windsor herald reading the proclamation of peace for the first time, after which the procession moved forward along Pall Mall, in the following order:

Horse Guards clearing the way.
Beadles of Westminster, two and two, bare headed, with staves.
Constables of Westminster, in like manner.
High Constable with his staff on horseback.
Officers of the High Bailiff of Westminster, with white wands on horseback.
Clerk of the High Bailiff.
High Bailiff and Deputy Steward.
Horse Guards.

Horse-guards to flank the Procession.	Knight's Marshalmen, two and two. Knight Marshal. Drums. Drum Major. Trumpets. Serjeant Trumpeter.	Horse-guards to flank the Procession.

Pursuivants.

Heralds.

Serjeant at Arms	Kings of Arms. Horse Guards.	Serjeant at Arm

When the procession reached Charing Cross it halted, and the reading of the proclamation was repeated. It then proceeded along the Strand to Temple-bar, where it arrived at one o'clock. On its approach to the bar on the Westminster side, the horse guards filed off, and lined both sides of the way. The beadles and constables of Westminster, and the officers of the high bailiff did the same, and made a lane for the knight marshal and his officers to ride up to Temple-bar, the gates of which were shut. The junior officer of arms, then coming out of the rank, between two trumpeters, and preceded by two horse guards, rode up to the gate, and, after the trumpets had sounded thrice, knocked with a cane. Being asked by the city marshal from within 'Who comes there?' he replied 'the officers of arms, who demand entrance into the city, to publish his majesty's proclamation of peace.' The gates being opened, he was admitted alone, and the gates were shut again. The city marshal, preceded by his officers, conducted him to the lord mayor, to whom he showed his majesty's warrant, which his lordship having read, he returned, and gave directions to the city marshal to open the gates, who attended the officer of arms on his return to them, and, on leaving him, said "Sir, the gates are opened." The trumpets and guards, being in waiting, reconducted him to his place in the procession, which then moved on into the city, the officers of Westminster retiring as they came to Temple-bar, and the city procession fell in behind the kings of arms, in the following order:

Four Constables together.
Six Marshalmen, on foot, three and three.
Six Trumpeters, three and three.
Two City Marshals on horseback.

Sheriffs Officers on foot.	Two Sheriffs on horseback. Sword and Mace bearers on horseback.	Sheriffs Officers on foot.
Porter in a black gown with a Staff.	Lord Mayor on horseback, bearing the ancient sceptre of the city, which is of gold and glass, ornamented with pearls and precious stones round the coronet and surmounted with the national arms.	Beadles.

Household on foot.
Six footmen in rich Liveries, three and three.
State Coach, with six horses decorated with ribbands, &c.
Aldermen in Seniority, in their Coaches.
Carriages of the two Sheriffs.
Officers of the city in Carriages according to their seniority.
Horse Guards.
The Volunteer Corps of the city.
The Artillery Company.
The East India Volunteers.

The proclamation was read at the bottom of Chancery-lane, after which the procession moved on through Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, and St. Paul's church-yard, to Cheapside. At the end of Wood-street, the cavalcade halted till the proclamation was again read, and when the procession reached the Royal Exchange it was read for the last time. The procession then passed along

Cornhill, and Leadenhall-street, to Aldgate, and returned back along Fenchurch-street, Gracechurch-street, and Cornhill to the Mansion-house, from whence the horse guards escorted the heralds to their college in Doctors' Commons, and afterwards proceeded to St. James's, with the knight marshal and his men.

Illuminations of the most splendid nature succeeded the ceremonial of the day. The Mansion-house, the Bank, the India-house, the public offices, and theatres, as well as the houses of many individuals, were particularly distinguished for the taste and splendour of their decorations; but the object of universal attraction, was the French minister, M. Otto's house, in Portman-square, which was most brilliantly illuminated with coloured lamps, disposed in the form of a temple of the Ionic order, having the entablature divided in the centre by the word AMITY,* in brilliant light; and above it, beneath an arch, a large transparency, representing England and France, with their various attributes, in the act of uniting their hands before an altar dedicated to Humanity; this was surmounted by the word *Peace:* the letters G. R. surmounted by a royal, and F. R. by a civic crown, also appeared issuing from between trees of laurel, formed by green lamps; and the whole was terminated above by a large and most brilliant star. The excessive brilliancy of this illumination was probably never exceeded; the sight could hardly sustain the radiance, even at the distance of many yards. The crowd was so immense, that, for a long time, those who had reached the square, could find no avenue for retreat; and many carriages were jammed in for hours.

During the elections for a new parliament, in July, the metropolis was thrown into great confusion by the tumultuary assemblies of people which accompanied the choosing of the members for Westminster and Middlesex. In Westminster, Mr. Fox and sir Alan Gardiner were opposed by one Graham, an auctioneer; and though the latter scarcely possessed a single necessary qualification for a statesman, he polled 3207 votes. In Middlesex, the popular candidate was sir Francis Burdett, who obtained his election against Mr. Justice Mainwaring, through the extraordinary circumstance of the sheriffs, R. A. Cox, esq. and sir William Rawlins, knt. receiving the votes of 372 persons, by whom, and a few others, a company had been formed for erecting a flour-mill at Isleworth, on about a quarter of an acre of ground, which had been bargained for just a twelvemonth before. The original shares in this concern were only of the value of two guineas each; the purchase money was unpaid, no regular conveyance had been made, the mill was unfinished, and not a farthing of profit had been derived from it by any of the proprietors, yet it was sworn by each of them, that he possessed a freehold of the clear yearly value of forty shillings! Every day during the election, the road to Brentford was the scene of great disorders, and many acts of personal violence, menace, and insult were committed by both parties; but chiefly by the opposers of Mainwaring, who had highly displeased the populace by his conduct as chairman of the county magistrates, when the enquiry respecting the Cold Bath Fields prison was going on.

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* Whilst the preparations for this magnificent display were going on, a circumstance or two occurred most highly characteristic of the national feelings. The entablature was at first surmounted by the word CONCORD; this was mistaken by the populace for *Conquered*, and, with true John Bull spirit, they insisted that it should be removed, as being intended to convey the inference that the 'English had been conquered by the French.' M. Otto, after some fruitless attempts at explanation, very prudently gave way, and the word Amity was substituted. It was next discovered by some sailors, that the letters G. R. were not distinguished by a crown; this was next stipulated for, and put up accordingly.

On the 19th of November, the day appointed for the meeting of the new parliament, colonel Edward Marcus Despard, and thirty other persons were apprehended at the Oakley-arms, Oakley-street, Lambeth, on a charge of treasonable practices; and after several examinations, twelve of them, with the colonel, were committed to different gaols for trial. They were accused of forming a conspiracy to overturn the constitution, and destroy the king and other branches of the royal family; and the associations to which they belonged were stated to consist of several divisions of about ten persons each, which assembled in various public-houses about town. On the 10th of January, 1803, a special commission was appointed for their trials, which came on in the following month, at the New Sessions-house, Horsemonger-lane, Southwark. Despard, with nine others, was adjudged guilty; but three of them were recommended to mercy, and afterwards pardoned. In his opening speech, the attorney-general stated the conspirators to consist 'of the lowest order of the people, as journeymen, day-labourers, and common soldiers;' and three of those convicted were privates in the guards. The execution took place on the 21st of February, on the top of the county gaol; but that part of the sentence on traitors, which directs the bowels to be taken out, &c. and the body to be quartered, was remitted. The head, however, of each sufferer, was afterwards cut off, and exhibited to the crowd, which was considerable and very orderly; though some confusion had been expected, and a strong military force was provided to resist any attempt that might have been made by the populace to rescue the prisoners. Colonel Despard strongly asserted his innocence on the scaffold; and it does not appear that any of his associates made any other confession inferring guilt, than that they had done wrong in attending the meeting.

At a court of common council, held on the 17th of March, it was unanimously resolved to subscribe five hundred pounds to the royal Jennerian Society, which had been instituted a short time before for the purpose of exterminating the small-pox by the introduction of the vaccine inoculation.

The 21st being the anniversary of the memorable battle of Alexandria, the Turkish piece of ordnance taken on that day, was placed opposite the gunner's house, in St. James's park. It is 16 feet in length, but was originally 20 feet. The carriage was made for it in London.

A most extraordinary forgery was practised in the city on the 5th of May. At an early hour in the morning, a man delivered a letter at the Mansion-house, which he said he had brought from the secretary of state, and requested it might be delivered immediately; it was accordingly given to the lord mayor, and soon after the following literal copy appeared in front of the Mansion-house; "Lord Hawkesbury presents his compliments to the lord mayor, and has the honor to acquaint his lordship that the negociation between this country and the French republic is brought to an amicable conclusion. Downing-street, 8 o'clock, May 5, 1803." Printed notices were then posted round the Custom-house, declaring the embargo to be taken off saltpetre, &c. In consequence of this delusion, the consols experienced an immediate rise from $63\frac{3}{4}$ to $71\frac{1}{4}$. A real treasury messenger soon arrived, however, to announce the deception, on which the genuine communication was read in the public streets by the city marshal. The confusion which ensued was beyond all description; the Stock Exchange was immediately shut, and the committee came to a resolution that all bargains made that morning should be void; and the consequence of the detection of this artifice was a rapid fall in the funds to their first price in the morning.

A similar attempt was made two days after, through the medium of a morning paper, notoriously in the interest of the government, in which a paragraph appeared, stating the amicable termination of the differences with France. The committee for managing the Stock Exchange, however, in order to guard against a second imposition, would not allow the doors to be opened until the truth of the report could be officially ascertained. At their instance, the lord mayor addressed a note to lord Hawkesbury, soliciting information, and stating the occasion of his application. To this note, the chancellor of the exchequer, in the absence of lord Hawkesbury, returned an anwer, signifying that no information had been received by government which could be the subject of a public communication, and cautioning the lord mayor against receiving reports through unauthorised channels. An extract of this answer being made public, the Stock Exchange was opened, and business went on as usual.

The differences which very soon after the signing of the definitive treaty at Amiens, had arisen between the governments of Great Britain and France, most unhappily terminated in war; and, after an interval of less than thirteen months, the rival nations were again involved in inveterate hostility. His majesty's declaration on this subject was laid before parliament on the 16th of May, 1803; and the strong discussions which arose upon it were, as usual, decided in favor of administration.

About the middle of June, the minister signified his intention to impose a property tax, on the principle of that so lately repealed on income, but only to the amount of five per cent.; and this measure was, in the course of the session, passed into a law, notwithstanding the opposition of the livery of London, and other considerable public bodies.

The commencement of the war with France was attended on the part of the first consul with strong threats of invasion; to provide effectually against which, the parliament passed an act to enable his majesty to arm the people *en masse*; every man from the age of seventeen to fifty-five being rendered liable to enrolment and military duty. Several other acts for increasing the military force of the country were also passed; and, in consequence of these and other measures, the people began to form volunteer associations in every part of the kingdom; yet, no where were greater zeal and ardour displayed than in the metropolis itself. The city of London took the lead; and, on the 11th of July, a special court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of considering of the best plan for arming the citizens at large; and subsequently, meetings were held in all the wards to carry the resolutions of the aldermen into effect. Almost every parish and public office had also its distinct meeting, and many thousands were quickly enrolled as volunteers to defend the independence of Britain. The squares, gardens, and even church-yards of London and its vicinity, soon became places of military exercise; and within little more than three months from this time, viz. on the 26th and 28th of October, the number of effective volunteers alone, within the cities of London and Westminster, and the parishes immediately adjacent, amounted to 27,077, as appears by the general orders issued from the horse guards, after the volunteer reviews on those days, by his majesty in Hyde Park.*

On the 20th of July, a general fund, under the name of the patriotic fund, was established at Lloyd's coffee-house, on an enlarged scale, for the reward of those individuals who should distinguish themselves in the service of their country; for assisting the relations of those who might fall in battle, and for relieving the wounded. Such was the alacrity with which subscriptions were presented, that the total amount before the end of August was more than 152,000l.; towards this sum, the city gave 2,500l. in its corporate capacity.

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* The following are the numbers of each corps mustered on the above occasion. In the eastern district, the Loyal London cavalry mustered 217 effective men; the hon. Artillery company 994; 1st regiment of Royal East India volunteers, 640; 2nd do. 636; 3rd do. 585; 1st regiment of Loyal London volunteer infantry, 737; 2nd do. 657; 3rd do. 804; 4th do. 790; 5th do. 501; 6th do. 647; 7th do. 404; 8th do. 777; 9th do. 651; 10th do. 587; 11th do. 293; 1st regiment of Tower Hamlets, 350; Whitechapel, 445; Mile-end, 333; St. George in the east, 230; Ratcliff, 183; Shoreditch, 294; Bromley St. Leonard, 175; Bethnal-green, 166; St. Catherine's, 121; Christ-church, 184. Total, 12,401.—In the western district, the number of effective men was—in the London and Westminster light-horse volunteers, 727; Westminster cavalry, 225; Southwark yeomanry, 69; Clerkenwell ca-

In consequence of the negligence of some of those whose duty it was to see the lights put out, Astley's amphitheatre, near Westminster-bridge, was destroyed by fire, early in the morning of the 2nd of September. The immense quantity of inflammable materials it contained, caused the flames to rage with such fury, that nearly forty houses were consumed before the fire could be got under. An accident of the same kind, and in the same place, occurred on the night of the duke of York's birth-day, August 16, 1797.

In February, 1804, a committee of the house of commons was appointed to investigate the proceedings at the recent contested election for Middlesex; and, on their report, made July the 9th, it was resolved, 'that sir Francis Burdett had not been duly elected; that William Mainwaring, esq. was duly elected; but that he, having by his agents, violated the Treating Act, was thereby incapacitated from sitting in parliament.' In consequence of this decision, a new writ was issued, and the younger Mainwaring was put in nomination against sir Francis. The election commenced on the 23rd, and was carried on with as much heat and violence as had ever been remembered. The numbers admitted on the poll for Burdett exceeded those for Mainwaring by one; yet the examination into the legality of some of these votes having been deferred by the sheriffs to the day after the election, it was then found that the power of the sheriffs had ceased; and the undecided votes having been deducted, Mainwaring had a majority of five, and he was therefore returned. On a petition of sir Francis, the house resolved, 'that though the questionable votes had been improperly added, it was the prerogative of the house of commons alone to strike them off again; and, therefore, that the return should have been made in conformity to the numbers on the poll.' Through this decision, sir Francis became the nominal sitting member, yet the business was not brought to a final issue till the 10th of February, when Mainwaring was declared to have been duly elected.

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valry, 46; Lambeth do. 40; St. George's regiment of volunteer infantry, 663; St. James's do. 954; Bloomsbury and Inns of Court do. 929; Royal Westminster, do. 961; Prince of Wales's do. 640; St. Margaret's and St. John's do. 625; Loyal North Britons, 286; Mary-la-bonne, 905; Law Association, 335; Duke of Gloucester's 462; Somerset-place, 380; St. Giles's and St. George's, 605; Clerkenwell, 701; Loyal British Artificers, 542; Loyal Britons, 127; St. Andrew's and St. George's, 514; 1st & 2nd battalions of Queen's Royal, 696; Knightsbridge, 124; St. Clement's Danes, 245; 1st Surrey, 515; St. Sepulchre's, 174; St. Saviour's, 151; Loyal Southwark, 545; Lambeth, 555; Christchurch, 171; St. John's, 138; St. Olave's, 116; Rotherhithe, 158; Duke of Cumberland's sharp-shooters, 84; Gray's inn corps of riflemen, 38.—Total, 14,676. —Grand total, 27,077.

About the middle of May, a new change took place in the administration, and Mr. Pitt resumed his former office of prime minister; the temporary retirement of Mr. Addington was, in the following January, rewarded by his return to power, with the title of viscount Sidmouth, and the place of lord president of the council.

Spanish dollars, re-stamped at Mr. Bolton's mint, at Soho, near Birmingham, with his majesty's head, and the inscription, "Georgius III. Dei gratia rex" on the obverse; and Britannia, with the words "Five Shillings Dollar, Bank of England," on the reverse, were issued from the Bank on the 22nd of May.

A case was heard at Guildhall on the 11th of January, 1805, relative to the right of freemen of the city of London, carrying the goods of non-freemen for hire, without paying the city toll, when it was determined that, under such circumstances, a freeman was not entitled to the full exemption, and the defendant was therefore adjudged to pay half-toll.

The London docks were opened on the 30th of January. The vessel appointed for this service was called the London Packet, a fine two-masted vessel from Oporto, laden with wine. Early in the forenoon, she displayed the flags of the different trading nations expected to use the docks, and about noon, she was committed to the charge of the Dock-masters, who conducted her safely across the entrance bason into the great dock, at the north east corner of which she was moored, for the purpose of unloading her cargo.

The directors of the West India Dock company served originally without any remuneration, and when, towards the end of the last year, it was proposed to give them a salary, the corporation of London came to an unanimous resolution, that it would be highly unbecoming, and inconsistent with the dignity of the city, that the four aldermen, and four common councilmen, who were part of that body, should receive any pecuniary emolument for the execution of a public trust, confided, in so material a degree, to the corporation of London. This resolution was, however, ineffectual, for which reason a motion was submitted to the court of common council, on the 7th of February, to declare such members of that court, as accepted a salary for their duty of directors of the West India Dock Company, ineligible to be elected on any commission or committee of the court, so long as they continue directors with a salary, but upon a division it was carried in the negative by a majority of 15. The numbers being for the question 41; against it 56.

On the 1st of March, the court of common council agreed on a petition to parliament, to enable the corporation to raise a further sum of sixty thousand pounds, for finishing the canal at the Isle of Dogs, which was presented the same day, and an act of parliament was afterwards passed in conformity to the prayer of it.

The foundation stone of the East India Docks, at Blackwall, was laid on the 4th of March, by captain Joseph Huddart, (in the absence of captain Cotton, the chairman of the company, who was confined by illness), accompanied by Joseph Woolmore, esq. the deputy chairman, and several of the directors. These docks, though not so large as either the London or West India Docks, are capable of admitting ships of greater burthen, by having deeper water, and locks of larger dimensions. They consist of two docks and an entrance bason. The dock for discharging inwards covers eighteen acres; that for loading outwards nine acres; the entrance bason is about three acres. The docks formerly belonging to Messrs. Ferry and Co. were purchased by the company, and named the Brunswick dock.

In the spring of 1805, the parliament increased the duties on property one fourth; and, under this advance, the minister estimated its produce at 6,302,000l. On the 11th of March, the house of commons ordered the speaker's warrant to be issued for the commitment to Newgate of the late sheriffs of Middlesex, for their conduct in respect to the Isleworth millers, &c. during the contest between Burdett and Mainwaring. They were afterwards reprimanded at the bar of the house, and discharged on paying the customary fees.

A dreadful fire destroyed the whole of the water-mills, at the northern extremity of the cut from the Thames to the Lea, on the 21st of April; some granaries and dwelling-houses were also burnt, with upwards of 1000 sacks of corn and flour. Two barges afloat were consumed to the water's edge, and all the inflammable materials on the adjacent road and bridge, and even the piles, to a distance of eight feet in the stream, were in a blaze, and presented a spectacle not less singular than terrific. Had it not been for a fortunate shift of wind, while the conflagration was at its height, the whole village of Bromley must have been involved in the common calamity.

About this period, the delinquency of lord Melville, whilst treasurer of the Navy, in making use of the public money for his own emolument, through his agent, Alexander Trotter, occupied a very enlarged share of popular attention; and, on the 8th of April, the house of commons, on the motion of Mr. Whitbread, and in despite of every effort of the minister to screen his old associate, came to a series of resolutions, in which it was declared, that lord Melville 'had been guilty of a gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.' On this momentous question, the speaker, Mr. Abbot, gave the casting vote, the numbers on each side, viz. 216, being equal. It was afterwards determined, that a criminal prosecution should be brought against lord Melville; and, on the 7th of May, his majesty struck out his name from the list of privy councillors. On the 26th of June, a motion for proceeding by impeachment, instead of by prosecution in the lower courts, was carried by a majority of nine; and, on April the 29th, 1806, the trial of the viscount came on before the house of lords. On the 12th of June, the peers, much to the dissatisfaction of the nation, declared him 'not guilty' on all the charges; though, on the second and third articles, which accused him of knowingly permitting his agent Trotter to make a fraudulent application of the public money for his own benefit, upwards of fifty of the lords voted him 'guilty.'

On the 16th of November, intelligence arrived at the admiralty of the unprecedented naval victory off Cape Trafalgar, fought October the 21st, in which Nelson, the British commander, fell. The death of this hero sadly damped the public joy, and even the illuminations of the metropolis testified the mixture of exultation and sorrow which pervaded the minds of its inhabitants. The crape and the cypress were entwined with the laurel, and the darkness of some streets contrasted with the brilliancy of others.*

An address of congratulation on this occasion was presented to his majesty, by the corporation of London, on the 21st of November; and on the 26th, the court of common council came to a resolution to erect a monument in Guildhall, to the memory of lord Nelson, and voted a sword of the value of two hundred guineas to admiral Collingwood, his second in command, and swords of the value of one hundred guineas to admirals lord Northesk, the third in command, and sir Richard Strachan, who, with a small squadron of observation, stationed off Ferrol, had been so fortunate as to fall in with and capture four ships of the line, which escaped from the action off Cape Trafalgar. At the same court, a letter was read from the honourable Mrs. Damer, offering to execute and present to the court a bust of lord Nelson, either in bronze or marble; which were accepted, and the thanks of the court unanimously voted for her liberal proposal.

But great as were these testimonies of civic gratitude, greater still awaited the remains of the departed hero. A national tribute of respect was paid to him by a public funeral, the ceremonial of which, so immediately connected with the city of London, is here inserted entire:

On the 8th of January, the heralds and naval officers, who were to assist in the procession by water, assembled at the governor's house in Greenwich hospital, where they were met by the lord mayor, aldermen, and committee appointed by the corporation of London, and proceeded to their several barges.

The body was then carried from the saloon, where it had lain in state, through the great hall, out at the eastern portal, round the Royal Charlotte ward, to the north gate, and placed on board the state barge. The coffin was covered with a velvet pall, adorned with escutcheons. During the procession from the great hall to the barge, a very noble band of music played the dead march in Saul; minute guns were fired; and the bells tolled in unison.

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* Brayley, i. 605.

The body being embarked, the procession moved in the following order, about 12 o'clock.

1. Two Harbour Masters. 2. Water Bailiff.
3. Rulers of the company of Watermen, &c.
4. Chaplain and Staff of the River Fencibles.
5. Boat with drums muffled. 6. Officer commanding gun-boats.
7. Ten Gun-boats, two and two. 8. River Fencibles flanking.
9. Two row-boats, with an officer in each.

10. First State Barge. Drums—two trumpets with their banners in the steerage—the standard at the head, borne by a captain, supported by two lieutenants of the royal navy—the Guidon, at the door place, also borne by a captain, and supported by two lieutenants; all in their full uniform coats, with black waistcoats, breeches, and [stockings, and crape round their arms and hats—Rouge Croix and Blue Mantle Poursuivants of Arms, in close mourning, with their tabards over their cloaks; and hat-bands and scarves.

11. Second barge. Four trumpets in the steerage—Heralds of Arms, bearing the Surcoat; Target and Sword; Helm and Crest; and Gauntlet and Spurs of the deceased. The Banner of the deceased as a knight of the Bath, at the head, borne by a captain; and the Great Banner, with the augmentations, at the door-place, borne by a captain, supported by two lieutenants.

12. Third barge, covered with black velvet (the other barges being covered with black cloth), the top adorned with plumes of black feathers; and in the centre, upon four shields of the arms of the deceased, joining in point. a viscount's coronet. Six trumpets, with their banners as before, in the steerage—Three bannerolls of the family lineage of the deceased, on each side, affixed to the external parts of the barge—six officers of the royal navy, habited as those in the other barges, viz. one to each banneroll.

THE BODY,

covered with a large sheet, and a pall of velvet, adorned with six escutcheons—Norroy king of arms (in the absence of Clarencieux) bearing, at the head of the body, a viscount's coronet upon a black velvet cushion.

At the head of the barge, the union flag of the united kingdom.

Attendants on the body, while at Greenwich, in mourning.

13. Fourth barge, covered with black cloth. The chief mourner, sir Peter Parker, bart. admiral of the fleet, with a captain for his train bearer—two admirals, his supporters—six admirals, assistant mourners—four admirals, supporters of the pall, and six admirals, supporters of the canopy, all in mourning cloaks over their respec-

tive full uniform coats, black waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, crape round their arms, and crape hat-bands.

Windsor Herald (acting for Norroy king of arms) habitied as the other officers of arms.

The banner of emblems, at the door place, borne by a captain, and supported by two lieutenants of the royal navy, habited as those in the other barges. Eight row-boats of the harbour marines.

14. Corps flanking the state barges. 15. His majesty's barge.

16. Barge with the lords commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

17. Barge of the right hon. the Lord Mayor; who, in the arrangement of the procession by water, in his character of conservator of the Thames, highly distinguished himself by his judicious and unremitting attention; as did likewise Matthew Lucas, esq. commander of the river fencibles.

18. Barge, with the committee specially appointed by the corporation of London. The only ornaments of this barge were the actual colours of the Victory, borne by seven select seamen from that ship, by the express permission of their captain, and with the sanction of the admiralty. These flags, and their brave supporters, formed a truly interesting part of the procession.

19. Barge with the Committee of the Corporation for improving the navigation of the river Thames.

20. Eighteen row-boats of River Fencibles, flanking the procession.

21. The barges of the companies of Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant-taylors, Ironmongers, Stationers, and Apothecaries.

22. Eight row-boats, with Harbour Marines, flanking the Companies' Barges.

23. Two Harbour Masters.

The Funeral Barge was rowed by sixteen seamen belonging to the Victory; the other barges by picked men from the Greenwich Pensioners. They had all their flags hoisted half-staff high; and, as the procession passed the Tower, minute-guns were there fired. Not a vessel was suffered to disturb the procession. The decks, yards, rigging, and masts, of the numerous ships on the river, were all crowded with spectators; and the number of ladies was immense.

The Navigation Barge, which is usually stationed at Kew for excursions up the river, and which, though as long as a 74 gun ship, draws but two feet of water was, on this occasion, for the first time, brought through Westminster-bridge, and moored opposite the Temple, for the accommodation of such members of the corporation (in deep mourning and violet gowns) as were not actually engaged in the procession.

At a quarter before three, the procession approached Whitehall-stairs; the king's, admiralty, lord mayor's, and city barges, immediately drew up in two lines, through which the barge with the body passed. All the oars were advanced, and the trumpets and other bands played the Dead March in Saul, the gun-boats firing minute-guns all the time. Exactly at three, the funeral barge began to disembark its charge.

A procession then commenced from Whitehall-stairs to the Admiralty on foot.

1. Drums and Trumpets. 2. Rouge Croix, Poursuivant of Arms.
3. The Standard. 4. Trumpet. 5. Blue Mantle, Poursuivant of Arms.
6. The Guidon. 7. Two Trumpets.
8. Rouge Dragon, Poursuivant of Arms.
9. Banner of the Deceased, as Knight of the Bath.
10. Two Trumpets. 11. Richmond Herald. 12. The Great Banner.
13. Gauntlet and Spurs, borne by York Herald.
14. Helm and Crest, borne by Somerset Herald.
15. Sword and Target, borne by Lancaster Herald.
16. Surcoat, borne by Chester Herald. 17. Six Trumpets.
18. Norroy King of Arms, (in the absence of Clarencieux) bearing the Coronet on a black velvet cushion.

19. THE BODY,

3 Bannerolls borne by 3 Officers in the R. N.	2 Pall Bearers being Admirals	covered with a black velvet Pall, adorned with Escutcheons under a Canopy supported by six Admirals.	2 Pall Bearers being Admirals	3 Bannerolls borne by 3 Officers in the R. N.

20. Garter principal King of Arms.

Supporter to the Chief Mourner.	21. The chief mourner, Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Admiral of the fleet.	Supporter to the chief mourner.

22. Train Bearer. 23. The six Admirals, assistant mourners.
24. Windsor Herald, acting for Norroy King of Arms.
25. The Banner of emblems, borne and supported as in the barge.

Every necessary preparation had been made at the admiralty for receiving the body. The captains' room, in which it was placed, was hung with superfine black cloth for this solemn occasion. The room was lighted with wax tapers, placed in sconces on the sides.

The body remained in the room, guarded by the officers of the house and the undertakers, till the ceremony of its removal to St. Paul's commenced.

On Thursday, the 9th, an hour before daylight, the drums of the different volunteer corps in every part of the metropolis beat to arms; and, soon after, the troops lined the streets, in two ranks, from St. Paul's church-yard to the Admiralty. The life-guards were mounted at their post in Hyde-park by day-break, where the carriages of the nobility, &c. with the mourning coaches appointed to form a part of the procession, began to be assembled at eight o'clock, in a line from Hyde Park corner to Cumberland gate. By ten, one hundred and six carriages were assembled, of which number nearly sixty were mourning coaches, principally filled with naval officers; all of which, under the direction of the proper officers, were marshalled in their due order of precedence, and drove into St. James's park, to be in readiness to fall into the procession on the proper signal. In St. James's park were drawn up all the regiments of cavalry and infantry quartered within 100 miles of London, who had served in the glorious campaigns in Egypt, after the ever-memorable victory at the Nile; and a detachment of flying artillery, with 11 field pieces, and their ammunition tumbrils. At eleven, the procession commenced from the Admiralty, with the march of their several regiments, led by his royal highness, the duke of York, attended by his aides-de-camp and staff, in the following order:

1. A detachment of the 10th Light Dragoons.

2. Four companies of light infantry of the old buffs, with the band playing Rule Britannia, drums muffled, as an advanced guard.

3. The 92nd and 79th regiments, in sections, commanded by the hon. major Charles Hope; their colours honourably shattered in the campaign of Egypt, which word was inscribed upon them, borne in the centre, and hung with crape.

4. The rear guard, formed by a detachment of the 92nd, preceded by their national pipes, playing the Dead March in Saul.

5. The 31st and 21st regiments, commanded by the hon. Brigadier-general Robert Meade, with their bands playing as before.

6. The 14th, 19th, and 2nd light dragoons, and the Scotch greys, two squadrons of each, commanded by major-general William St. Leger. The trumpets at intervals sounded a solemn dirge, and performed the dead march.

7. The Royal Horse Artillery, with 11 field pieces.

The whole of the military were under the command of general sir David Dundas, K. B. and lieutenant-general Henry Burrard.

8. Six Marshalmen, on foot, to clear the way.

9. Messenger of the College of Arms, in a mourning cloak, with a badge of the college on his shoulder, his staff tipped with silver, and furled with sarsnet.

10. Six Conductors in mourning cloaks, with black staves headed with viscount's coronets.

11. Forty-eight Pensioners from Greenwich Hospital, two and two, in mourning cloaks, with badges of the crests of the deceased on their shoulders, and black staves in their hands.

12. Forty-eight seamen and marines of his majesty's ship Victory, two and two, in their ordinary dress, with black neck handkerchiefs and stockings, and crape in their hats.

13. Watermen of the deceased, in black coats, with their badges.

14. Drums and Fifes. 15. Drum Major. 16. Trumpets.

17. Serjeant Trumpeter.

18. Rouge Croix, Poursuivant of Arms (alone in a mourning coach) in close mourning, with his tabard over his cloak, black silk scarf, hat-band, and gloves.

19. The Standard, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a captain and two lieutenants of the royal navy, in their full uniform coats, with black cloth waistcoats, breeches, and black stockings, and crape round their arms and hats.

20. Trumpets.

21. Blue Mantle, Poursuivant at Arms (alone in a mourning coach), habited as Rouge Croix.

22. The Guidon, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a Captain and two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, dressed as those who bore and supported the Standard.

20. Servants of the Deceased, in mourning, in a mourning coach.

24. Officers of his Majesty's Wardrobe, in mourning coaches.

25. Gentlemen. 26. Esquires.

27. Deputations from the Great Commercial Companies of London.

28. Physicians of the Deceased, in a mourning coach.

29. Divines, in clerical habits.

30. Chaplains of the Deceased, in clerical habits, and Secretary of the Deceased, in a mourning coach.

31. Trumpets.

32. Rouge Dragon, and Portcullis, Poursuivants of Arms (in a mourning coach), habited as before.

33. The Banner of the Deceased as a Knight of the Bath, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a Captain and two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, dressed as those who bore and supported the Guidon.

34. Attendants on the Body while it lay in state at Greenwich; viz. Rev. A. Scott (Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), Joseph Whidbey and John Tyson, Esquires, in a mourning coach.

35. Knights Bachelors. 36. Serjeants at Law.

37. Deputy to the Knight Marshal, on horseback.

38. Knights of the Bath.

39. A Gentleman Usher (in a mourning coach) carrying a carpet and black velvet cushion, whereon the trophies were to be deposited in the Church.

40. Comptroller, Treasurer, and Steward of the Household of the Deceased (in a mourning coach), in mourning cloaks, bearing white staves.

Next followed the carriages of the different degrees of Nobility and great Law Officers, who attended to show their respect to the memory of the Deceased, beginning with the younger sons of Barons, and ending with the following distinguished personages:

Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal.
Earl Camden, K. G. Lord President of the Council.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
His R. H. the Duke of Sussex.
His R. H. the Duke of Cumberland.
His R. H. the Duke of Kent.
His R. H. the Duke of Clarence.
His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales, and Dukes of Clarence, Cambridge, and Sussex, were in coaches and six.

The Duke of York and his staff, with the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, and the Colonels of Volunteers, followed the funeral Car on horseback.

Richmond Herald (alone in a mourning coach), habited as the other Officers of Arms.

42. The Great Banner, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a Captain and two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, dressed as those who supported the Banner.

43. Gauntlet and Spurs; Helm and Crest; Target and Sword; Surcoat; in front of four mourning coaches, in which were York, Somerset, Lancaster, and Chester Heralds, habited as before.

44. A mourning coach, in which the Coronet of the Deceased, on a black velvet cushion, was borne by Norroy King of Arms (in the absence of Clarencieux), habited as before, and attended by two Gentlemen Ushers.

45. The six Lieutenants of the Victory, habited as before, with the Bannerolls, in two mourning coaches.

46. The six Admirals, in like habits, who were to bear the Canopy, in two mourning coaches.

47. The four Admirals, in like habits, to support the Pall, in a mourning coach.

48. THE BODY,

placed on a funeral Car, or open Hearse, decorated with a carved imitation of the head and stern of his Majesty's ship the Victory, surrounded with Escutcheons of the Arms of the Deceased, and adorned with appropriate mottos and emblematical devices; under an elevated Canopy, in the form of the upper part of an ancient Sarcophagus, with six sable Plumes, and the Coronet of a Viscount in the centre, supported by four Columns, representing Palm Trees, with wreaths of natural laurel and cypress entwining the shafts; the whole upon a four-wheeled carriage, drawn by six led horses, the Caparisons adorned with Armorial Escutcheons.

The head of the Car was ornamented with a figure of Fame. The stern, carved and painted in the naval style, with the word 'Victory,' in yellow raised letters on the poop. Between the Escutcheons were inscribed the words "Trinidad," "Bucentaur,"

" L'Orient," and " St. Josef." The coffin, placed on the quarter-deck, with its head towards the stern, with an English Jack pendant over the poop, and lowered half staff. The corners and sides of the Canopy were decorated with black ostrich feathers, and festooned with black velvet, richly fringed, immediately above which, in the front, was inscribed, in gold, the word " Nile," at one end. On one side the following motto—" *Hoste devicto requievit;*" behind, the word " Trafalgar ;" and on the other side the motto—" *Palmam qui meruit, ferat.*"

[N. B. The black velvet Pall, adorned with six Escutcheons of the Arms of the Deceased, and the six Bannerolls of the Family Lineage, were removed from the Hearse, in order to afford an unobstructed view of the Coffin containing the remains of the gallant Admiral.]

49. Garter, Principal King of Arms, in his official habit, with his sceptre (in his carriage, his servants being in full mourning), attended by two Gentlemen Ushers.

50. The Chief Mourner, in a mourning coach, with his two supporters, and his Train-bearer; all in mourning cloaks.

51. Six Assistant Mourners (in two mourning coaches), in mourning cloaks as before.

52. Windsor Herald, acting for Norroy King of Arms (in a mourning coach), habited as the other officers of arms, and attended by two Gentlemen Ushers.

53. The Banner of Emblems, in front of a mourning coach, in which were two Captains, and two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy.

54. Relations of the Deceased, in mourning coaches.

55. Officers of the Navy and Army, according to their respective ranks; the seniors nearest the body: The whole in 20 mourning coaches.

56. The private chariot of the deceased Lord, empty—the blinds drawn up—the coachman and footmen in deep mourning, with bouquets of cypress.

The whole moved on in solemn pace, through the Strand to Temple Bar-gate, where the lord mayor of London waited to receive the procession, accompanied by the aldermen, recorder, sheriffs, and the following gentlemen, selected from the committee appointed by the corporation for arranging their attendance at the funeral: Samuel Birch, Esq. chairman ; Daniel Pinder, Esq. father of the corporation ; sir William Rawlins, knight ; Solomon Wadd, John Nichols, Samuel Goodbehere, Jacob Boak, James Dixon, James Taddy, John Ord, Thomas Marriot, and Edward Colbatch, esquires.

On the arrival of the military preceding the whole, the lord mayor had a short conversation with his royal highness the duke of York.

As the procession advanced, the deputation of the common council, in six elegant chariots, and in their violet gowns, fell in as had been previously adjusted, before the physicians of the deceased: and were preceded by seven select sailors from the Victory, who had accompanied the committee in their barge, bearing the union, jack, and pendant of the ship; whose honourable tatters attracted universal attention.

The aldermen, in their scarlet gowns, fell in before the masters in Chancery; and (by an especial sign manual) the lord mayor on horseback, bearing the city sword, attended by the sheriffs, rode between his royal highness the prince of Wales and the heralds at arms.

On the arrival of the procession at St. Paul's (which was filled at an early hour by all those who could obtain places), the cavalry marched off to their barracks; the Scotch regiments drew up in the area fronting the church, and marched in at the western gate.

The 48 Greenwich pensioners, with the 48 seamen and marines from the Victory, entered the western gate, ascended the steps, and divided in a line on each side under the great western portico.

On the arrival of the body and the funeral car at the great entrance, it was drawn up without the western gate. The body was taken from the car, covered with the pall, and borne by 12 men; and was received within the gate by the supporters and pall-bearers, who had previously alighted for its reception.

The remainder of the procession entered the church, and divided on either side according to their ranks; those who had proceeded first remained nearest the door.

Immediately after the great banner, near the entrance of the church, the dean and chapter fell into the procession, attended by the minor canons and vicars choral, &c. of St. Paul's Cathedral, assisted by the priests and gentlemen of his majesty's chapels royal, and the minor canons and vicars choral of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, and others, who sang the first part of the burial service, set to music by Dr. Croft.

The Body was borne into the church and choir, preceded by Richmond herald; the great banner borne by a captain; and the gauntlet and spurs, helm and crest, target and sword, and surcoat, by four heralds as before.

The Coronet by Norroy King of Arms.
THE BODY,
with the supporters of the pall and canopy.
Garter King of Arms.
Chief mourner, and assistant mourners.
Windsor herald.
The banner of emblems.
Relations of the deceased; viz.

Horatio Nelson, esq. commonly called viscount Merton, nephew; G. Matcham, esq. nephew; G. Matcham, esq. brother-in-law;

William Earl Nelson, sole brother and heir; T. Bolton, esq. nephew; T. Bolton, esq. brother-in-law. Rev. R. Rolfe, T. T. Berney, esq., hon. H. Walpole, hon. G. Walpole, cousins.

The remainder of the procession followed in the order as before marshalled.

The officers of arms, and the bearers of the banners, with their supporters, entered the choir, and stood within, near the door; and all above and including the rank of knights bachelors, as well as the staff officers, and the naval officers who attended the procession, had seats assigned to them in the choir.

The chief mourner, his two supporters, and train bearer, were seated on chairs near the body, on the side next the altar; and the six assistant mourners, four supporters of the pall, and six supporters of the canopy, on stools on each side.

The relations also near them in the choir; and garter was seated near the chief mourner.

The prince of Wales, and his six royal brothers, were at the east end of the prebendal stalls, on the south side of the choir.

The duchess of York was also seated in the choir; her royal highness was conducted to her seat by the bishop of Lincoln.

The officers of the navy, and the staff officers commanding the troops were seated near the altar.

The lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, were in their accustomed seats (the prebend stalls), at the east end of the north side of the choir; their ladies in the closets over them; and the deputation of the common council in the seats immediately under the aldermen.

The carpet and cushion (on which the trophies were afterwards to be deposited) were laid by the gentleman usher who carried them, on a table placed near the grave, which was under the centre of the dome, and behind the place which was to be there occupied by the chief mourner.

The coronet and cushion, borne by Norroy, king of arms (in the absence of Clarencieux), was laid on the body.

The gentlemen of the three choirs ascended into a gallery on the east side of the organ, from which the evening service was performed.

At the conclusion of the service in the choir, a procession was made thence to the grave, with the banners and bannerolls as before; during which was performed on the organ a grand solemn dirge, composed and played by Mr. Attwood; the officers of arms preceded with the trophies; the gentlemen of the choir of St. Paul's accompanying the body; the gentlemen of the chapels royal and Westminster stationing themselves in a gallery on the west side of the organ; the body borne and attended as before.

The chief mourner, with his supporters, and near them garter, had seats at the east end of the grave; the train bearer stood behind the chief mourner, and near him the relations of the deceased. At the opposite end sat the right reverend the lord bishop of Lincoln, dean of the cathedral, attended by the three canons residentiaries. A supporter of the pall stood at each angle; the assistant mourners, the supporters of the canopy, and bearers of the bannerolls, on either side. On the right of the dean were the chaplains; on the left the officers of the household of the deceased. The great banner was borne on the north, the banner of the deceased, as a knight of the Bath, on the south of the grave; the standard and guidon behind the chief mourner; the trophies in the angles.

The royal dukes, foreign ambassadors, and naval officers, had seats reserved for them in the front of the south side of the dome.

At the grave was sung:

" Man that is born of a woman, &c."

The remainder of the burial service was then read by the dean; and after the first collect an anthem was sung, selected from Handel's grand funeral anthem.

There was an excellent contrivance for letting down the body into the grave. A bier was raised from the oblong aperture under the dome, for the purpose of supporting the coffin, by invisible machinery; the apparatus being totally concealed below the pavement. This contrivance prevented all those disagreeable circumstances which too often occur at the funerals of the great.

Upon a signal given from St. Paul's that the body was deposited, the troops being drawn up in Moorfields, the artillery fired their guns, and the infantry gave vollies, by corps, three times repeated.

The service of the interment being over, garter proclaimed the style; and the comptroller, treasurer, and steward of the deceased, breaking their staves, gave the pieces to garter, who threw them into the grave.

The interment thus ended, the standard, banners, bannerolls, and trophies, were deposited on the table behind the chief mourner; and the procession, arranged by the officers of arms, returned.

The vast space under the dome of St. Paul's cathedral was illuminated by a temporary lanthorn, the contrivance of Mr. Wyatt, consisting of an octagonal framing of wood, painted black, and finished at top by eight angles, and at bottom by a smaller octagon. On it were disposed about 200 patent lamps; and it was suspended by a rope from the centre of the lanthorn. When drawn up, it illuminated the whole church, and had a most impressive and grand effect, contributing greatly to the magnificence of the spectacle.

During the whole of this solemn ceremony, the greatest order prevailed throughout the metropolis; and, as the remains of the much-lamented hero proceeded along, every possible testimony of sorrow and of respect was manifested by an immense concourse of spectators of all ranks. From the admiralty to the cathedral, the streets were lined with the several volunteer corps of London and Westminster, the militia, and many other military bodies, both cavalry and infantry.

The lord mayor and corporation of London were entitled to the grateful acknowledgments of the public (who profited by their attention throughout every department), not only for the exemplary manner in which they provided for the peace of the city, but for the comfortable access afforded, under their direction, to all who entered it.

Upon this celebration it seems hardly necessary to offer a word more, when we consider the general feeling of the nation on the subject. The funeral of a hero, who had achieved, in the service of his country, the greatest naval exploits that were ever performed by any conqueror that has yet existed, was attended by the seven sons of his sovereign, by the chief nobility, gentry, and merchants of the empire, and by many thousands of subjects of all classes, with an universal, an unmixed, and a heartfelt sense of grief for his loss; but at the same time, with a glorious exultation in the deeds by which his life had been adorned, and his death consecrated to immortal honours.

In the course of the year 1806, the obsequies of two other distinguished personages, the right hon. William Pitt, and the right hon. Charles James Fox, were also celebrated in London with great solemnity and funeral pomp. The former died on the 23d of January, and was buried on the 22d of February; the latter died on the 13th of September, and was interred on the 10th of October. These eminent statesmen were both deposited within a few yards of each other in Westminster abbey.

The decease of Mr. Pitt led to a total change of administration, and the country began to entertain strong hopes that some of its many grievances would be ameliorated; yet the emergencies of government were so great, that one of the first measures of lord Henry Petty, the new chancellor of the exchequer, was to increase the imposition upon property to ten per cent.! Measures, however, were taken, in the course of the summer, to open a negociation for peace, under the direction of Mr. Fox, who had been appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs; and had it not been for his lamented death, whilst the discussions were pending, it is more than probable that the sword of destruction would have been once more sheathed.

A motion was made in the court of common council, on the 6th of February, " That this court, deeply impressed with a sense of the inflexible integrity, transcendant ability, and splendid virtue of the late illustrious minister, the right hon. W. Pitt, do cause a monument to be erected within the Guildhall of this city, to perpetuate his memory, with a suitable incription, expressive of their veneration for so pre-eminent a character, and of the irreparable loss this nation has sustained by the death of so exalted and disinterested a statesman." After a very animated debate, the question was determined in the affirmative by a majority of six.

At the elections for a new parliament in May, the city of Westminster was the scene of a singular contest, between three or four different interests; and the result most unequivocally demonstated that the cause of reform was gaining ground. It had been proposed to put in nomination a former candidate, Mr. Paull, who had much distinguished himself in parliament, by urging an inquiry into the conduct of marquis Wellesley, whilst governor of India; yet the intemperate conduct of this gentleman, on several occasions, and more particularly in forcing sir Francis Burdett to fight a duel, in which both parties were wounded, led to another decision, and sir Francis Burdett himself was proposed as a candidate, and placed at the head of the poll. This was effected by a committee of the electors, without any expence to the baronet, and even without his knowledge; his wound having obliged him to be confined to his house, and kept free from agitation.

On the evening of Thursday, October the 15th, a dreadful accident happened at Sadler's Wells, through a mistaken alarm of fire. The audience were thrown into the greatest confusion, and in the sudden effort made to quit the house by the people in the gallery, many were thrown down whilst descending the staircase, and the pressure from above preventing all possibility of aid, eighteen hapless beings, male and female, were totally deprived of life. Many others were greatly bruised and hurt, and several were restored from a state of apparent death, by medical assistance.

The public attention in London, during the latter part of 1807, and beginning of the following year, was much engaged by the proceedings against general Whitelocke, for his conduct at Buenos Ayres, in South America; and after a trial of eight weeks before a court martial, assembled at Chelsea-hospital, he was declared unfit and unworthy to serve his majesty in any military capacity whatsoever.*

On the morning of the 20th of September, 1808, the whole of Covent-garden theatre was destroyed by fire, together with several adjoining houses. But the destruction of the theatre itself formed but a small part of the calamity; an engine had been introduced within the avenue opening from the piazza, when, dreadful to relate, the covering of the passage fell in, and involved all beneath in the burning rubbish. The remains of fourteen unfortunate sufferers were afterwards dug out in a most shocking state; and sixteen others, in whom life remained, were sent to the hospital most miserably mangled and burnt.

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* Brayley's History of London, i. 607.

On the 9th of December, a numerous meeting of the merchants, bankers, &c. of London was held at the City of London tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for raising a subscription to defray the expence of clothing, &c. the Spanish army, and books having been opened for the purpose, upwards of 50,000l. was subscribed within a few weeks afterwards.

About two o'clock, on the morning of the 21st of January, 1809, an accidental fire broke out in the king's palace, St. James's, and destroyed a considerable part of the building before it could be got under. The damage in the destruction of property, &c. was estimated at 100,000l.

On the 24th of February, about eleven o'clock at night, the superb theatre of Drury-lane was discovered to be on fire, and, though such a vast building, it was entirely consumed by four o'clock on the following morning.

The entrance of his majesty into the 50th year of his reign, on October the 25th, was celebrated as a Jubilee; and every part of the kingdom, but more particularly the metropolis, partook in the festive rejoicings which this event produced.

At an early hour, the day was ushered in by the ringing of bells in the different churches; and at half past ten, the lord mayor proceeded from the Mansion-house to Guildhall, in the city state coach, drawn by his set of six beautiful grey horses, preceded by the trumpets sounding, and the band of the West London militia playing 'God save the king.' At Guildhall, his lordship being joined by the members of the corporation, at half-past eleven, the procession moved from thence to St. Paul's church. In the large space between the iron gates and the west door, the West London militia received his lordship with presented arms; and on entering the west door of the cathedral, he was received by the dean and chapter. The centre aisle to the choir was lined on each side by the river fencibles, in full uniform. A most excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by his lordship's chaplain, from the 8th of the second of Kings, and the 66th verse. "And they blessed the king, and went into their tents joyful and glad of heart for all the goodness the Lord had done for David, his servant, and for Israel, his people."

The coronation anthem was performed previous to the sermon, by the full choir, with great effect. The procession returned about three o'clock in the same order. At five o'clock, the corporation were introduced up the grand stair-case in front of the Mansion-house, the trumpets sounding their entrance into the vestibule. The building had been previously decorated with a splendid illumination, consisting of elegant devices of the oak, the shamrock, and the thistle, in coloured lamps. In the centre was a radiant display of G. R. and the crown, with 'Long may he reign.' On entering the grand saloon, lined by the band of the West London militia, playing 'God save the king,' 'Rule Britannia,' &c. the company were individually received by the lord mayor, in his robes of state. The saloon was brilliantly lighted with several large Grecian lamps, beautifully painted; and, at half-past five, the doors of the magnificent Egyptian-hall were thrown open, illuminated by the blaze of innumerable lamps, arranged round the pillars, and the elegant lustres and chandeliers suspended from the roof. The tables were laid out with the greatest taste, and covered with an elegant and hospitable dinner, the whole of it served in plate; and there was a plentiful supply of excellent wines, of superior quality and flavour. The band continued during the dinner to play several military and other airs. After the cloth was removed, *Non nobis Domine* was sung by several professional gentlemen. The lord mayor then gave 'The king, God bless him, and long may he reign over a free and united people,' drunk with three times three. When this effusion of loyal feeling had subsided, the grand national anthem of 'God save the king' was performed by the professional gentlemen present, with appropriate additional verses on the occasion, accompanied by the military band. The toasts which were select and loyal, were followed by 'Rule Britannia' sung in full chorus by the band and the company present. The illuminations of the public buildings and offices were unusually tasteful and splendid on the occasion; to heighten the public joy, a proclamation was also issued for pardoning all deserters from the fleet, whether they returned to their duty or not. Another proclamation announced the pardon of all deserters from the land forces, provided they surrendered in two months. The lords of the admiralty ordered an extra allowance of four pounds of beef, three pounds of flour, and one of raisins to every eight men in his majesty's ships in port, or half a pint of rum each man. Eleven crown debtors were also on this occasion discharged from prison, by the society for the relief of persons confined for small debts. The city of London had recently subscribed 1000l. to this useful institution. A form of prayer was likewise composed and ordered by authority to be read in the churches on this occasion.

Another benevolent trait in the Jubilee transpired through Mr. Percival, who sent a letter to the Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Small Debts, to say, that his majesty had graciously given orders to present them with 2000l. from his private purse. In addition to this, his majesty gave 1000l. for the liberation of persons confined for small debts in Scotland; and the same sum for those under similar circumstances in Ireland. The merchants of London, pursuant to the example set by the corporation, also gave 2000l. for the same charitable purposes.

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CHAPTER VI.

History of London from the Jubilee to the Peace of 1814.

Towards the latter end of the year 1809, the celebrated O. P. riots occupied the public attention. The opening of the theatre royal, Covent-garden, having been protracted till the 16th of December, the managers, in consequence of the great expence attending its building, thought proper to make an advance in the prices of admission; but though the whole rise was one shilling on the boxes, and sixpence on the pit, this, with the circumstance of having fitted up a number of private boxes, which were thought to infringe upon the room of the galleries, excited a spirit of resistance in the audience which had never before been equalled by its pertinacity and continued duration. As this rise of the prices had necessarily been announced in the papers previous to the opening of the house, the opponents of the managers were prepared to act their parts. Accordingly, on the opening as before mentioned, it appeared that a number of persons were collected in all parts of the house, who, by their noise and riotous behaviour, by barking, shouting, groaning, cat-calls, cries of off! off! old prices, &c. interrupted the performances, or rendered them totally inaudible. A crowd of people also assembled on the outside, actuated with like feelings and designs. This noise and riot having continued with increased violence for five successive nights, Mr. Kemble came forward, and announced the intention of the proprietors to shut up the house; having resolved to submit their accounts and concerns to the inspection of a committee of gentlemen of the first respectability, who should report their true state to the public. This committee consisted of alderman sir Charles Price, bart. M. P, ; sir Thomas Plomer, knt. the solicitor-general; John Sylvester, esq. recorder of the city of London; John Whitmore, esq. governor of the bank of England, and John Julius Angerstein, esq. The report of the committee was, that the rate of profit actually received by the proprietors upon an average of the last six years, upon the capital embarked, amounted to 6$\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. per annum, charging the concern with only the sum actually paid for insurance on such part of the capital as was insured; and that if the whole capital had been insured, the profit would have been reduced to little more than five per cent.; further stating the opinion of the committee, that the future profits of the new theatre at the proposed advance, would amount to no more than three and a half per cent. per annum, upon the capital expended in the theatre. However, notwithstanding the character of the committee, and the perspicuity of their statements, on re-opening the theatre, much to the surprise and mortification of the managers, the same discordant and hideous noises were resumed, with cries of 'Old prices!' 'No garbled extracts to humbug John Bull!' &c.

Bills also of this nature were not only renewed every night, but the noisy performances of the rioters were related in such a manner in most of the daily newspapers, as to give them confidence, and even add to their numbers. For the first two or three nights after the re-opening, these disturbances began at the commencement of the play; but when the rioters were tired of paying the full price, they reserved their opposition till the half price commenced after nine o'clock; and there seemed at last to have been a conspiracy for the attainment of the end in view The instruments of noise and uproar were now varied and multiplied; for in addition to laughing, singing, and groaning, there was an accompaniment of coachmen's horns and trumpets, dustman's bells and watchmen's rattles. Many persons came with the symbolical characters of O. P. or *old prices* in their hats, and upon their clothes, forming rings, and making mock-fights in the pit, and sometimes pushing together in a mass; or otherwise joining in the notable O. P. dance, as it was called, which consisted in the alternate stamping of the feet, accompanied with the regular cry of O. P. in noisy and monotonous cadence. The performances of the house all the while consisted in mere dumb shew and pantomimical representation. The proprietors at length, wearied out with this conduct on the part of the auditors, very improperly sanctioned the introduction of several pugilists and prize-fighters in the house, in order to check the refractory; and among these, a Jew, nick-named Dutch Sam. For a while, on the first night the experiment was tried, there was a kind of calm; but no sooner had the curtain been drawn up than the actors were saluted with the customary hisses and groans. The constables and fighting men immediately began to act the parts assigned them, and till the half-pay auditors came in, they had the advantage; but when the pit began to fill, the yell of defiance was renewed, and in five minutes hundreds of fists were clenched in savage hostility. The people were exasperated almost to phrenzy at the idea that brutal force was thus employed to compel them to submission, and the evening closed in disgraceful confusion.

Whether these tumults would have subsided if Mr. Clifford, a barrister of distinction, had not made his appearance at Covent Garden theatre, is hard to say; but coming into the pit with the letters O. P. in his hat, he was saluted by the familiar and commendatory address: 'Here comes the honest counsellor.' The people again gave free scope to their clamour, and 'old prices,' and 'Clifford for ever,' became the rallying words of the night. Brandon, the box-keeper, got Mr. Clifford apprehended as a rioter, and carried before a magistrate at Bow-street; but he was immediately discharged. Mr. Clifford now indicted Brandon for an assault and false imprisonmeut, in which indictment Brandon was cast.

When the jury came in with their verdict for the plaintiff, a shout of universal approbation was heard; and the applauses of the multitude within the hall, were echoed by those without.

At a public dinner at the Crown and Anchor tavern, a committee had been appointed to defend the persons under prosecution for riot; when the proprietors, thus foiled in their attempt at coercion, thought proper to compromise the dispute between themselves and the public; and Mr. Kemble at length agreed, notwithstanding the losing concern made out by the first committee of reference, "that the boxes should continue at 7*s.*; that the pit should be lowered to the old price, 3*s.* 6*d.*; and that the new tier of private boxes in the front of the house should be thrown open and restored to the public at the end of the present season; and that all prosecutions on both sides should be stopped."*

A meeting of the court of common council to consider of an address to his majesty respecting the expedition to the island of Walcheren, gave rise to a numerous meeting of the livery in Guildhall, and a second meeting of the common council to reconsider the address voted before, which, when ultimately presented to his majesty on the 20th of December, drew forth a reply from the throne as to the Walcheren business, and other subjects of complaint connected with it in the address, that his majesty was the best judge of the propriety or impropriety of the measures adopted by the executive; and, in fact, that parliament only had a right to make inquiry. But, notwithstanding the high language used on this occasion, and the strenuous wishes expressed by a member of the cabinet for the retention of Walcheren, this important island was evacuated by the British forces on the 23d of December, 1809, after they had kept possession of it, with Flushing, and several other strong posts, nearly six months.

On the 9th of January, 1810, the livery assembled in Guildhall for the purpose of receiving the report of the sheriffs, relative to the presentation of an address and petition lately voted to his majesty. The lord mayor opened the business of the meeting, after which the crier read the report of the committee; stating in substance, that it was his majesty's pleasure that their petition should be delivered at the secretary of state's office, in consequence of the public levees having been discontinued for the last four years, owing to the defective condition of his majesty's eye sight; and that the liberty to present it at the private levee had been refused. Messrs. Favell and Waithman animadverted in severe terms on the conduct of ministers, and read a series of resolutions, one of which was to instruct their representatives in parliament to support all motions of inquiry, and also the reform in parliamentary representation. The whole were carried unanimously.

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* Continuation of Brayley's History of London, forming Vol. x, Part II. of the Beauties of England and Wales, edited by the Rev. J. Nightingale,

The city, about this time, received an augmentation of its numerous commercial facilities in the opening of the navigation of the canal from the river Thames to the town of Croydon, in Surrey.

After the investigation of the Walcheren expedition had been nearly brought to a close, Mr. Yorke, on the 1st of February, gave notice of his intention to enforce the standing order of the house for the exclusion of strangers. This rule, which is settled at the commencement of every session of parliament, led to a train of events which very materially endangered the peace of the city of London.

Mr. Yorke, on the 19th of February, complained of a breach of privilege, his conduct in that assembly having been made the subject of discussion in a society called the British Forum; and, on the twenty-first, John Gale Jones, the manager of the society, was summoned to the bar, and committed to Newgate. Though several members expressed their doubts of the policy of his commitment, the power of the house to do so was denied by Sir Francis Burdett alone, who, not having been present at the former debate, moved, on the twelfth of March, for the discharge of Jones, on the ground that the house had exceeded its authority, which was negatived by one hundred and fifty-three against fourteen. The speech delivered on this occasion, Sir Francis published in a periodical paper on the twenty-fourth, with a letter prefixed, addressed to his constituents, "denying the power of the house of commons to imprison the people of England." In consequence of this publication, it was moved by sir T. Lethbridge, and decided by a majority, that he had been guilty of publishing a scandalous and libellous paper, reflecting upon their just rights and privileges; and a motion for his commitment to the Tower was made by Sir Robert Salisbury, and carried, after a long and animated debate, by a majority of one hundred and ninety to one hundred and fifty-two voices. The division did not take place till seven o'clock on the morning of Friday, the sixth of April, when the speaker signed the warrant, and delivered it to the serjeant-at-arms. That officer was informed by Sir Francis that he would be ready to receive him on the next morning, which being viewed by the serjeant as implying that he would go peaceably to the Tower, he retired. Sir Francis, however, alleging the illegality of the warrant, refused to go, unless constrained by actual force, which he was determined to resist. After taking the opinion of the attorney-general, the serjeant, accompanied by a number of police officers, and a detachment of the guards, forced an entry into his house, and conveyed him in a close carriage by Albemarle-street, Bond-street, into the New-road down the City-road, through Finsbury to the Tower, where it arrived at twelve o'clock. Two troops of the life-guards preceded, and the 15th light dragoons followed the carriage; the latter, having been in Spain, were repeatedly cheered by the people, who, on the other hand, were considerably irritated by the behaviour of the life-guards, in striking at a number of persons standing up at their own doors and windows. As the military returned, they were assailed with showers of stones, brick-bats, &c. when charging the multitude, several carbines were fired; by which two or three lives were lost, and several persons wounded.

The mob, assembled round the house of sir Francis, also committed many outrages in the neighbourhood. On the 10th, a spirited letter sent by sir Francis to the speaker, after the receipt of his warrant, became a topic of debate, and a resolution was unanimously passed, declaring it a high and flagrant breach of the privileges of the house.

Sir Francis Burdett commenced actions against the speaker of the house of commons, for issuing the warrant of his arrest and imprisonment; against the serjeant at arms, for executing the warrant generally, and for breaking open the outer door of his house in its execution; and against earl Moira, the governor of the Tower, for illegal imprisonment; the object of sir Francis being to ascertain whether an appeal lay to a court of law, against proceedings of the house of commons acting as accuser and judge, and affecting the liberty of the subject,—if the punishment could be remitted by a court of law, the privilege claimed would be restricted, if not destroyed; in all which he failed, the plea that the warrant being issued by the authority of the house of commons was a legal instrument, and that therefore the arrest and imprisonment were legal, being admitted. Thus the attempt to overthrow this branch of the privilege of parliament served to confirm it, and gave to the claims of the house of commons a solemn judicial recognition.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the livery of London soon after took place at Guildhall, " to take into consideration the alarming assumption of privilege by the hon. the house of commons, of arresting and imprisoning, during pleasure, the people of England, for offences cognisable in the usual courts of law." Mr. Favell opened the business, and after an animated speech, voted resolutions to the following effect: " That the livery of London were impressed with sentiments of regret and indignation at the extraordinary and unconstitutional proceedings of the house of commons, who, by the arrest of a British subject, had superseded the laws of the land, and set up a capricious and arbitrary power; that the livery were called upon, at this important crisis, to express their unqualified disapprobation of a measure contrary to the principles of the constitution, derogatory to the dignity of the house of commons, and to the glory and happiness of the sovereign and the people of these realms; that the house of commons, by the arbitrary imprisonment of Mr. G. Jones and

Sir Francis Burdett, had made themselves accusers, judges, and executioners in their own cause; and that the assumption of such a power was a violation of the bill of rights, which declares that the privileges of the house of commons were for the benefit of the people, and ought not to be converted into instruments for their own annoyance and destruction.' Thanks were also voted to sir Francis Burdett for his constitutional opposition to the power unjustly claimed by the house of commons. Subsequently, an attempt was made to get up a counter-resolution at a meeting of various members of the corporation, friends of the ministry, at the London-tavern, Bishopsgate-street; but Mr. Waithman and some of his friends having obtained access to the room, so discomposed the gentlemen, that they retired to a private room, and there moved, seconded, and agreed to certain resolutions in opposition to those of the common hall.

On the 17th of April, lord Cochrane presented a petition from a meeting at Westminster, held that day in Palace-yard, in which the house was called upon to restore to the inhabitants of Westminster, their beloved representative. It contrasted, among other contemptuous expressions, the refusal of the house to enquire into the conduct of lord Castlereagh and Mr. Percival, when distinctly charged with the sale of a seat in that house, with the committal of sir Francis Burdett to prison, enforced by military power. This petition, after some debate, being ordered to lie on the table, on the 2nd of May, another was presented by Mr. Byng from Middlesex, which Mr. Perceval looked upon to be a kind of experiment to try how far the forbearance of the house would go in the sufferance of language such as it contained. This petition was rejected, as was also another from the livery of London for the release of sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Gale Jones. Petitions of a similar nature afterwards came in from Berkshire, Reading, Nottingham, Kingston-upon-Hull, Rochester, Southwark, and Sheffield.

On the 30th of January, 1810, colonel Wardle attended at Guildhall, to receive the thanks and the freedom of the city, in consequence of the part which he took in prosecuting the inquiry into the conduct of the duke of York, and his unfortunate connection with Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke.

The trial of Mr. Cobbett, in the court of King's Bench, in June, 1810, for a libel on the German legion, excited a great deal of interest. Some of the Cambridgeshire militia having been mutinous, were flogged by these foreigners; and being found guilty of a libel, he was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Newgate, and to pay 1000l. to the king.

During sir Francis Burdett's confinement in the Tower, a deputation from the livery of London, to the number of a hundred and twenty, proceeded from Guildhall in their civic costume, and in several carriages, preceded by the city marshalls, other city officers, and Mr. sheriff Wood, colonel Bosville, &c. went to the Tower, where they were met by lord Moira, who complimented them as they passed, and introduced them to sir Francis Burdett, who thanked them for the honour they had done him; after which, they returned in the same order as they came. But as the parliament adjourned for the usual recess in June, the liberation of sir Francis Burdett followed as a matter of course, an event which his friends could not pass over without shewing every public mark of approbation of his conduct in their power. Perhaps on no previous occasion had there ever been a greater number of people assembled in all the streets leading from Piccadilly to the Tower, than on this, exclusive of carriages, horse and foot, mostly decorated with blue ribbands and mottoes, and escorted with music. Besides the crowds that lined the streets, an immense multitude was collected on Tower-hill, waiting the great event with the utmost impatience, till near four in the afternoon; when it was discovered, that sir Francis had left the Tower quite privately, going down the river a little distance, and then landing, and taking horse to his house at Wimbledon. In the evening, an illumination to a very considerable extent took place; and it was a great satisfaction to all reflecting minds, that the peace of the metropolis was not on this occasion at all disturbed; and that no military force was wanting to preserve public order.

The last business of importance which occupied the attention of the common council, at the close of this year, was the regulations proposed for the city militia, or rather the abuses connected with this establishment. The report of a committee appointed to examine the subject being brought forward, it appeared they had agreed that it was expedient to petition parliament to enable them to do away the militia acts altogether. The militia system in the city had been carried on at an enormous expence, and no practical benefits arose from it; the actual expenditure being 5000l. independent of the trophy tax. The committee further stated, that the information required was peremptorily refused by the colonel, sir John Eamer, and alderman Hunter, who said that they were only responsible to the court of lieutenancy, which was appointed by the crown and of which they were the members! The situation of those gentlemen had become more lucrative than that of any other colonels of militia, or even of the regular regiments. In the West London regiment, there was a balance of more than 2000l. in a stock-purse, which the lieutenant-colonel offered to hand over, if sir John Eamer would, in like manner, hand over the balance for his regiment of East London. The sole and entire controul of this stock-purse, was exercised by sir John Eamer himself, who neither allowed the lieutenant-colonel or the major to interfere. The committee could not conceive any reason for sir John Eamer refusing to give them the information required, but a wish to conceal from the citizens of London, who paid the tax, the manner in which it was applied. They stated, as the result of their enquiries, that there was then above 8000l. in the hands of the colonels of the two regiments, which ought to be handed over to the city treasurer. They believed that the city of London militia was of no use either to the city or county; that the civil power had been gradually found sufficient for its protection; and that the ancient force of trained-bands, or volunteers, was sufficient in any extraordinary emergency. They therefore recommended to parliament to repeal the laws respecting the militia of the city of London, and to make this force more available to the good of the country, by extending its services in common with other regiments of militia.*

On the 18th of January, 1811, Mr. Lyon Levy, a diamond merchant, precipitated himself from the east side of the gallery of the monument, and was killed on the spot; he cleared the rails, but struck against the pedestal. The fall from the top of the gallery enclosure to the ground is about 175 feet. This was the third instance of the kind that had happened within the last sixty years. On the 25th of June, 1750, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a man, supposed to be a weaver, fell from the top. He struck the pedestal, and pitched on a post, which laid open his skull, and he was otherwise most terribly shattered. The next instance was in 1788, July 7, when John Cradock, a baker, threw himself over the north side of the monument; he cleared the pediment and iron railing, by falling just on the outside of them, near the north-west corner.

An extraordinary circumstance took place in the night of the 31st of May, or rather, early in the morning of that day, when an attempt was made to assassinate his royal highness, the duke of Cumberland. On the Wednesday, the day before, the duke had been dining at Greenwich, and returned to town in the evening. He came home to his apartments in St. James's palace about half-past twelve, and went to bed about one. About half-past two, he received two violent blows and cuts on the head. The first impression upon his mind was, that a bat had got into the room, and was beating about his head: he was soon convinced to the contrary by receiving a third blow; he jumped out of bed, when he received a number of other blows: from the glimmering light, reflected from a dull lamp in the fire-place, playing on the moving instrument that inflicted the wounds, they appeared like flashes of lightning before his eyes. He hastened toward a door, near the head of his bed, leading to a small room, to which the assassin followed him, and cut him across his thighs. His royal highness, not being able to find his alarm bells, which there is no doubt the villain had concealed, called with a loud voice for Neale, his valet in waiting, several times, who came to his assistance, and together with his royal highness, alarmed the house. The duke desired Neale not to leave him, as he feared there were others in the room. His royal highness shortly after went to the porter's room, and Neale went to awaken Sellis (a Piedmontese, another of the duke's valets). The door of Sellis's room was locked, and Neale called out to him, saying, "the duke is murdered." No answer being given, the door was broke open, and Sellis was found dead in his bed, with his throat cut from ear to ear. It was supposed that Sellis, conscious of his guilt, imagined when the alarm was given at his door, that they were about to take him in custody, and immediately cut his throat. His blue coat was found folded up in a chair, at one corner of the room, the inside of which was stained with blood. A pair of his slippers were also found in the closet adjoining the duke's chamber. The sword used was a large military sabre of the duke's, and had been lately sharpened. The whole edge appeared hacked and blunted. His royal highness, it was understood, received six distinct wounds: one upon the forehead towards the top of the head; one upon the cheek, another down the cheek, one upon the arm, another by which his little finger was nearly severed from the hand, and another on the thigh, besides several punctures in different parts with the point of the sabre. Mr. Home, the surgeon, being sent for, immediately pronounced that none of the wounds were mortal. A coroner's inquest that sate upon the body of Sellis, returned a verdict of *felo de se*. During this examination, the foreman of the jury asked a witness if he thought the deceased had any reason to be dissatisfied with the duke. He replied, on the contrary, he thought Sellis had more reason to be satisfied than any other of his servants; his royal highness had stood godfather for one of his children; the princess Augusta, godmother. The duke had shewn him a very particular favour, by giving him apartments for his wife and family, with coals and candles. He was a little sallow man, whose features retained some regularity, even amid the convulsion into which they had been distorted. The body of Sellis was buried at the corner of Scotland-yard.

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* History of London continued by the Rev. J. Nightingale, pt. ii. p. 27.

On the 23rd of July, the earl of Northesk and sir Richard Strachan received at the Mansion-house the swords voted them by the city of London. They were accompanied by the earl of St. Vincent. Appropriate speeches were made by the chamberlain, and answered by the admirals. After this ceremony, they staid and dined with the lord mayor.

An accident, rather alarming to the commercial interest, occurred on the 3rd of October; the coffer-dam at the Limehouse entrance of the West India docks, erected for the purpose of keeping out the water, while the building of the wing wall of the lock was going on, gave way. At nearly high water, in the afternoon, the workmen employed in excavating the earth for the foundation, having observed the water to burst underneath the piles, were ordered to remove immediately from the dam. The confidence, however, reposed in its security, from the immense strength of the braces, &c. was such, that hopes were entertained that it would not entirely give way. But in a few minutes, the piles, which were upwards of thirty feet long, were forced perpendicularly into the air, the water of course filled the dam, and the effects were immediately felt in the bason, though not to the extent that might have been expected. The situation of the dam was so much exposed, that not less than from thirty to forty vessels passed every tide. Many of these in passing, notwithstanding every exertion of the dock-master, came with a severe crash against the dam, and from this circumstance, and the pressure of about fifteen hnndred tons of water, the blowing up of the whole was not to be wondered at. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

Early in the month of November, the malady which had fixed upon his majesty in October, could no longer be concealed. After the unwelcome intelligence had been announced to the public, in terms as delicate as possible, preparations were made for issuing daily bulletins at St. James's and the Mansion-house. So early as the 1st of November, it had also been announced by the secretary of state to the lord mayor, that in consequence of the continuing indisposition of his majesty, no chief magistrate of the city could be submitted for the royal approbation, and that his lordship would, of course, be expected to continue in the discharge of the duties of his high office, until his majesty's pleasure could be taken on the appointment of his successor.

On the meeting of both houses of parliament, on the 30th of November, a report of the physicians on the state of the king's health was brought in, and laid before the members. The final issue of all the debates that followed was, that the prince of Wales should be regent, under certain restrictions; and that the queen should have the care of the king's person; her majesty being assisted by a council. One of the first acts of the regent, after his being sworn in in due form before the privy council, was to receive the address of the lord mayor and common council of the city of London on the occasion: and as he on the same day held a council, all the ministers of state were present, when it was read in a very solemn manner. The address of the city was partly condoling and partly congratulatory. Among the grievances was specified 'the present representation in the commons house of parliament, a reform in which was necessary for the safety of the crown, the happiness of the people, and the independence of the country.' To this the regent returned a kind and dignified answer, assuring the city that he should esteem it as the happiest moment of his life, when he could resign the powers delegated to him into the hands of his sovereign, and that he should always listen to the complaints of those who thought themselves aggrieved.

The conclusion of 1810 was marked by an act of sacrilege and robbery in the cathedral of St. Paul's, scarcely parallelled in the annals of atrocity. On Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, December the 24th, this edifice was deprived of the whole of its rich service of plate. The difficulty and ingenuity required to get at the property prove the depredators to have been complete masters of their profession. The articles carried off were as follow:

One large embossed chased waiter, with the emblems of the Lord's Supper, weight 128 ounces.

The covers of a large folio Bible, richly chased, 110 oz.

Ditto of a Prayer-book, 100 oz.

One large plain salver, engraved with a glory, 67 oz.

Two rich chased waiters, with very fine alto relievo figures, in the centre, 153 oz.

Two very large chased altar candlesticks, 200 oz.

Two smaller candlesticks, 200 oz.

Two very large rich chased flagons 130 oz,

Two chased chalices with sexagon feet, and two salvers for the covers, 112 oz,

Two small salvers richly chased, 31 oz. And one pierced spoon.

Several of these articles were used but a few days before at a private ordination, by the bishop of London, and after they were done with were locked up in the plate room, immediately over the vestry, in iron chests, which had on them padlocks, as well as other locks. There are two doors to the room, an inner and an outer one; the former is entirely iron, the other plated and of uncommon strength. To these principal doors, there are several passages leading, all of which have doors always locked, through which persons must pass before they enter the plate-room; and it was only known to a few persons to what apartment these passages led. All these doors remained locked, and it was not till Sunday morning, when the plate was wanted for the church service, that the robbery was discovered. The person who had the plate under his care, opened the passage doors with the keys belonging to them, but the lock of the main door he could not open until he had procured the master-key. He then found that the chests containing the plate had been broken open with an iron crow, or some such instrument, the padlocks having been opened in the usual way. When the police-officers came from Bow-street to examine the premises, they were of opinion, that the quantity and value of the plate were all previously known, and the crime committed by persons perfectly acquainted with the place. The weight of the whole was 1760 ounces. It had been doubly gilt but a very short time before, which gave it the appearance of gold. The robbers must have passed nine doors or gates, before they could get at the property. The master-key was kept in a closet, where one of the vergers usually placed his silver staff; but that was stolen, although it is probable the key was used to effect the robbery. An attempt to steal the plate from this cathedral had been made about twenty-seven years before. The robbers then got as far as a closet where the keys were kept; but whether they were prevented from proceeding, by being alarmed, or by their light going out was never ascertained.

The state of the currency having rendered some alterations in it necessary, on the 9th of March, 1811, a rise of ten per cent. in the value of the stamped dollars took place. The increase in the price of silver had become so great, that the dollars, or tokens issued by the bank, had sold for more as bullion, than they would pass for as coin. The directors of the bank, consequently, gave notice that they would in future receive in payment all bank-dollar-tokens at the rate of five shillings and six-pence each; and that all such tokens would in future be issued at the same increased rate,

About this time, a new dock was opened at Rotherhithe, near the king's victualling-office, called the east country dock, capable of holding about eighty ships, intended for those from America, the Baltic, the fisheries, and others, containing naval stores.

At a common council, holden on the 4th of April this year, the recommendation of the Committee of General Purposes for adding 1500l. per annum, to the allowance of the late, present, and future lord mayors, was agreed to. The annual expences of the chief magistrates were ascertained to be 12,000l. and the receipts about 6500l.

In another court of common council, Mr. Quin, after paying some high compliments to the prince regent, moved that the freedom of the city should be presented to his royal highness, in a box of heart of oak, which was agreed to unanimously; but, at a subsequent meeting, the deputation that had waited on his royal highness, informed them, that after expressing very sincere gratification from the proofs of the corporation's attachment, he had, on account of the high situation he was placed in, declined accepting the freedom.

A singular circumstance relative to the arrest of a dead body occurred this year in the neighbourhood of Hoxton, where a writ of arrest was served upon a dead body by a sheriff's officer and his assistants, as the friends of the deceased were conveying it to Shoreditch burial ground. The officer and his assistants presenting the writ, forcibly removed the body into a shell, and conveyed it away. However, as the friends of the deceased did not come forward to pay the debt, the officer the next day applied to the minister of Shoreditch to inter the corpse, which he very properly refused, unless service was read over it, which would ensure the security of the body in holy ground. The sheriffs of London soon after, caused an enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case; and finding, that though the officer did not disturb the body himself, he improperly left it with the plaintiff, without having made any communication at the sheriff's office, they therefore dismissed him from his employment. In fact, an action of this nature could not be otherwise than revolting to the feelings of the community at large, though it tended to determine a point till then subject to a doubt, as it occasioned lord Ellenborough to declare, the arrest of a dead body was manifestly unauthorised by the laws of England.

The committee of the corporation of London for carrying into execution the acts of parliament for the improvement of the entrance at Temple-bar and Snow-hill, having come to a resolution that the new street, leading northwards from Picket-street, should, as a memento of respect to their chairman, the alderman, be called Domville-street; he having declined the honour, it was agreed it should be called Pickett-place.

After nearly twelve months experiment on his majesty's health, about the latter end of October, the report from the queen's council almost extinguished the last hope entertained in favor of his recovery. It was then stated that his majesty's health was not such as to enable him to resume the exercise of his royal authority. His bodily health did not appear to be essentially altered since the date of the last report; but, from the protraction of the disorder, the duration of its accessions, and the peculiar character it had assumed, one of his majesty's physicians thought his recovery improbable, and the other very much so; yet, from his majesty's health and powers of mind, from his memory and perception, from the remaining vigor of his constitution and his bodily health, some of the medical persons in attendance did not entirely despair of his recovery.

A high breach of private trust was about this time committed by Mr. Walsh, a member of the British parliament, and a stock-broker, who absconded with 15000l. the property of the solicitor-general, for which he was apprehended and committed for trial. The affair, however, owing to some informality, was not followed by any punishment, except that of his being expelled the house of commons.

The session of parliament was opened on the 7th of January, 1812, by commissioners from the prince regent. The address from the throne, after lamenting the disappointment of the hopes so confidently entertained of his majesty's speedy recovery, congratulated parliament on the skill and valour displayed by the British army in the peninsula of Spain and Portugal, as well as upon the extinction of the colonial power of the enemy in the east; and concluded with an assurance, on the part of the regent, that he would continue to employ all such means of conciliation, for adjusting the existing differences between Great Britain and America, as might be consistent with the honour and dignity of his majesty's crown.

The king's symptoms had gradually become more discouraging, until, in the beginning of the present year, there remained little hope of his restoration. As separate establishments for the regent and the king were now necessary, the chancellor of the exchequer proposed that an addition of seventy thousand pounds per annum should be made to the civil list out of the consolidated fund; that the king's establishment, the annual expence of which was estimated at one hundred thousand pounds, should be placed under the control of the queen, who would have the care of his person; that ten thousand pounds per annum be added to her majesty's income; and that a commission of three persons should be appointed for the management of the king's private property. These propositions were agreed to, as was a bill, by which the sum of one hundred thousand pounds was voted to the prince regent to meet the expences consequent on his assumption of the royal authority. A grant of nine thousand pounds per annum was likewise voted to each of the princesses, in addition to four thousand pounds payable from the civil list.

On the 13th of February, when the regency restrictions were on the eve of their termination, the prince addressed a letter to the duke of York, expressing his approbation of the conduct of ministers, but intimating a wish that some of those persons with whom the early habits of his public life were formed would strengthen his hands, and constitute a part of his government. Two days after the date of this letter, lords Grey and Grenville, to whom the duke of York had, in compliance with the request of the prince regent, communicated his sentiments, addressed a reply to his royal highness, in which they expressed on public grounds alone, the impossibility of their uniting with the existing government, their differences of opinion embracing almost all the leading features of the actual policy of the empire. On one subject their sentiments were especially at variance: they were so firmly persuaded of the necessity of a total change in the system of governing Ireland, and of the immediate repeal of those civil disabilities under which so large a portion of the people laboured, on account of their religious opinions, that to recommend to parliament that repeal would be the first advice which they would feel it their duty to offer to his royal highness. All hope of forming an extended administration was therefore at an end.

The ministry now consisted of two parties; at the head of one of which was Mr. Perceval, and of the other the marquis of Wellesley. The differences between these statesmen were partly personal, and partly political: the high and aspiring views of the marquis would not permit him to serve under Mr. Perceval, though he had no objection to serve with him, or to serve under either the earl of Moira or lord Holland; and when it appeared that the regent intended to continue Mr. Perceval at the head of his councils, the marquis resigned his office, and the seals of the foreign department were transferred to lord Castlereagh. On the 19th of March lord Borington moved an address to the prince regent, beseeching him to form such an administration as might most effectually call forth the entire confidence and energies of the united kingdom, and afford to his royal highness additional means of conducting to a successful termination, a war, in which were involved the safety, honour, and prosperity of the country. Earl Grey stated the points on which lord Grenville and himself had declined a union with the existing administration, which, he said, was formed on the express principle of resistance to the catholic claims; a principle loudly proclaimed by the person at its head, from the moment he quitted the bar to take a share in political life; and where he led, the rest were obliged to follow. With respect to the disputes with America, he wished to bear in mind the principle so well expressed by the late Mr. Burke, that, "as we ought never to go to war for a profitable wrong, so we ought never to go to war for an unprofitable right." On making bank notes a legal tender, an impassable line of separation existed between him and the present ministry; and as to the war in the peninsula, it was his wish that we should not proceed on the present expensive scale, without having some military authority as to its probable result. He complained of an unseen and separate influence behind the throne; the existence of which was denied by lord Mulgrave, who avowed the hostility of ministers to the catholic claims, which was assumed, by the earl of Moira, as a sufficient reason why they ought to be removed. The motion was negatived.

The power of the administration appeared now more firmly established than ever, when it was deprived of its leader by a tragical and extraordinary event. On the 11th of May, as Mr. Perceval, chancellor of the exchequer, was entering the lobby of the house of commons, a man, named John Bellingham, shot him through the heart. He staggered, fell, and in a few minutes expired. The assassin, who made no attempt to escape, was examined at the bar of the house of commons, where it was apprehended that this was only the first act of a deep and extensive conspiracy; but it soon appeared that the act was merely in revenge of a supposed private injury. Bellingham having, in a commercial visit to Russia, undergone imprisonment for debt unjustly, as he asserted, and for which he thought the British government was bound to procure him redress, its refusal to take any cognizance of his case made such an impression on his mind, constitutionally disposed to dark melancholy, that he resolved to make a sacrifice of some conspicuous member of the government. On his trial, which took place four days after the commission of the deed, he displayed great self-possession, yet his sanity was involved in doubt; he discovered intellectual powers capable of discerning all the tendencies of human actions; he was found guilty, and was executed opposite Newgate, May 18th, 1812.

The day after the assassination of Mr. Perceval a message was sent down to parliament by the prince regent, expressing the wish of his royal highness that a suitable provision should be made for his family. A grant of two thousand pounds a year was accordingly conferred on his widow, and the sum of fifty thousand pounds voted to her twelve children. It was afterwards proposed, and agreed to, that the annuity of Mrs. Perceval should, at her demise, descend to her eldest son.

On April the 28th, the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and common council of the city of London, waited upon his royal highness at Carlton-house, with the following address and petition; which was read by the recorder:

"May it please your royal highness,

"We, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly approach your royal highness, dutifully to represent our deep sense of the difficulties and dangers impending over the country, and anxiously to invite your beneficent attention to the complaints and grievances of your afflicted but faithful subjects. Fourteen months have elapsed since your royal highness acceded to the regency of these kingdoms; at which time, we felt it our duty to submit to you a statement of abuses, which had taken root in the various departments of the government, the speedy correction and removal of which we deemed essential to the prosperity and safety of the empire; and we now again present ourselves before your royal highness, to express our unfeigned sorrow, that during this interval, no efficient measures have been adopted by your ministers, calculated to satisfy the wishes and wants of your people; but that, on the contrary, the same mal-practices and the same false principles of government have been tenaciously pursued and enforced, thereby adding contumely to injury, and extinguishing the spring of public energy in a free nation. We have continued to witness the same system of profligacy in the expenditure of the public money; the same system of governing by undue influence and corruption; the same system of delusion in regard to the circulating medium and finances of the country; the same system of arbitrary and grievous assessment and collection of taxes, by which industry is thwarted, and liberty violated; the same system of introducing into the heart of the country foreign troops; the same system of persecuting the press, by which the value of free discussion on national topics is lost to prince and people; and finally, the same system of coercive restrictions on the freedom of commerce, by which many of our merchants and manufacturers have been involved in ruin, and flourishing districts reduced to beggary. As faithful and loyal subjects, and as the representatives of the first city in your empire, we feel the deepest affliction in being thus compelled to reiterate this enumeration of the mal-practices and mistaken principles of your ministry: we should, however, compromise that sense of public duty, and that character of frankness, which appertains to us as freemen and Britons, were we to disguise the truth, and forbear to express our conviction that your confidential advisers have plunged this great and once flourishing empire into an abyss, from which we can be rescued only by radical reforms, and a total change in our domestic government and foreign policy. In a crisis, therefore, which involves the destiny of the greatest empire of these or past times, and of an empire which is blessed by Providence with unequalled natural advantages, and which possesses a people that in all ages have bravely secured their prosperity on the solid basis of public liberty, we feel that we should justly merit the reproaches of our country and of posterity, if, at such a crisis, we were to refrain from laying before your royal highness a faithful representation of the public grievances, and expressing our painful apprehensions for the welfare and the very existence of the nation. We therefore pray, that your royal highness will be graciously pleased to dismiss from your councils those ministers, who have proved themselves so undeserving of the confidence of your people, and call to the administration of the government men of public character and patriotic principles, whose enlarged and liberal policy, if suited to the enlightened character of the nation, whose wisdom and energy would prove equal to the exigencies of the times; whose inclinations would lead them to secure the affections of the people; and whose public spirit would stimulate them to effect those reforms in the commons house of parliament, and in the various branches of the state, which, at this perilous crisis, are absolutely necessary to the restoration of national prosperity, and not less essential to the honour and true interest of the crown, than to the greatness and true glory of the empire."

To which his royal highness was pleased to return the following gracious answer:

"It must always be my inclination to listen with attention to the petitions of any part of his majesty's subjects. For the redress of any grievances of which they can reasonably complain, I have full confidence in the wisdom of parliament, the great council of the nation.

"Being firmly of opinion that the total change in the domestic government and foreign policy of the country, the declared object of your petition to accomplish, would only serve to increase the dangers against which we have to contend, I should be wanting to myself, and to the great interests committed to my charge, if I did not steadily persevere in those endeavours which appear to me best calculated to support the just rights of the nation abroad, and to preserve inviolate the constitution at home. These endeavours can only be attended with success, when seconded by the zeal and loyalty of his majesty's people, upon which I shall continue to place the strongest reliance."

A dreadful high wind occurred on the 27th of October this year, by which a lamplighter was blown over the balustrades of Blackfriar's-bridge, and was unfortunately drowned. About seven in the morning, the large iron pipe, affixed on the chimney of colonel Calvert's apartments in the Horse Guards, was blown into the front of the building in Whitehall, fortunately doing no injury. A woman and child were killed in Blackfriar's-road, several persons were wounded in the Borough, and many other accidents of the same sort happened throughout the metropolis and in the environs.

The prosperous state of affairs at home in the year 1812, was closed by the official publication of a treaty of peace between Great Britain and Russia, in which it was agreed that the relations of amity and commerce between the two countries should be re-established on each side on the footing of the most favoured nations, the perpetuity of which was now rising in probability every day, from the reiterated defeats and distresses of the French army in Russia, accounts and confirmations of which arrived almost with every post. And if any event served to cast a degree of shade on the brightening prospect, it was on the opening of parliament in December, when, with the deepest concern, the prince regent announced the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition, and the diminution of the hopes he had most anxiously entertained for his recovery. The speech also noticed the relations of peace and friendship, restored between his majesty and the courts of St. Petersburgh and Stockholm, and the additional proof of the confidence which the regent had received from his imperial majesty, in the measure which he had adopted of sending his fleets to the ports of this country: a tacit acknowledgement that Britain was almost the only point in Europe invulnerable to the common enemy.

On the 27th of March, 1813, the monument erected by the corporation of London to the memory of the right honorable William Pitt, in Guildhall, was opened to public view, placed on the south side of that edifice, exactly facing that of his father, the great earl of Chatham. Mr. Canning, attended by lord George Leveson Gower, attended the corporation committee, and, after viewing it, expressed his satisfaction with its design and execution.

In the course of the spring, as a number of gross and unfounded calumnies had been disseminated against the princess of Wales, the spouse of his royal highness the prince regent, the city thought proper to present an address to her on the 17th of April, expressing that the sentiments of profound veneration and ardent affection which they entertained for her, had never experienced diminution or change, and assuring her that they should always feel, and be ready to give proof of their most anxious solicitude for her health, prosperity, and happiness. To this, her royal highness replied, that it was a great consolation for her to learn, that during so many years of unmerited persecution, the kind and favourable sentiments with which the city of London had at first received her, had undergone no change. Their sense of abhorrence against the foul and detestable conspiracy which perjured and suborned traducers had carried on against her life and honour, she said, was worthy of them. The consciousness of her innocence had supported her through her long, severe, and unmerited trials. She added, that she would not lose any opportunity she might be permitted to enjoy of encouraging the talents and virtues of her dear daughter, the princess Charlotte, who would clearly perceive the value of that free constitution, over which, in the natural course of events, it would be her high destiny to preside. This distinguished proceeding, she said, adopted by the first city in this great empire, would be considered by posterity as a proud memorial of her vindicated honour. This address the city presented to her royal highness at Kensington palace, was not, as usual, inserted in the London Gazette.

This year, vaccine inoculation, the practice of which had met with some obstacles, from a disagreement of opinion in a number of individuals belonging to the faculty, received the unqualified sanction of the Royal College of Surgeons, who entered into an engagement between themselves and with the public, not to inoculate for the small-pox, unless for some special reason, after vaccination; but to pursue, and to the utmost of their power promote, the practice of vaccination, concluding with their recommendation to all the members of the college of correspondent opinions and sentiments of duty, to enter into similar engagements.

On the 15th of July, the city of London, feeling in common with the country at large, the benefits acquired by the successes obtained by marquis Wellington, determined upon an address to his royal highness the prince regent, in which they offered their heart-felt congratulations on the brilliant and decisive victory obtained over the French forces in the neighbourhood of Vittoria, on the 21st of June; a victory, they observed, so complete and decisive, that it could not fail to produce the happiest effects on the liberties and independence of Europe; and concluding with their earnest hope that it might promote, and finally secure an honourable and lasting peace. To this loyal and patriotic address, his royal highness gave the following answer:

"I return you my warmest thanks for your dutiful and loyal address. The victory with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the operations of the allied army under its illustrious commander, field-marshal Wellington, cannot fail to have excited, in every part of the united kingdom, the strongest emotions of exultation and gratitude; and it is with the utmost satisfaction that I receive such a testimony of feelings which animate the metropolis of the empire, on this most interesting and important occasion. Success so splendid and decisive, so glorious in all respects to the arms of his majesty and his allies, is calculated to contribute most essentially to the establishment of the independence of the peninsula on a firm and lasting foundation, and to the improvement of our prospects in all other parts of the world."

About this time, the foundation of the new prison in Whitecross-street, near Cripplegate, was laid. This extensive building is solely appropriated to the imprisonment of London and Middlesex debtors, instead of confining those unfortunate persons, as before, in the criminal prisons of the metropolis. Mr. alderman Wood, as chairman of the committee appointed to superintend the building, laid the first stone, attended by the dukes of Kent and Sussex, and several other persons of distinction.

The expression of the public mind on the subject of the recent victories was not confined to addresses. The metropolis was illuminated, more or less, on the nights of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of July. The fronts of Carlton-house and Somerset-house, exhibited each a blaze of light, with the name of Wellington formed with lamps, and allusions to the hero's exploits. The India-house, the Mansion-house, Apsley-house, (marquis Wellesley's, Piccadilly,) with the houses of the Spanish ambassador, and the Spanish consul, were illuminated with much spirit and elegance: and many individuals made displays not less honourable to their patriotism, than to their taste and judgment.

At a common-hall on the 29th of September, Mr. alderman Domville and Mr. alderman Wood being returned by the livery of London as proper persons to fill the important office of lord mayor of London, the court of aldermen having proceeded to a scrutiny, Mr. Domville was declared duly and unanimously elected.

In the beginning of October Dr. Howley's election to the bishopric of London, was confirmed at Bow church, Cheapside, being the oldest church in the diocese, by sir William Scott, the vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, with the usual ceremonies. On the morning of the 3d, Dr. Howley was consecrated bishop of London at Lambeth chapel. At half past ten the queen, (who had expressed a wish to be present,) with two of the princesses, were received at Lambeth palace by the archbishop, who conducted them into the drawing-room, where Dr. Howley, the bishop elect, the bishops of Oxford, Gloucester, and Salisbury, the vicar-general, in their full robes, and other distinguished characters, paid their respects to them, after which they proceeded to his grace's chapel. The queen and princesses were conducted into Mrs. Sutton's family gallery. No person was admitted into the body of the chapel except those engaged in the ceremony. Dr. Howley took his seat the last on the right of the altar. The morning service was read by one of the archbishop's chaplains: the bishop of Gloucester read the epistle; the bishop of Oxford the gospel: the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Goddard, who took a general view of the established church from the period of the reformation; and dwelt upon the divine institution and expediency of the episcopal order.

On Saturday, November 21, the whole city of London was thrown, as it were, into a state of temporary delirium; the heart cheering news of a counter-revolution in Holland, in which the French were every where ejected, while the allies were marching in to the assistance of the natives, reached town this afternoon. This gave birth to an extraordinary gazette, and the firing of the Park and Tower guns on Sunday evening. From the gazette, and by the arrival of baron Perponcher and M. Fazel, it appeared that a counter-revolution had broke out in part of the United Provinces on the preceding Monday, the 15th of November, 1813, when the people of Amsterdam rose in a body, proclaiming the house of Orange, with the old cry of 'Orange Boven' and universally putting up the Orange colours. This example was immediately followed by other towns of the provinces of Holland, as Haerlem, Leyden, Utrecht, the Hague, Rotterdam, &c. where the French government was dismissed, and a temporary government proclaimed in the name of the prince of Orange, until his serene highness's arrival. In fact, the proclamation issued by the new governor of the Hague, excited as much joy here as it was possible even for the Dutch to feel, as in a commercial view, it seemed equally as applicable to us as themselves.

That no time might be lost, on Thursday the 25th of November, his serene highness the prince of Orange left London, and embarked with the earl of Clancarty, and was joyfully received by his ancient and faithful subjects.

On the 7th of December a proclamation for a general thanksgiving was issued from Carlton-house, to be observed in England, Ireland, and Scotland, on the 13th of January following, for the series of signal and glorious victories over the enemy, and the inestimable benefits which this kingdom had received at the hands of Almighty God, &c. This drew forth an ardent and loyal address from the city of London to the prince regent on the late glorious events; highly congratulating him on his recent declaration on the opening of parliament, "that no disposition to require from France sacrifices inconsistent with her honour, or just pretensions as a nation, would ever on the part of his royal highness or his allies, be an obstacle to peace." In the answer returned to this address, the prince, after expressing his satisfaction with the dutifulness and loyalty of the sentiments, added that great and unremitted exertions were still necessary; but that he was persuaded that any further sacrifices required would be made by the citizens of London, and by all descriptions of his majesty's subjects, with the same fortitude and perseverance which had distinguished the country throughout the whole of the present contest; the expected reward of which would be an honourable and lasting peace.

This year, 1814, had scarcely commenced, when it became generally known that the prince regent and his ministers, acting up to the spirit of those pacific professions so recently made, had dispatched lord Castlereagh to the head quarters of the allies at Chatillon-sur-Seine, in France, which country he never quitted till he had happily completed the object of his mission. If any thing ominous had, as usual in the darker ages, been attached to the appearances of the weather when his lordship set out from London, the happy issue of his embassy would have sufficiently exposed the futility of such auguries: perhaps his lordship's departure from London on Monday, December 27, 1813, about seven in the evening, was attended by a fog, which, for its density and duration might have been equalled, but could not possibly have been exceeded at any time. Fortunately, his lordship proceeded on the Essex road towards Harwich without interruption; it was not so with the prince regent, who intending to pay a visit to the marquis of Salisbury, at Hatfield house, Herts, was obliged to return to Carlton house, after one of his out-riders had fallen into a ditch on this side Kentish town.

It was remarked that the winter of 1795, in several particulars, resembled the present: but there was nothing in the memory of man to equal the continued fall of snow for nearly eight days, in the beginning of the winter of 1813-14. Almost twelve weeks the wind blew continually from the north and north-east, and was intensely cold. A short thaw also, which scarcely lasted one day, only rendered the state of the streets ten times worse. Hence the masses of snow and water became so thick that it was with difficulty that hackney coaches with an additional horse, could plough their way through. In some streets in the city men were employed on the Sundays to remove the snow. Almost all trades and callings carried on in the streets were stopped, which considerably increased the distresses of the lower orders. Few carriages, even stages, could travel on the roads, which even about town seemed deserted. From many buildings, icicles full a yard and a half long, were seen suspended. The house water pipes were mostly frozen, whence it became necessary to have plugs in the streets for the supply of all ranks of people. One fall of snow continued forty-eight hours incessantly, after the ground had been covered with a condensation, the result nearly of four weeks' continued frost.

In the meanwhile, the river Thames, in consequence of the continuance of the severe weather, began to assume a singular appearance: vast quantities of snow were seen almost every where on the surface, and being carried up and down by the tide and the stream, or collected where the banks or the bridges supported the accumulation, a sort of glaciers were formed, united one moment, and crashing, cracking, and dashing away the next. At times too, when the flood became elevated by the spring tides, and the current ran strongly, the small ice islands floated away, passing through the arches with a rapidity scarcely to be conceived, according as the wind or tide prevailed. In fact, the conglomeration upon the whole, presented more of the appearance of the rudeness of the desert, than that of a broad surface, to which the eye of the observer had been mostly accustomed.

Paths were formed by strewing ashes, &c. direct and diagonal from shore to shore, and frequent cautions were given to those heroines whose curiosity induced them to venture on the glassy plain, to be careful not to slip off the kirb. Booths of all kinds for constituting what might be called frost fair, were erected in great numbers. Many of these were distinguished by appropriate signs, as the Waterman's Arms, the Crown, the Mag Pye, the Eel-pot, &c.; and one wag had a notice appended to his tent, signifying "that several feet adjoining his premises were to be let on a building lease."

Among the most rational of the oddities collected on the Thames on this occasion were a number of printers, who, with their presses, pulled off various impressions of names, verses, &c. which they sold for a trifle.

On Saturday, February 5, notwithstanding there were evident signs of the breaking of the ice, and even very early on the Sunday morning some imprudent persons passed over from Queenhithe to Bankside. About two in the morning also some persons carousing in a booth opposite Brooke's wharf, were very near losing their lives; the tide beginning to flow at London bridge, and being assisted by the thaw, the booth was hurried along with the quickness of lightning. The men in their alarm neglected the fire and candle, which communicating with the covering, set it in a flame. In this singular situation they succeeded in getting into a lighter, which had broken from its moorings; but this was dashed to pieces against one of the piers of Blackfriars bridge; upon this some of the men got out, and were taken off safely; the rest had thrown themselves into a barge while passing Puddle dock. Long before noon, on Sunday, the whole mass of the ice had given way, and forcing itself through the bridges, carried every thing before it. Numbers of boats were now busily employed saving rafts of timber, and towing drifted barges, &c. on shore. The passage of the river at length became quite free, though the coldness of the weather, and the snow was not clear off the surface of the ground in the environs of the city before Sunday, March the 20th, when the wind finally changed from the north-east.*

Upon the whole, it did not appear that the late winter, notwithstanding its length, was remarkable for intensity of cold. Fahrenheit's thermometer had been frequently observed at 20, several times at 15, more than once at 10, once at 6, and once so low as 2 below 0, that is to say 34 degrees below the freezing point. This happened on the morning of Christmas day, 1796, supposed to have been the most intense degree of cold ever known in England.

On Saturday morning, February 12, about a quarter past six o'clock, a fire began to issue from the Custom-house, and to burn with such violence, as to threaten the most destructive consequences. Numerous engines soon arrived; but about seven o'clock, the flames had made so rapid a spread, that little hope was entertained of saving any of the building. The exertions of the firemen and others were then directed to the warehouses and other buildings on both sides Thames-street, when a report that a great quantity of gunpowder was deposited in the vaults, caused all the spectators, as well as the firemen, to withdraw to a distance. At half-past nine, this rumour was proved not to have been an idle one. The explosion which then took place was heard and felt for several miles; burnt paper, leaves of books, &c. were scattered as far as Hackney, Low Leighton, &c. Numbers of persons, soon after the breaking out of this fire, were seen running about Thames-street, almost naked, and some were severely scorched. At one o'clock, the whole of the Custom-house and the adjoining warehouses were reduced to ashes; but, about three, all fear of the further extension of the flames had subsided. Ten houses opposite were burnt down by two o'clock; and among them Holland's coffee-house; the Rose and Crown, and Yorkshire Grey public houses; the King's Arms was much damaged. A man standing close to one of the persons employed in holding a branch pipe, was killed by the explosion of the gunpowder before mentioned; but the branch-holder did not sustain the least injury. The fire is thought to have originated in a fire-flue in one of the offices of business adjoining a closet in the housekeeper's room, all upon the two pair of stairs. Miss Kelly, the house-keeper and her sister, had a narrow escape, bursting in a manner, through the flames with her brother, captain Hinton Kelly, who had returned from Brighton only the day before. It was but too soon ascertained that two poor orphan girls in her service had perished in the flames, it being impossible for Miss Kelly to awaken them, or to get to the chamber where they slept. The rest of the servants had the good fortune to get to the top of the building, from whence, by the help of ladders, they were soon removed. The books and papers of the searcher's office on the quay were saved, being conveyed out of a window and put into a lighter lying along side; but, in the secretary's office, documents nearly 100 years old, with the bonds in the Coast Bond Office, were lost. This Custom-house was erected in 1718, upon the ruins of the first of this kind in London, built in 1559.

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* Frostiana; or, a History of the River Thames in a Frozen State, &c. &c. Printed and published on the Ice on the River Thames.

A fraud of a most extraordinary kind was played off in the metropolis on Monday, the 21st of February, when between eleven and twelve in the forenoon, a person wearing a white cockade passed rapidly by the Royal Exchange in a post chaise, drawn by four horses, aud decorated with sprigs of laurel. Much about the same time, a chaise similarly decorated, and a person of the same description within, was seen in the vicinity of Downing-street; not proceeding directly thither, but wandering about, apparently in want of a guide. All the city and all the west end of the town were in a tumult of joy. The approaches to the public offices were crowded with persons anxiously intent upon learning the cause of this extraordinary arrival. Thousands of persons supposing the guns would fire, collected about the west end of the town chiding the delay, it being supposed an absolute fact, that the Tower guns had already fired; although, it was at the same time made matter of surprise and blame in the city that the Tower guns did not open their mouths, hundreds were quite certain that those in the park had been blazing away long before. Down till five o'clock, the crowd was still waiting in the park for the firing of the guns; but in the city, the business was long before that time suspected. Omnium fell back from its previous high and sudden elevation, in proportion as the delusion vanished, leaving multitudes of cheated speculators cursing the deception practised on them. In the course of the evening, an attempt was made to revive the trick. It was asserted by the authors of this story, that the mission of the man with the white cockade was not to the British government, but to the French princes here; and that he had certainly arrived at the residences of the prince of Condè and the duke of Bourbon. Inquiry in this quarter, also proved the whole trick, and nothing remained but to set down and ruminate upon the consequences.

It appeared certain that a chaise and four decorated as before related, came first towards Whitehall from Westminster bridge; afterwards got back over that bridge again, as it is sometimes done on the return after landing the fare; then went round by the Borough over London bridge, as if to gratify the city with the sight in passing to the westward. At length being set down at the Marsh gate, Lambeth, the pretended messenger, whose name was De Berenger, stepped into a hackney coach, and was traced to a house then recently taken by lord Cochrane, in Green street, Grosvenor square.

On Wednesday, June the 8th, as lord Cochrane and others had been implicated in this popular deception, in consequence of the investigations of the committee appointed by the Stock Exchange, their trial came on for conspiring to defraud that body, by circulating false news of Bonaparte's defeat, his being killed by the Cossacks, &c. to raise the funds to a higher price than they would otherwise have borne, to the injury of the public, and to the benefit of the conspirators. Mr. Gurney called witnesses to prove that colonel de Bourg, who pretended to have been conveyed in an open boat from France, and landed at Dover, was Random de Berenger, that he wrote to admiral Foley, who but for the haziness of the weather, would have telegraphed the intelligence to the Admiralty. The effects of this news in town was proved to have raised the premium on omnium from 27½ to 30 per cent. But no confirmation having been received at the Admiralty, omnium began again to get down, when an important auxiliary to this fraudulent contrivance appeared. This was the arrival of three apparently military officers in a post chaise and four from Northfleet, having the drivers and horses decorated with laurel. These persons were named Sandon, M'Rae, and Knight. To spread the news they drove over Blackfriars bridge, through the city; but when they were ultimately set down near the Marsh gate they tied up their cocked hats, put on round ones, and walked away. This last contrivance raised omnium to 32 per cent. Much evidence was adduced by the counsel to connect the parties, and to shew that the two arrivals were branches of the same conspiracy. The amount of the stock in the possession of lord Cochrane and Messrs. Cochrane Johnstone and Butt was nearly one million. Mr. serjeant Best for the defendant, called lord Yarmouth, colonel Torrens, and admiral Beresford, to prove that lord Cochrane was acquainted with De Berenger on honourable grounds, not arising from stock jobbing transactions, having exerted himself to get him into the navy; likewise that lord Cochrane had authorized his broker to sell his stock whenever he could get a profit of one per cent. An *alibi* was set up on the part of De Berenger, and his servant, Smith, and his wife, were called to prove that he slept at home on the night of Sunday, February 20; and M'Guire, a servant at a livery stable, deposed that he saw him at Chelsea that evening; but they varied as to the dress he wore. The court sat till three next morning, and then adjourned; but meeting again at ten, Mr. Gurney having replied, lord Ellenborough took two hours to sum up. The jury then retired two hours and a half: on their return, they found all the persons indicted guilty! Monday, June 13th, lord Cochrane appeared in person in court, and earnestly solicited a new trial, declaring that he had affidavits in his hand on which he founded his application. When refused to be heard, his lordship observed it was indeed hard that he should be denied the opportunity of doing justice to his character, because the guilty dared not appear in the place in which he then stood. On Monday, June 19, lord Cochrane and the others being brought up for judgment, he was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand pounds to the king; to be set upon the pillory in front of the Royal Exchange, and to be imprisoned 12 calendar months; Richard Gawthorne Butt received the same judgment, and John Peter Holloway, Charles Random De Berenger, Henry Lyte, and Ralph Sandom were also sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Marshalsea.*

The war which had been carried on in France by the allies after the breaking up of the negociations opened at Chatillon, with unexampled success, having excited a general expectation of its conclusion in the overthrow of Bonaparte; on Tuesday, April 5, the news that the allies had entered Paris, burst upon the citizens of London from all quarters; and on Friday, April 8, the intelligence of Bonaparte's resignation was received, when a notice being given by lord Bathurst that the public offices would be illuminated during three successive nights, this became general on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, following. The principal streets were crowded to excess by persons of all ranks, in whose hats and bosoms the white cockade and sprigs of laurel were conspicuous. Many carriages of the nobility and gentry also paraded up and down, their servants and horses wearing white ribbons and laurel branches. The colours of England and France, united, were displayed from many houses. The illuminations at Carlton house were among the most splendid, The columns in the front were encircled with spiral lines of lamps; and the cornices and other parts studded with them. Along the front were the words—Russia. Austria. *Vivent les Bourbons.* Prussia. England. Transparencies of all descriptions were very numerous, and some of them extremely fanciful. At Carlton house, on the night of the 13th, the great gates on the east and west were thrown open, and six hogsheads of strong ale were trundled into Pall-Mall for the populace. In a moment the heads of each cask were stowed; and, for want of proper vessels, the mob used their hats to drink out of. The screaming of the women, the huzzaing of the men, and the firing of guns and pistols, seemed to rend the skies. Drums, trumpets, hand-bells, marrow bones and cleavers, added to a confusion of sounds of which scarcely any conception can be formed.

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* Rev. J. Nightingale's Hist. of Lond. ii. 89.

During the interval occupied by these rejoicings, as Louis the Eighteenth, who had long resided at Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, had been invited to London by the prince regent, it was observed, that upwards of four hundred years had elapsed since the metropolis of the British empire had beheld an acknowledged king of France within its walls. The French king having been indisposed, on Monday, April 18, found himself so much recovered, that he sent an express to the prince regent and his own relatives that he would undertake the journey on Wednesday the 20th. Every court arrangement was made to suit his convenience in coming to London. The duchess of Oldenburgh, who had been some time in town, postponed her intended journey to Windsor; and the queen and princesses, on receiving notice of the king of France's intention to be in town, also signified their royal pleasure to have the honour of meeting him in London.

Louis was received with every mark of respect, and on his arrival at Grillon's hotel in Albemarle street, he invested the prince regent, who had accompanied him from Stanmore, with the order of *St. Esprit.* On the succeeding Saturday he departed in a private travelling carriage, escorted by a detachment of horse from the 23d regiment; he was received at Dover by the prince regent, who, after seeing him on board, returned to London.

The restoration of peace, after so long and arduous a struggle, was hailed in London, and the empire generally, with the most lively satisfaction; and the metropolis was converted into a scene of gaiety never surpassed on any other occasion, by the arrival, on June the 6th, of the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia; the latter, accompanied by his two eldest sons, prince

William, his brother, prince Frederic, his nephew, prince Augustus, his cousin, marshal Blucher, and baron Humboldt, with a number of attendants. Counts Platoff, Barclay de Tolli, and Tostoi, accompanied the emperor. They arrived in London quite *incog*. The emperor entered London about half-past two, in the carriage and four of count Lieven, without a single attendant; lords Yarmouth and Bentinck preceding him in a post-chaise: the king of Prussia, his sons, and their numerous suite, also arrived at Clarence-house, which had been fitted up for them in a very private manner; and, when the emperor came to the Pulteney hotel, in Piccadilly, he ascended the first flight of stairs, before prince Gazarin announced his arrival. But though the public felt rather mortified at being cheated of a sight, when his imperial majesty appeared at the balcony, and bowed, he was always received with a hearty welcome. About six in the evening, when marshal Blucher arrived at Carlton-house, all attempts to keep the populace out of the court-yard were in vain: the two sentinels at the gate, with their muskets, were laid on the ground; and the porter was overpowered. To indulge the public, the doors of the great hall were thrown open on the occasion; and here the first interview of the general with the prince took place.

It was soon apparent that the pursuits of the emperor Alexander were similar to those of his sister, the duchess of Oldenburgh, having a perfect indifference to show and parade; and that, to observe him well, it would be necessary to be as early a riser as himself. On Tuesday morning, the 7th, he breakfasted by eight, and walked in Kensington-gardens with his sister. He returned to the Pulteney Hotel at ten, and then proceeded in one of the prince regent's carriages to view Westminster-hall and the abbey. His sister and himself next visited the British Museum. At one, he held a levee at Cumberland-house, and was visited by the prince regent. Between five and six, he attended her majesty's court; and at seven, her majesty, the princesses, the allied sovereigns, their families, &c. dined with the prince regent at Carlton house.

On Wednesday, June 8, the emperor Alexander rode in Hyde-park, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, accompanied by lord Yarmouth and colonel Bloomfield. From thence they rode to Westminster, crossed the bridge, passing through the Borough into the city. They passed the Mansion-house and the Exchange before nine in the morning, and turning round by the Bank and the Excise-office, proceeded through Finsbury-square, along the City-road, and the New-road towards Paddington, and returned down the Edgeware-road and Hyde-park, to the Pulteney Hotel. After breakfasting, the emperor, the duchess of Oldenburgh, and a party of distinction, left the hotel in their carriages, without military escort, and proceeded along the Strand and Fleet-street to St. Paul's cathedral. After viewing this, they proceeded to the London docks, and returned through the Strand.

On Thursday, the 9th, the allied sovereigns breakfasted together at seven, at the Pulteney hotel, with the grand duchess of Oldenburgh, and afterwards set out, accompanied by marshal Blucher, general Platoff, and a numerous suite, for Ascot-heath races; and, arriving at Richmond-hill at nine, the whole party walked on the terrace, and expressed themselves quite delighted with the beauty of the scene. They afterwards visited Hampton-court, with as much attention as the shortness of the time would admit, assuming no character of pomp, but conversing familiarly with all.

On Saturday, the 11th, about eleven, the emperor and his sister again rode through the Strand into the city, to visit the Bank. They entered by the Lothbury-gate, and attended by the governor, deputy-governor, and court of directors, were conducted through the various departments of that extensive building, and afterwards partook of a cold collation. The emperor, returning to his state apartments, in the duke of Cumberland's house at St. James's, was waited on about six by the lord mayor, recorder, sheriffs, and the whole of the aldermen and common council, in their civic robes. On the same evening, the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia visited the king's theatre, as before mentioned; and on Sunday attended Hyde-park. Here the sovereigns, the princes, with the venerable Blucher, making their appearance on the ride, it seemed as if every horse in the metropolis had been furnished with a rider to meet them. The pressure was intolerable; the horses were so jammed together, that many noblemen and gentlemen had their knees crushed, and their boots torn. Blucher was so cruelly persecuted with kindness, that he alighted and took refuge in Kensington gardens, declaring this to be more formidable to him than all the enemies he ever encountered. In the confusion and pressure which occasioned it, all sense of courtesy was abandoned, and each individual was, in a manner, compelled to fight his own battle. Many were of course seriously injured. In one place was seen a lady in hysterics; in another, a beautiful female torn from her protector, entreating mercy from the overwhelming throng; in a third place, were parents who had lost their children, and again, children who had lost their parents. It was in this state of things, the approach of the emperor of Russia and his suite was announced. That crowd which had before almost reached the acme of alarm and apprehension, had now new evils to endure. The horse-guards being constrained to obtain a passage for the approaching cavalcade, many were the severe contusions which the shins and toes of the populace received from their horses' hoofs; when, in order to avoid this, many were obliged to take refuge under the carriages, and there, in trembling anxiety, await the moment of their liberation.

An aquatic excursion being planned for Monday, the 13th of June, by seven in the morning, the admiralty, navy, and ordnance barges, were collected at Whitehall-stairs, gaily dressed with banners, and a band of music in one of them. The admiralty barge hoisted the royal standard; others, the Russian and Prussian flags. A gun being fired at nine, the regent was escorted by a party of horse-guards to Whitehall-stairs: and the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and the grand duchess, by detachments of the blues. As soon as the illustrious visitors got on board, the band struck up 'God save the king,' and the fleet moved off, gliding gently down, greeted with the acclamations of the thousands assembled on the wharfs and shores. Off London-bridge, the city barges, with the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. joined the procession. On the arrival of the royal visitors off Woolwich, the Thisbe frigate, bearing the flag of vice-admiral Legge, and other vessels, fired a salute, and manned their yards. The party then proceeded to the arsenal and laboratory; and, in addition to a discharge of great guns, a quantity of Congreve's rockets were discharged. In the evening, about eight, the whole party dined at the marquis of Stafford's, Cleveland-row, St. James's.

On Tuesday the 14th, the royal party left London for Oxford, where they were received with all possible distinction. Here, with his characteristic activity, Alexander, after looking at his apartments at Merton-college, and the gardens behind it, was walking in the public streets before three o'clock, accompanied by several noblemen, with whom he made a tour to the most distinguished colleges and public edifices.

Early next morning, the royal party returned to London; the emperor, before he went to bed, attended a ball at lady Jersey's. At eleven, he repaired to St. Paul's cathedral, where he witnessed the annual assemblage of the charity children, belonging to the different parishes of the metropolis. His Prussian majesty and his two sons were also present; and the august party were every where greeted, both in going and returning, with cheers and acclamations.

In the evening, after dining with lord Castlereagh, the two sovereigns visited Drury-lane theatre; and, when the play was over, went to the marchioness of Hertford's. At eleven, on Friday the 17th, they set out to visit the military asylum, commonly called the duke of York's school. The emperor afterwards accompanied his sister to see Greenwich Hospital and the Royal Observatory.

On the evening of the same day, the allied sovereigns did the Merchant-taylors' company the honour of dining at their hall in Threadneedle-street. Almost the whole of the afternoon, every avenue to the place was thronged, so that a regiment of the London militia, under sir John Eamer, could scarcely keep the ground. Before three o'clock, nearly one hundred ladies of rank and distinction had assembled at the house of Mr. Teasdale, the clerk, who had fitted up a kind of platform in the court-yard, to enable them to see the great visitors as they passed. The appointed dinner-hour was six; but, from the multiplicity of previous engagements, it was after eight o'clock before a part of the royal carriages drove to the door. As usual, they were received with loud acclamations; and the military presented arms, while the band played 'God save the king.' In about a quarter of an hour, a buz was heard, and then the shout of the people: this was a sufficient announcement of the approach of the remainder of the guests, as, in less than a minute after, four more carriages, filled with them and their suite, dashed up the street with the utmost rapidity. Other halls having contributed to the shew of plate exhibited on this occasion, it must have given the royal strangers high ideas of the opulence of the citizens of London. The dinner consisted of the most exquisite viands: being ended, the duke of York gave the first toast, 'the king;' this was followed by great applause, and the visitors seemed much amused at the hearty manner in which the English receive their toasts. 'The emperor of Russia' was the next toast, at which he rose and bowed; his sister, the duchess, rose and acknowledged the compliment at the same time. 'The king of Prussia' was next given; and the company hailed it with equal congratulations. He bowed in return. 'The prince regent and the 'emperor of Austria' then followed. 'Lord Castlereagh, and thanks to him for his exertions in concluding a safe and honourable peace,' was the next. His lordship, then, in a short speech, ascribed the chief merit of the peace to the valour of the allies, and begged to propose as a toast, 'the allied sovereigns, and their brave generals.' 'The duchess of Oldenburgh' followed, and about eleven o'clock, the illustrious visitants withdrew, and after leaving Merchant-taylors' hall, paid a visit to Covent-garden theatre.

A court of common council was held on the 8th of June, to vote addresses to the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, and subsequently to invite them and the prince regent to a sumptuous entertainment in the Guildhall, which was graciously accepted; and, on the 18th, a banquet was given by the corporation that must have equally surprised and delighted the noble visitants. From an account printed by order of the corporation, the following extracts are taken :*

"The following illustrious, noble, and distinguished personages were present at this festival :

The prince regent's list.—Their royal highnesses, the dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge, Gloucester; the duke of Montrose, master of the horse to his majesty; the marquis of Hertford, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household; the marquis of Winchester, groom of the stole to his majesty; the earl of Cholmondeley, lord steward of his majesty's household; the earl of Macclesfield, captain of the yeomen of the guard; the earl of Harrington, gold stick; the viscount Jocelyn, vice chamberlain of his majesty's household; the lord Charles Bentinck, treasurer of his majesty's household; the lord George Beresford, comptroller of his majesty's household; the lord Boston, lord of the bedchamber in waiting; general Barton, silver stick; sir William Congreve, bart.; colonel Bloomfield; the groom of the bedchamber in waiting; the equerry in waiting; the page in waiting; William Adam, esq. chancellor to his royal highness, the prince regent; Joseph Jekyll, esq. attorney-general to his royal highness, the prince regent; William Draper Best, esq. solicitor-general to his royal highness the prince regent.

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* "An account of the visit of his royal highness, the prince regent, with their imperial and royal majesties, the emperor of all the Russias, and the king of Prussia, to the corporation of London, in June, 1814. London: printed by order of, and for, the corporation of the city of London, by Nichols, Son, and Bentley, Red Lion passage, Fleet-street." Royal quarto, pp. 79.

The emperor of Russia's list.—Her imperial highness, the grand duchess of Oldenburgh; his serene highness the prince of Oldenburgh; his serene highness, the prince of Cobourg,

His excellency count Lieven, his imperial majesty's ambassador at this court; countess Lieven.

Field-marshal Barclay de Tolly; prince Walkonsky, quarter-master-general of the army; general count Platoff; general count Woronzow; general count Michael Woronzow; general Ouvaroff; general Tchernicheff; general Ozaroffsky; general Potemkin; general prince Volkonsky; princess Volkonsky; general Benkendorff; colonel Brozine, aide-de-camp to the emperor; sir James Wyllie, &c. &c.

Prince Razumoffsky, minister of state; count Tolstoy, lord steward; prince Czartorinsky; count Nesselrode, secretary of state; countess Nesselrode; count Orlow, privy councillor and senator; Monsieur d' Anstedt, minister; counts Potocki and Woronzow Dashkoff, chamberlains; Monsieur de Bulgakow, counsellor of state; the princess Volkonsky, Mademoiselle d'Aledensky, prince Gagazine, and colonel Arsenieff, for the grand duchess.

Baron Nicolay, secretary of embassy; Monsieur de Doubatcheffsky, consul-general; the Rev. James Smirnove, chaplain.

The king of Prussia's list.—Prince royal of Prussia; prince William, son of the king; prince Frederick, nephew of the king; prince Henry, brother of the king; prince William, brother of the king; prince Augustus, cousin of the king; prince Charles of Mecklenburgh; prince Anton Radzivil.

Marshal prince Blucher of Wahlstadt; general count York of Wartenburg; general count Bulow of Dennewitz; lieutenant-general de Fagow, grand equerry; lieutenant-general de Knesebeck; lieutenant-general de Hacke; general de Raugh; colonel count de Schwerin, colonel de Natzmer, lieutenant-colonel de Thile; major de Brauschitsch, major count Brandenburg, major de Hedeman, major de Roeder, major count Nostitz, aides-de-camp.

Prince Hardenberg, chancellor of state; baron de Jacobi Kloest, minister of state; baron de Humboldt, minister of state; baron de Bulow, minister of finance; baron de Humboldt, baron de Arnim, count de Bruhl, chamberlains; Monsieur Albrecht, counsellor of the cabinet; Monsieur Ancillon, counsellor of state.

Great officers of state.—The archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Harrowby, lord president of the council, the earl of Westmoreland, lord privy seal, the marquis Camden, the earl of Buckinghamshire, president of the Board of Controul, the earl Bathurst, his majesty's principal secretary of state, war department, the earl of Liverpool first lord commissioner of his majesty's treasury, the earl Mulgrave, master general of the ordnance, the viscount Sidmouth, his majesty's principal secretary of state, home department,—the viscount Melville, first lord commissioner of the Admiralty, the viscount Castlereagh, his majesty's principal secretary of state, foreign department, the viscount Palmerston, secretary at war, the lord bishop of London, the right hon. Charles Abbot, speaker of the house of commons, the right hon. Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor of his majesty's exchequer, the right hon. sir William Grant, master of the rolls, the right hon. Charles Bathurst, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, the right hon. George Rose, treasurer of the navy, the right. hon. Charles Long, joint paymaster of his majesty's forces, the right hon. Frederick John Robinson, joint paymaster of his majesty's forces, the right hon. sir Thomas Plumer, knt. vice chancellor of England, the right hon. Robert Peel, secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, the right hon. William Fitzgerald, chancellor of his majesty's exchequer in Ireland, the hon. Berkeley Paget, lord commissioner of the treasury, the viscount Lowther, lord commissioner of the treasury, Charles Grant, jun. esq. lord commissioner of the treasury, admiral sir Joseph Sidney Yorke, K. B. lord commissioner of the Admiralty, the right hon. William Dundas, lord commissioner of the Admiralty, admiral sir George Johnson Hope, K. B. lord commissioner of the Admiralty, sir George Warrender, bart. lord commissioner of the Admiralty, John Osborn, esq. lord commissioner of the Admiralty, the lord Henry Paulet, lord commissioner of the Admiralty.

The judges of the realm, &c.—The right hon. lord Ellenborough, lord chief justice of his majesty's court of King's Bench; the right hon. sir Vicary Gibbs, knt., lord chief justice of his majesty's court of Common Pleas; the right hon. sir Alexander

Thomson, knt., lord chief baron of his majesty's court of Exchequer; Mr. justice Heath, sir Simon Le Blanc, knt. sir Robert Graham, knt. sir Alan Chambre, knt. sir George Wood, knt. sir John Bayley, knt. sir Henry Dampier, knt. sir Robert Dallas, knt. sir Richard Richards, knt.; the right hon. sir John Nicholl, knt. judge of the Ecclesiastial court; the right hon. sir William Scott, knt. judge of the High Court of Admiralty.—Sir William Garrow, knt. his majesty's attorney general; sir Samuel Shepherd, knt. his majesty's solicitor general.

English nobility and persons of distinction.—The dukes of Devonshire and Atholl; the marquisses of Lansdowne, Strafford, Wellesley, and Huntley; the countess of Liverpool; the earls of Chichester, Grey, Upper Ossory, Aberdeen, and Yarmouth; the viscountess Castlereagh; lords Holland, Erskine, Beresford, Lynedoch, Combermere, Hill, Stewart, and Burghersh; the right hon. sir John Borlase Warren, bart.; the right hon. John Hiley Addington, under secretary of state; the right hon. George Tierney; the right hon. Charles Arbuthnot, secretary of the treasury; the right hon. George Ponsonby; the right hon. Warren Hastings; sir Arthur Pigott, knt.; Samuel Whitbread, esq.; Thomas William Coke, esq.; Stephen Rumbold Lushington, esq. secretary of the treasury; George Harrison, esq. secretary of the treasury; John Becket, esq. under secretary of state; William Hamilton, esq. under secretary of state; major-general Bunbury, under secretary of state; Henry Goulburn, esq. under secretary of state; admiral Blackwood; major-general Turner; Francis Freeling, esq.; William Domville, esq. son of the lord mayor, and the Rev. Samuel Birch, son of the chairman of the committee.

Foreign nobility and persons of distinction.—His serene highness the prince of Orange; his royal highness the prince royal of Wirtemberg; his royal highness the prince royal of Bavaria; his royal highness the duke of Saxe Weimar; his highness the duke of Orleans; prince Metternich (Austrian); prince Lichtenstein (Austrian); prince Tcherbetsoff (Russian); count Hardenberg (Hanoverian).

Foreign ambassadors and ministers.

Ambassadors.

Count de Fernan Nunez, duke of Montellano (Spanish); count Lieven (Russian); baron Fagel (Dutch); count Merveldt (Austrian); count L'Chastre (French); baron de Jacobi Kloest (Prussian).

Ministers.

Baron de Rehausen (Swedish); count St. Martin d'Aglie (Sardinia); baron Vander Duyn de Maasdam (Dutch); Monsieur de Pfeffel (Bavarian); count de Beroldingen (Wirtemberg); Monsieur de Bourke (Danish); count Munster (Hanoverian); Monsieur Ramadani (Turkish).

Robert Chester, esq. assistant master of the ceremonies.

Public companies.—William Mellish, esq. governor of the Bank of England; Jeremiah Harman, esq. deputy governor of the Bank of England; John Inglis, esq. deputy chairman of the honourable East India company; Samuel Thornton, esq. chairman of the Russian company; Alexander Henry Sutherland, esq. deputy chairman of the Russian company.

In consequence of the grand duchess of Oldenberg and several Russian ladies of distinction having been included in the list sent by order of the emperor of Russia, it was thought proper that the lady mayoress should be present, to receive the grand duchess and the other Russian ladies; and her ladyship was accordingly present, as also the countess of Liverpool, the viscountess Castlereagh, and Miss Elizabeth Domville, sister of the lady mayoress, who were invited on the occasion.

The following royal personages, noblemen, and gentlemen of distinction, were invited, but could not be present in consequence of indisposition or other peculiar circumstances:

His royal highness the duke of Clarence; his royal highness the duke of Cumberland (on the continent); his royal highness the duke of Sussex; the lord high chancellor; the dukes of Norfolk and Richmond; lords Grenville and Niddry; count de Funchal, Portuguese ambassador; prince of Castelcicala, Sicilian minister; baron Doernberg, Hessian minister; right hon. George Canning; right hon. John M'Mahon; honourable F. Elphinstone, chairman of the honourable East India company; sir Samuel Romilly; Edward Cooke, esq. under secretary of state: John Wilson Croker, esq. secretary to the Admiralty; Thomas Brooksbank, esq. private secretary to the first lord of the treasury; Anthony Rosenhagen, esq. private secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer.

His royal highness the prince regent, to give a proper effect to this magnificent banquet, determined on going in state, with the full splendour of his court. Orders were accordingly issued to all the officers to be in readiness at St. James's palace, to attend his royal highness.

About three o'clock the streets east of Temple bar were lined on both sides with nearly eight thousand troops, regulars, militia, and volunteers, aided by detachments of cavalry.

Soon after four o'clock the cavalcade departed from Carlton house in the following order:

The Eleventh Dragoons.
Seven of the Prince Regent's carriages,
in which were
the Officers of his Household, and
Foreign Officers of distinction
The State Carriages of the Prince of Orange,
Duke of Gloucester, Duke of Cambridge,
and Duke of Kent,
each drawn by Six Horses.
These illustrious Individuals were accompanied by
several of the Foreign Princes.
The State Carriage of the Duke of York,
who was accompanied by two Princes of Prussia.
The Speaker of the House of Commons
in his State Carriage.
Between each of the preceding Carriages were Sections of
the Royal Horse Guards.
The Carriages of His Majesty's Ministers,
Which were followed by two Troops of the Horse Guards,
in new Uniform.
A State Carriage and Six Bays.
Guards.
A Carriage and Six Horses, occupied by the Prince Regent's
Officers of State.
Six Royal Carriages, with the Suite of the King of Prussia,
Foreign Noblemen, Officers, &c.
A Detachment of Hussar Cavalry.
The Officers of the Yeoman of the Guard.
One Hundred Yeomanry of the Guard, in their ancient
Costume, with Halberts on the left shoulder.
The full Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
The Officers of Arms; *viz.*
The Poursuivants.
The Heralds.
The Provincial Kings of Arms.
Garter Principal King of Arms.

THE PRINCE REGENT,
dressed in full Military Uniform,
wearing the English, Russian, Prussian, and French Orders.
in the State Carriage,
drawn by eight beautiful Cream-coloured Horses,
with Scarlet Ribbons,
and attended by Knights Marshalmen.

The King of PRUSSIA sat on the right side of the
Prince Regent;
and on the fore seat sat the Prince of Orange,
and the Prince Royal of Prussia.
Guards.
A great number of other Carriages, containing
Foreign and English Noblemen, and
Persons of Distinction.
A strong Detachment of the Scotch Greys closed this
Cavalcade.

About five o'clock the prince regent was followed by the emperor of Russia, in the following order:

Horse Guards.
The Prince Regent's State Chariot,
drawn by Six white Hanoverian Horses,
decorated with blue Ribbons.
The Emperor of RUSSIA,
dressed in Scarlet and Gold,
occupied the same with his illustrious Sister,
the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh;
and they were cheered in the loudest manner
by the Spectators,
which His Imperial Majesty returned, by bowing uncovered.
Guards.
A Royal Carriage with two Russian Princesses.
Many Private Carriages.
The Ninth Regiment of Cavalry and the Scotch Greys
brought up the Rear.

The lord mayor and sheriffs, in state carriages, with the aldermen and city officers, had previously arrived at Temple bar; and, until the approach of the procession, they were accommodated in the house of Messrs. Child and Co. bankers. On its arrival they mounted horses, which were decorated for the occasion with crimson ribbons. The first part of the cavalcade having entered the city; on the carriage of his royal highness the prince regent drawing up, the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, &c. advanced; and the lord mayor presented the sword of state to his royal highness, who was graciously pleased to return the same to his lordship. They then joined the procession, immediately preceding his royal highness's carriage, in the following order:

Sheriff's Officers.
The City Marshals.
The Lord Mayor's Footmen.
The Band of the London Militia,
playing 'God save the King.'
The City Officers.
Sixteen Aldermen, in their Robes, bare-headed.
The Common Crier bearing the City Mace, and the
Sword Bearer wearing the Cap of Maintenance,
The Lord Mayor, bare-headed, carrying the Sword of State,
and dressed in a rich Crimson Velvet Robe, trimmed with Ermine.

In this order the procession moved on to Guildhall, cheered as they went, by the spectators in the houses and streets.

In order to insure the convenient and safe conveyance of the company, the whole carriage way from Temple bar was spread over with bright gravel; and to prevent any interruption, the ends of the several streets and carriage ways leading thereto, were, by order of the court of lord mayor and aldermen, secured with posts and bars: a measure which not only enabled the illustrious visitors to pass with ease and security, but afforded to the public a most gratifying, because uninterrupted, view of this grand and imposing spectacle.

Your committee, also, with a view to prevent the possibility of interruption to the line of procession, directed the admission of the ladies into the galleries to take place between the hours of twelve and three, through a passage made for that purpose, from the principal entrance of the hall, to the comptroller's house. By these means, and the attendance of some of the members of your committee, not only to receive the ladies, but to conduct them to the galleries, they were all seated, and their carriages drawn off, long previous to the arrival of the royal and illustrious guests.

A temporary passage was erected from the principal entrance of the hall to the middle of Guildhall-yard, in order that the carriages might readily pass from thence through Blackwell-hall. This passage, lined with green cloth, and the flooring covered with matting, was illuminated by a profusion of lamps, and led to the porch of the hall, which was also lined with green cloth, and converted into a temporary arbour, in which were displayed the most costly exotics, with flowering and aromatic shrubs, fancifully arranged, and ornamented with moss. This arbour extended into the hall, and being illuminated with variegated lamps, had a most beautiful and pleasing effect.

The grand gothic hall, with its two superbly painted windows, suggested to the architect the appropriate decorations of the interior, and within the short space of time allowed, an effect was produced, highly creditable to his taste and exertions. The simplicity of the design, the magnitude of the parts, and, above all, the harmony of the colour, diffused a lustre over the whole, upon which the eye reposed with the most satisfied delight; the combination had an unity, a character of strength, and a breadth and tone, the most attractive. The painted windows were externally illuminated, so as to throw into the hall the rich and warm influence of the immense body of light, by which all the Gothic divisions of the two windows were articulated, and which, striking on the brilliant circle of ladies in the galleries, produced an effect as enchanting as novel.

The walls of the hall to the underside of the capitals of the clustered columns, and the fronts of the galleries, were covered with bright crimson cloth, elegantly and boldly fluted throughout, and so formed and festooned as to represent grand arcades; in the recesses of which were placed tables, illuminated with cut glass chandeliers; reflected by handsome mirrors at the back, giving to the whole a most finished appearance. Above the range of galleries, were suspended large superb cut-glass chandeliers, and over the great cornice, and resting thereon, was a beautiful cordon of uncoloured lamps, by which the entire length of the hall, on each side, was illuminated; and the royal banner, and the banners of the city, with those of the twelve principal companies, were displayed underneath. The galleries terminating by circular ends at the monuments of the late earl of Chatham and Mr. Pitt, those monuments were left open to view; and the most magnificent cut glass chandeliers that could be procured were suspended from the roof over the royal table, and down the centre of the hall; and a great number of gold and silver candelabra with wax lights were most tastefully disposed on every table.

In order to increase the effect of the illuminations, the windows in the upper part of the hall, above the great cornice, were darkened; and some of them were made to open, that full and complete ventilation might be obtained, which was most amply afforded as occasion required, by men stationed on the roofs for the purpose; and means were adopted for an abundant supply of water to various parts of the hall.

The committee having been under the necessity of directing the music gallery from the Irish chamber to be removed, for the more convenient accommodation of the ladies, and that the line of the fronts of their galleries might not lose its effect, by being broken or interrupted; other galleries were erected for two full military bands over the entrance leading to the council chamber, and above the ladies' galleries. This was effected by removing the great clock, and had this advantage, that from the height of the bands, the effect was more imposing; and the ladies' gallery on this side of the hall corresponded with the opposite, and was not interfered with by the arrangements, as the access to the music galleries was obtained from the roof.

Orchestras for the vocal performers were erected at the upper end of the hall, under the ladies' galleries, which, projecting in a small degree beyond them, rather relieved than interrupted the uniformity of the fronts of the galleries.

Immediately adjoining these orchestras, at the circular returns of the galleries, fronting the royal table, were affixed white satin banners, with the arms of England, Russia, and Prussia united: these banners your committee have since directed to be suspended in the Guildhall, to convey to posterity the circumstance of this glorious union of great nations.

At the upper or eastern end of the Hall, on a platform elevated above the level of the floor, covered with Turkey carpeting, was placed a very large table, at which stood three massive carved and gilt chairs covered with crimson velvet, decorated with gold fringes, under a lofty canopy of rich crimson velvet, lined with crimson sarsnet, and rich velvet draperies reaching to the floor, tied back with gold ropes. In front of the dome of the canopy were placed the sword and sceptre; and on the top the royal crown of the united kingdom, boldly carved on a large scale, and gilt; over which hovered a dove with the olive branch in proper colours as in the act of alighting, in allusion to the leading happy circumstance of the times, and in compliment to the three great personages,—the whole producing an effect of simple grandeur, consistent with the object of this magnificent entertainment.

The members of the common council, in their mazarine gowns, arranged themselves in two lines across the hall, and from thence to the common council and new council chambers, which were richly fitted up as drawing rooms for the occasion; and the whole of the floor, from the entrance into the great hall to these rooms, was covered with crimson carpeting.

The court of King's Bench was also fitted up as a drawing-room, the end of which was filled with a beautiful transparent painting, by the late James Barry, R.A. In the centre opening, between two naval and military trophies, was a portrait of his most gracious majesty, in stained and painted glass; on the right and left, whole length figures, representing Britannia and Fame; in the frieze of the entablature, the words *Gloria Deo*, and over the whole, the figure of Peace descending upon the terrestrial globe.

The royal procession began to arrive at Guildhall about five o'clock. The lord mayor and aldermen, having dismounted, preceded his royal highness, the prince regent, the lord mayor carrying the sword of state immediately before him. On the entrance of the royal and illustrious personages, they were severally announced and conducted through the hall, attended by the aldermen, the chairman and gentlemen of the committee, to the common council and new council chambers, between the lines formed by the members of the corporation, and with shouts of welcome and appropriate music: our own princes of the blood royal with the national air of 'God save the king,' and the illustrious warriors with the air of 'See the conquering hero comes.' The other great personages, princes, ambassadors, marshals, ministers, peers, judges, &c. &c. continued to arrive in quick succession, and were all received with the most cordial shouts of applause.

The prince regent and the two sovereigns being received in the common council chamber by the lord mayor, were conducted to the state chairs placed at the upper end. The lady mayoress received the grand duchess and those ladies who were to dine in the hall, as they entered the room. When the prince regent was seated, the lord mayor, having laid aside his crimson velvet robes, and put on his embroidered state or entertaining gown, advanced with the aldermen and Mr. recorder, who addressed his royal highness as follows:

"May your royal highness be pleased to accept our heartfelt thanks for the honour conferred by this royal visit; and to receive the sincere welcome of his majesty's most faithful and loyal citizens, into the ancient metropolis of these realms.

The gracious condescension of your royal highness, and of the high and illustrious sovereigns, your visitors, in receiving at our hands such entertainments as the time has permitted us to provide, makes this a proud and glorious day for the city. It is an unparallelled honour, which will sit close and dear for ever to our hearts.

Britons, sir, boast, that their energies were cheerfully combined with your royal highness's wisdom and perseverance, to inspirit the continental powers to force Europe into peace, and that they gave effect to the arms and valour of the mighty potentates, whose auspicious presence we this day hail. After England's example, the glorious victories achieved by them put the finishing stroke to the dreadful scourge of war; and the world, blessed by a long reign of peace, will transmit your united names with thanksgiving, with honour, and with glory, to ages yet unborn.

Permit me, sir, in the name of the corporation of London, thus highly distinguished, to entreat of your royal highness, and of your royal and illustrious visitors, that whatever you shall find of defect in preparing things worthy of your reception, may be imputed not to neglect, not to insensibility; for the heart that would not be overcome by such gracious condescension, or would forbear to exert its every power humbly to acknowledge it, could not inhabit, as we believe, an English bosom: our heads alone, and our means must be in fault, our loyalty and love can never fail."

His royal highness was pleased to make a most gracious reply; and then addressed himself to the lord mayor to the following effect:

'It has always been the custom, when the sovereign paid a visit to his faithful city of London, to confer a mark of favour on its chief magistrate. At no period could this be more properly done, than on an occasion so advantageous to the country as the present, when the long desired return of peace, which was the sole object of all our efforts, has been so gloriously achieved by the valour of his majesty's arms, in conjunction with those of his illustrious allies nor could it be conferred on a person more truly worthy of it, by every public and private virtue than your lordship; and I have great satisfaction in having the power to confer a signal mark of the royal favour upon you.'

His royal highness was then graciously pleased to order letters patent to be prepared, for granting the dignity of a baronet to the lord mayor, who kissed hands on the occasion.

At seven o'clock dinner was announced, and the royal and illustrious company passed from the drawing rooms into the hall in regular state procession, the bands of their royal highnesses the prince regent and the duke of York, in the music galleries, playing national and appropriate airs. The city officers, the aldermen, and the lord mayor carrying the state sword, preceded his royal highness, the prince regent, who, with the emperor and grand duchess, the king of Prussia, and the princes of his family, followed by the distinguished guests, walked round the hall, turning as they entered to the right, and going round the tables at the west end, proceeded to the east, by which means, the ladies in the galleries, all standing, and waving their handkerchiefs, were gratified with a full view of the illustrious visitors. The royal party then ascended the steps leading to the elevated platform, on which the royal table was placed, and there seated themselves. This table, being twelve feet wide, was most sumptuous in its display of gold plate; its richness, indeed, was unparalleled; magnificent ornaments in candelabra, epergnes, tureens, ewers, cups, dishes, glaciers, &c. being selected for the purpose; and the great body of light thereon, produced a most striking and brilliant effect. In the front of the royal table were placed on the floors, and upon the stages, a profusion of the most rare and costly aromatic and decorative shrubs, which entirely lined the space from the steps to the table.

The gentlemen pensioners and yeomen of the guard were stationed on the elevated platform, and on the steps leading thrknown, in regular order, and at proper distances.

The royal party were seated in the following order:

Under the Canopy.—The prince regent, with the emperor of Russia on his right hand and the king of Prussia on his left.

To the right of the Canopy. The duke of York, prince Henry of Prussia, the duke of Cambridge, the duke of Orleans, the duke of Saxe Weimer, prince Augustus of Prussia, the duke of Oldenburg, count de Merveldt, prince of Hardenberg, count Fernan Nunez, duke of Montellano.

To the left of the Canopy.—The grand duchess of Oldenburg, the hereditary prince of Wirtemberg the countess of Lieven, the duke of Kent, the prince of Bavaria, prince Metternich, the prince de Cobourg, the duke of Glocester, the prince William of Prussia, the prince of Orange, princess Volkonskè.

This table was so formed, that all the royal party had a full view of the company in the hall. The lord mayor stood behind the chair of the prince regent, with the marquis of Winchester, lord Boston, and other state attendants of his royal highness, and continued there, until graciously desired by his royal highness to take his seat; when he retired to the right hand of the central table, immediately below the royal table, against the upper end of which the city sword and mace were placed. The lady mayoress sat on the left hand, opposite to the lord mayor; and at the same table were placed the countess of Liverpool, the viscountess Castlereagh, and Miss Elizabeth Domville, the lady mayoress's sister; which table, together with those on each side, and the upper parts of the tables westward of the entrance, were appropriated for the remainder of the illustrious guests and aldermen; the aldermen being placed in various parts of the tables, at a short distance from each other, to enable them to see that every proper attention was shown to the visitors, particularly the foreigners.

The residue of the tables to the westward of the entrance, were appropriated by lot to the members of this court and principal city officers; in consequence of which, each member knew the place allotted to him, and the inconveniences which frequently arise from the want of such arrangement were altogether prevented.

The dinner was as sumptuous as expence or skill could make it, and wholly served on plate, which the committee were enabled to do, by using the city plate from the Mansion-house, the plate of several distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, and some of the companies of this city, who very handsomely and voluntarily offered the same for the occasion, and by procuring other massive services, sufficient for the purpose.

Samuel Turner, esq. a West India merchant, and one of the directors of the Bank of England, very handsomely presented a fine turtle for the occasion, which was the only one that could be procured, and was the first imported in the season, and arrived in time to be served at the royal table.

A large baron of beef, with the royal standard, was placed on a stage at the upper end of the hall, in view of the royal table, attended by the serjeant carvers, and one of the principal cooks, in proper costume.

After dinner, *Non Nobis Domine*, was finely sung by the vocal performers in the Orchestras, the whole of the company in the hall, and the whole of the company standing. Mr. common crier then advanced, by the directions of the lord mayor, to his station on the elevated platform, in front of the royal table; and, after a flourish of trumpets, from the royal trumpeters stationed at each end of the hall, proposed, in the name of the lord mayor, as the first toast,

"THE KING,"

which was received with reverential silence.

The succeeding toasts were, 'His royal highness, the prince regent;' 'her majesty, the queen, and the royal family;' 'his imperial majesty, the emperor of all the Russias;' 'his majesty, the king of Prussia;' 'his imperial majesty, the emperor of Austria;' 'her imperial highness, the grand duchess Catherina, princess of Oldenburg;' 'his most Christian majesty, Louis the Eighteenth, king of France and Navarre;' 'his catholic majesty, Ferdinand the Seventh, king of Spain;' 'the sovereign prince of the Netherlands;' 'his serene highness, the hereditary prince of Orange.'

All of which were announced by a previous flourish of trumpets, and were received with shouts of applause.

The next toast was given by command of his royal highness the prince regent, 'Our brave heroes by sea and land, who have so nobly fought for their country;' and was followed by 'the generals of the allied armies and the illustrious foreign heroes, who have contributed so much to the glory of their respective countries.' The latter of which produced a torrent of applause; and the heroes Barclay de Tolly, Blucher, Platoff, De York, &c. &c. rose and bowed thanks to the company.

His royal highness the prince regent also commanded the following toast to be given, 'The right honourable the lord mayor, and thanks to his lordship and the city of London for their magnificent entertainment.'

In the course of the evening, various songs and glees, amongst which, were the national songs of 'God save the king,' 'Rule Britannia,' and 'Britons strike home,' and that admirable glee 'Hail Star of Brunswick,' were sung with fine effect from the orchestras, by the vocal performers, who were selected from the most eminent in their profession; and, on their singing the stanza of 'Blest isle, with matchless beauty crowned,' in the song of 'Rule Britannia,' the appearance of the ladies in the galleries, struck as by electricity every heart in the hall. A burst of acclamation was the consequence.

His royal highness the prince regent happily seized the opportunity, and proposed as a toast 'The lady mayoress and the ladies in the hall,' which was received with enthusiasm.

About ten o'clock, his royal highness the prince regent, with the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia, rose from the table, and were conducted to the common council chamber, by the lord mayor as before; his lordship immediately preceding the prince regent with the sword of state; and his royal highness was pleased, when about to take his departure, to address himself to Mr. recorder as follows:

'My reception has given me great pleasure; every thing that has been done, merits my entire approbation; indeed, I must command you to express to the corporation, the high gratification I have experienced this day.'

About eleven o'clock, the prince regent, and the other royal and illustrious personages, were accompanied by the lord mayor and aldermen to their respective carriages, and returned in state to St. James's palace, before twelve o'clock. All the knights marshalmen and attendants, except the coachmen and postillions, bearing large flambeaux in their hands, added to the grandeur of the procession, and produced a novel and most brilliant effect.

After his royal highness the prince regent had retired, the ladies were admitted from the galleries into the hall, provision having been previously made for that purpose, by the erection of a staircase of communication at the west end.

In addition to the entertainment in the hall, dinners were provided by order of your committee, at the New London tavern, for the general of the district, and the field-officers of the regiments and corps on duty, and the heralds and officers of arms; at the Guildhall coffee-house, for the lord chancellor's and judges' suites, and the officers of the lord mayor's household; likewise for the vocal performers and the royal military bands, previous to their attendance in the hall, Provisions were also made in the various taverns and inns in the neighbourhood, for the band of gentlemen pensioners, the yeomen of the guard, and other persons in attendance upon the royal personages, as well as for their horses and carriages; and the great room in Cateaton-street, belonging to the late Paul's Head tavern, was appropriated to the livery servants, where they were furnished with every proper refreshment.

The principal attendants upon the company in the hall were not hired waiters, but composed of citizens and other gentlemen of respectability, dressed alike, in black with white waistcoats, who gratuitously offered their services upon the occasion, and not only acted as waiters, but superintended and took care of the great quantity of plate that was used, the value of which was estimated to exceed two hundred thousand pounds; and to whom, we, your committee, have to express our acknowledgements for the able assistance they afforded, which greatly contributed to the order and regularity that prevailed throughout the day.

The magnificence and splendour of the entertainment on this glorious occasion having greatly excited the public curiosity to view the decorations and fittings up of the hall; the numerous applications for that purpose induced your committee, as far as they consistently could, to comply with their wishes. They therefore directed that the plate and ornaments should remain on the various tables, and every convenient facility of ingress and egress* through the galleries to be afforded; by which means, thousands of persons, (many of whom were of high distinction and great respectability,) were gratified with a view of the magnificent decorations, during the three days your committee were enabled to continue the accommodation, without materially interrupting public business.

The committee appointed to conduct this magnificent entertainment, made a report as to the expences, to the court of common council, on the 13th of March, 1817; which was ordered to be printed, and a copy thereof to be sent to every member of the court. From this official document, the following extracts are taken: from which it appears "the expences of altering and fitting-up the Guildhall, together with the entertainment to his royal highness the prince regent, amounted to the sum of twenty thousand and thirty-eight pounds seven shillings and ten-pence, independent of the sum of three hundred and eight pounds seventeen shillings and four-pence paid in pursuance of sundry orders of the court of aldermen for bills and expences incurred in placing bars, &c. at the end of streets to prevent interruptions to the processions; for providing a crimson velvet robe for sir William Domville, bart. (the then lord mayor); and for decorations, &c. for horses; which being added to the aforementioned sum, makes the whole expence for that entertainment twenty thousand three hundred and forty seven pounds five shillings and two-pence.

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* The public were admitted through Mr. Comptroller's house, in the front of the hall, into the galleries, and went out at the back of the hall into Basinghall-street, by the means of temporary stairs erected at each of the upper ends of the galleries' those on the north side leading to the passage by the office of works, and those on the south side to the passage by the hall-keeper's house.

Account of Bills for the Royal Entertainment, selected under different heads.

CARPENTERS, BRICKLAYERS, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Messrs. Rolfe and Son,	Carpenters	687	16	3
Mr. Thomas Corpe,		600	15	7
Messrs. Paynters,		3253	0	7
Messrs. Poynders, Bricklayers		172	17	7
Mr. John Wilmott, Plaisterer		57	5	3
Mr. Edward Poynder, Plumber		23	0	7
Mr. Thomas Piper, Mason		22	15	6
Mr. William Jonathan Eade, Smith		218	3	4
Mr. Samuel Elliott, Painter		76	11	0
Mr. Thomas Croucher, Glazier		59	5	11
Mr. Charles Hamerton, Pavior		15	0	10
		£5186	12	5

UPHOLDERS, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Philips	2470	0	7
Messrs. Tatham, Bailey, and Saunders	488	8	0
Messrs. Smart and Nephew, for velvet	229	9	11
Mrs. Rebecca Huxley, for matting, wands, &c.	160	0	6
Mr. Thomas Sharpe, for painting banners	80	5	6
Mr. J. P. Hayward, for ditto	27	3	6
	£3455	8	0

HIRE OF AND REMOVING CHANDELIERS, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. William Collins	140	0	0
Mr. John Blades	32	8	0
Messrs. Gould and Son	105	0	0
Messrs. Andrew and George Nash	385	0	0
Messrs. John and Daniel Kay	31	10	0
Mr. John Patrick	218	15	2
	£912	13	2

HIRE, &c. OF PLATE.

Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co.	1106	10	9
Messrs. Ayres and Bennett	13	17	0
	£1120	7	9

BUTLERAGE.

Sir William Domville, Bart. for linen spoiled	25	2	0
Messrs. Fournier and Gore, for Linen	14	12	6
Messrs. Bacchus and Green, for china, &c.	207	0	0
Mr. Samuel Lovegrove	175	0	0
Mr. John Edwards, city butler	31	14	3
	£453	8	9

COOKS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.

Messrs. Birch and Angel, Cooks	2105	6	4
Messrs. Hoffmans, Confectioners	776	12	2
Mr. Edward Hanson, for Oranges	18	0	0
	£2899	18	6

WINES, &c.

Messrs. Wombwell, Gautier, and Co.	280	12	6
Messrs. H. and H. W. Smith and Co.	206	18	6
Mr. John L. Martell	183	15	0
Messrs. John and Daniel Kay	166	16	3
Mr. Thomas Moore	144	12	8
Messrs. George and Matthias Dupont King	126	16	6

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Frisby and Son	113	1	0
Mr. Matthew Chalie	92	2	6
Mr. Thomas Dornford	71	16	6
Messrs. Talver and Prestwich	45	3	0
Mr. John Blakeway	44	0	0
Messrs. Buttler and Co.	34	4	0
Messrs. Cossarts	34	18	0
Mr. William Lee	21	0	0
Messrs. Johnson and Co.	20	12	6
Mr. John Bumsted	9	9	6
Messrs. Terry and Co.	8	14	0
Mr. Robert Adamson	7	7	0
Messrs. Baines and Co.	2	7	1
Mr. John Platt	1	18	0
Mr. William Lingham	1	5	0
Messrs. Lamberts	0	10	6
Mr. John Castell	9	13	0
	£1627	13	0*

MUSIC.

Vocal Performers	48	3	0
Prince Regent's band	46	4	0
Duke of York's band	47	12	0
Royal Trumpeters	5	12	0
	£147	11	0

FLORIST.

Mr. Samuel Smith	£46	0	0

Waiters, Attendants, &c.	£37	14	6

TAVERN BILLS FOR THE ATTENDANTS, &c. OUT OF THE HALL.

Mr. Lewis Lewis, New London Tavern, Cheapside	64	14	0
Mr. James Holt, Axe-inn, Aldermanbury	66	0	0
Mr. Thomas Feather, Guildhall Coffee-house	57	6	0

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* A considerable quantity of this wine, being left, was used at the entertainment given to the Duke of Wellington, and which otherwise would have been returned.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. James Bond, Baptist Head Coffee-house, Aldermanbury	30	16	0
Mr. John Dewhurst, Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane	53	6	0
Mr. John King, White Bear, Basinghall-street	7	10	0
Mr. Thomas Tompkins, Red Lion, ditto	17	14	0
Mr. Samuel Edwards, Castle, King-street	53	16	0
Mr. John Yates, Crown, Basinghall-street	3	15	9
Mr. William Johnson	2	0	0
	£356	17	9

GRAVELLING STREETS.

	£	s.	d.
The honourable the Commissioners of Sewers to reimburse them so much paid for the above	£441	0	0
Constables	£129	11	0

ALTERATIONS OF MR. COMPTROLLER'S HOUSE.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. William Jonathan Eade, Smith	66	7	0
Mr. John Willmott, Plaisterer	26	14	8
Mr. Francis Bernasconi, for composition work	25	5	11
Mr. Samuel Elliott, Painter	193	16	3
Mr. James Smith, Sculptor	5	16	0
Mr. John Patrick, Tinman	12	8	8
Mr. Thomas Sharpe, Herald Painter	6	4	6
Mr. Thomas Croucher, Glazier	9	8	10
Messrs. Andrew and George Nash, Glassmen	4	1	6
Mr. John Phillips, Upholder	16	2	0
Messrs. Tatham, Bailey, and Saunders, Upholders	15	3	0
Mr. William Hill, City Labourer	1	17	6
	£383	5	10

PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Messrs. Nichols and Co.	Printers	29	7	6
Mr. John Bryan		11	5	0
Mr. Henry Fenwick		7	6	6
Messrs. Evans and Ruffy.		2	18	0
Mr. Charles Corbould, for tickets		24	4	0
Messrs. Nichols and Co. for printing Reports		329	6	0

Mr. William Daniell, for plans, etchings, and engravings	262	10	0
Mr. James Beresford, for binding, reports presented to the prince regent, &c.	12	6	0
	£679	3	0

SUNDRIES.

Messrs. Allanson and Co. for rope	17	2	0
Messrs. Thwaites and Co. clockmakers	4	10	0
Messrs. Allen and Sons for pumps	18	12	6
Messrs. Marriott and Son, for ironmongery	18	16	0
Mr. John Freeman, for ribbons	14	16	2
Messrs. Greenaway and Son, for gloves	5	5	0
Mr. Samuel Osborne, for rose water	1	12	0
Mr. Hall-keeper, for sundry disbursements	4	8	0
Mr. John Hill, assistant to do. for the like	2	0	0
Mr. John Vinnicomb, for sundries	1	9	0
Mr. William Hill city labourer	21	10	6
Mr. William Barber, for lists of visitors	3	18	0
Stamps on warrants	25	0	0
Mr. Daniell, for a picture of the entertainment and frame	110	10	0
	£243	9	2
Committee expenses	557	19	2

OFFICERS' BILLS, GRATUITIES, &c.

Mr. Town Clerk	210	0	0
Do. for stationery	26	5	0
Mr. Comptroller	400	0	0
Mr. Remembrancer	105	0	0
Mr. George Dance, clerk of the works	346	4	9
Mr. Hall-keeper,	52	10	0
Mr. Chamberlain's clerks	15	0	0
Mr. J. F. Firth, clerk to Mr. Town Clerk	10	10	0
Mr. J. Silvester, do.	5	5	0
Messrs. William and James Mountague, assistants to the clerks of the works	157	10	0
Mr. Hall-keeper's assistants	31	10	0
	£1359	14	9
Grand total	20,031	7	10
Expence of the entertainment for the duke of Wellington given on July 19	4736	8	10
But the whole expense of the two entertainments was	25083	14	0

The time between this and Wednesday, June 22, the day appointed for the departure of the sovereigns, was occupied by excursions, and some entertainments of less importance; one of these was on Sunday the 19th, to see the Quaker's meeting in Peter's court, St. Martin's lane; and another to the duchess of York at Oatland; and a third to Chiswick to see the duke of Devonshire.

Monday, June 20, was, however, a day of no small importance: a review of troops in Hyde Park was uncommonly splendid, and better attended than any other had been for a number of years. This day was also chosen for the formal proclamation of peace between Great Britain and France; but a poorer procession was never witnessed. This being an event long anticipated, all its importance was worn off, and therefore it was the less surprising that not a single sound of joy, vocal or instrumental, was heard on this occasion. As no persons of any eminence attended this ceremony, it was not till four in the afternoon that the heralds and the military left St. James's; and it was six before they reached the Royal Exchange. Even the lord mayor was kept waiting at Temple-bar for several hours. The princess Charlotte of Wales, the only person of distinction that condescended to look at the procession, viewed it as a private person from the window of Mr. Child, the banker, near Temple-bar. Under an idea of the magnificence of this spectacle, however, a number of persons paid considerable sums for window room; and many others, who had been standing in the streets several hours, were completely disappointed.

On the evening the peace was proclaimed, both the sovereigns, with the prince regent, attended White's fete at Burlington house, Piccadilly, where, about two in the morning, nearly 2500 persons sat down to a dinner. On the same evening, the king of Prussia and his two sons had been a short time in the house of lords; and the emperor and his sister were likewise in the gallery of the house of commons.

CHAPTER VII.

History of London continued to the accession of George the Fourth.

On Tuesday morning, June 21, a deputation from the Quakers waited upon the emperor of Russia at the Pulteney hotel, and presented him an address, with some books. This day the king of Prussia visited the India house and the company's warehouses. About eight on Wednesday morning, when the emperor rose to prepare for his departure from town, people were no longer admitted into the hotel as spectators; and all the visitors were in the prince regent's carriage by nine o'clock: as they were entering, a woman presented the emperor of Russia with a book; another offered him a fine rose, which he presented to his sister. The carriage then drove off to the Tower of London; and, lastly, to Turner's patent rope manufactory at Limehouse. About twelve o'clock they passed over London bridge on their way to Portsmouth, where having been entertained with a grand naval review in the presence of the duke of Wellington and the prince regent, they left Portsmouth to visit the duke of Norfolk at Arundel castle; from thence to the prince's pavilion at Brighton; and afterwards continuing their journey to Dover, they embarked for the continent.

On the 19th of July a splendid entertainment was given by the corporation to the duke of Wellington in the Guildhall; the duke of York, several of his royal brothers, and numerous distinguished officers having accepted the invitation, on their arrival they were severally conducted by the members of the common council through the hall, the military bands of music in the galleries playing the national air of 'God save the King,' to the common council room, which was fitted up as a drawing-room, where they were received by the lord mayor. And on the arrival of his grace the duke of Wellington at the porch of the Guildhall, he was received by the chairman and members of the committee, and, preceded by them, entered the hall, where he was greeted by long and loud shouts of applause, the ladies in the galleries waving their handkerchiefs, and the bands striking up, 'See the conquering Hero comes.' From thence his grace was conducted through the passage, formed by the members of the court of common council in their mazarine gowns, to the common council-room, and presented to the lord mayor at the upper end, who immediately rose, and, in the name of the corporation, welcomed his grace to the entertainment. His lordship then, taking his seat, and having several of the distinguished characters who had been invited, and the aldermen, standing on both sides of him, and the members of the court of common council forming themselves into a body in front, Mr. Chamberlain advanced, and having administered the usual oaths of a freeman, admitted his grace the duke of Wellington in the freedom of the city of London, in the accustomed manner, with the sign of fraternity, and giving joy: and, on presenting the sword and gold box to his grace, addressed him in the following words:

'Although the subjects of these resolutions are confined to the events which have recently taken place in Europe, the citizens of London can never forget the many signal victories obtained by your grace in those regions which have been dignified by the triumphs of an Alexander, an Aurengzebe, and a Clive. By the exertions of your grace the British empire in India has been placed in a state of security which promises felicity to millions in that country, and an extension of commerce to Great Britain.

To enumerate the brilliant actions of your grace in Europe, would require more time than the present occasion will permit, and would trespass too much upon your grace's delicacy; but it is a truth, which I cannot refrain from declaring, that, during the war in Spain and Portugal, which terminated in the complete emancipation of those kingdoms, a more illustrious instance is not recorded in history of the caution of Fabius most happily combined with the celerity of Cæsar; and when your grace had planted the British standard in the heart of the enemy's country, you gave a great example to the world of the practicability of that lesson which the great Roman poet taught his countrymen,

'*Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.*'

I am conscious, my lord, how inadequately I express the sense of my fellow citizens of your grace's merits; but they will recollect, that where I have failed, no one has succeeded. The most eloquent in the British senate, and the first authorities in the two houses of parliament, have confessed themselves unequal to the task; but ample justice will be done to your grace by the world at large, who will frequently and attentively peruse with admiration and delight those inimitable dispatches, which, like the commentaries of Cæsar, will hand down with honour the name of their illustrious author to the latest posterity.

Your grace has been a chosen instrument in the hands of Providence during war.—May you long enjoy in peace the love of your country, and the admiration of mankind: and in the discharge of that honourable office to which his royal highness the prince regent has recently appointed you, may you cement and perpetuate union and good-will between Great Britain and France, so essential to the peace and happiness of Europe!'

His grace the duke of Wellington then, bowing to the lord mayor and chamberlain, took from his side his own sword, and giving it to one of his aides-de-camp, put on the sword which had been presented to him, and expressing his high sense of the honour conferred upon him by the corporation of London, attributed, under Divine Providence, the success of all his enterprizes to the ability with which he was supported by his brother officers, and to the valour and discipline of the allies. His grace then declared his readiness to employ the sword he had just received in the service of his sovereign and his country, should it unfortunately happen, that the general wish of the nation and of Europe for a permanent peace should be disappointed.

The members of the common council then retired; soon after which, dinner being announced, a procession was formed from the common council-room into the hall, in the following order:

Trumpeters.
Two City Marshals.
The Committee, with wands.
Officers of the Lord Mayor's Household.
Principal City Officers.
The Lord Mayor's Chaplain.
The Common Crier and Serjeant at Arms, bearing the Mace.
The Sword-bearer, bearing the City State Sword.
The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.
His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief, conducting His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
The Royal Dukes.
The Aldermen and Sheriffs.
The Lord Chancellor.
English and Foreign Nobility.
Particular persons in the suite of His Grace the Duke of Wellington.
Cabinet Ministers.
Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers.
Naval and Military Officers.
Other Persons of Distinction.
The Members of the Court of Common Council.

On entering the hall the procession turned to the right, and, going round the tables at the west end, the ladies in the galleries had an opportunity of seeing the illustrious hero, and the other distinguished characters accompanying him. The procession was received with reiterated shouts of applause; and the band the whole time played, 'See the conquering Hero comes!' then, proceeding to the eastern end of the hall, the company took their seats at their respective tables. The city officers returning to the table under the gallery on the right hand of the entrance into the hall, and next to the platform at the upper end; the members of the court of common council to the several tables appropriated to them by lot[*]; and the officers of the lord mayor's household to the Guildhall coffee-house, where a dinner was provided for them, as also for the suites of the lord chancellor and the judges.

At the principal table, at the upper end of the hall, the party were seated in the following order:

In the centre.
The right honourable the Lord Mayor,
with his grace the duke of Wellington on his right.

To the right.
His royal highness the duke of York.
His royal highness the duke of Sussex.

To the left.
His royal highness the duke of Kent.
His royal highness the duke of Gloucester.

The ministers of state, nobility, particular friends of the duke of Wellington, aldermen, and distinguished parties invited, taking their seats as had been appropriated for them at the tables on the platform.

The dinner was as sumptuous as possible, and consisted of two distinct courses, the principal table being served on plate.

After dinner, '*Non nobis Domine*,' was sung by the vocal performers in the orchestra; and, after a flourish of trumpets, the right honourable the lord mayor proposed as the first toast,

'THE KING;'

which was received with reverential silence.

The succeeding toasts were severally announced by a toast-master, stationed at the back of his lordship, after a flourish of trumpets, and were received with the loudest applause.

His lordship, in proposing the health of the illustrious hero field marshal the duke of Wellington, addressed him, nearly in the following words:

'The highly gratifying visit of his royal highness the prince regent to this festive hall, acccompanied by mighty sovereigns and renowned warriors of foreign nations, is still fresh in our recollections. Many, perhaps all of us, regretted the British hero was not seen amidst the laurelled conquerors upon that memorable occasion. The regret was natural, but perhaps unseasonable; for who can doubt but the invincible commander of our own brave armies deserved a civic triumph to himself. It would be ingratitude not to celebrate distinctly the splendid victories achieved by our own brave illustrious general, which accelerated the restoration of peace. Victories not bestowed by the capricious favour of fortune, but won by noble perseverance, through adverse circumstances, and by hard-contested struggles with rival generals of consummate skill, and veteran troops of acknowledged valour; and though every tribute of praise is due to the native bravery of our own soldiers, of what avail would it have proved, if it had not been directed, and raised even to enthusiasm, by the military genius, the personal valour, and the indefatigable vigilance of their great commander. His grace will allow me, in the name of my fellow citizens, to assure him, it is not in his presence that we praise him most; and that in the entertainment given to him this day, they do not pretend to do more than testify their gratitude for services rendered to his country, which, in their estimation, not any honour from the people can more than adequately reward.'

Which was received with continued cheerings and plaudits.

And his grace, in reply, totally disclaimed any particular merits attaching to himself; but attributed it, under Divine Providence, to the perseverance of the nation, the wisdom of his majesty's councils, the care and attention of his royal highness the commander in chief, and the brave co-operating exertions of his fellows in arms, so many of whom he felt highly gratified in seeing surrounding him upon this occasion; and, above all, he had the honour of commanding an army of Englishmen, who lost not an atom of the spirit of their country, and behaved as Englishmen should do.

After dinner, in the course of the evening, the temporary staircase was opened from the galleries, in like manner as at the entertainment to his royal highness the prince regent, and the ladies descended and mixed with the company in the body of the hall.

Soon after, the lord mayor rose, and, with his grace the duke of Wellington, the royal dukes, the aldermen, and others of the company, retired to the common council room, where refreshments of tea and coffee were provided for them; and which refreshments were also provided for the remainder of the company in other rooms of the Guildhall.

At half past eleven o'clock his grace the duke of Wellington departed, having been conducted to his carriage by the members of the committee; and shortly afterwards the royal dukes, and the principal part of the company took their leave.*

The grand fete, which had long been preparing for the celebration of the peace, was fixed for the 1st of August, and an official programme was issued, in which the public were informed that a beautiful Chinese bridge had been thrown over the canal, upon the centre of which had been constructed an elegant and lofty pagoda, consisting of seven pyramidal stories. "The pagoda to be illuminated with gas lights; and brilliant fire-works both fixed and missile, to be displayed from every division of the lofty Chinese structure. Copious and splendid girandoles of rockets to be occasionally displayed from the summit, and from other parts of this towering edifice, so covered with jerbs, Roman candles, and pots de brin, as to become in appearance one column of brilliant fire. Various smaller temples and columns on the bridge to be vividly illuminated; and fixed fire-works of different devices on the balustrade of the bridge to contribute to heighten the general effect.

The canal in St. James's park to be well provided with handsomely decorated boats at the disposal of those who wish to add to this amusement, to the numerous pleasures of the entertainment. The whole margin of the lawn to be surrounded with booths for refreshment, open marquees with seats, &c. The malls to be illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Bands of music at various distances and spaces for dancing; the whole forming a Vauxhall, on the most magnificent scale. A full view of the royal booth in the Green Park, and of the grand fire-works there displayed from a fortress or castle, the ramparts being a hundred feet square, surmounted by a round tower in the centre, about sixty feet in diameter, and rising about fifty feet above the ramparts.

To secure every one a complete view this edifice was made to revolve on its centre, so that each side would be successively presented to the company. The castle thus exhibiting the appearance of a grand military fortification, was intended allegorically to represent war; and the discharges of artillery, small arms, maroons, &c. may be regarded as descriptive of the terrors of a siege. On a sudden this was to cease, and the lofty fortress, the emblem of war, be transformed into a .beautiful temple, the type of a glorious peace. The lower and quadrangular compartment of the temple is embellished with doric columns of porphyry, and the circular edifice which surrounds it with the lighter Ionic columns, are of Sienne marble. The whole beautifully illuminated, &c.

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* From 'the account' published 'by order of and for the corporation,' 1815.

In point of variety and extent the amusements in Hyde-park will exceed all others, including the *Naumachia*, in which will be shewn the celebrated manœuvre practised by the immortal Nelson at Trafalgar, of advancing in two lines to break the enemy's line drawn up in the form of a crescent, and the destruction of the fleet by fire ships in the evening; independent of large flights of girandoles, or rockets, consisting of some thousands in a flight, in Kensington-gardens; while the moon being at the full will add splendour and cheerfulness to the scene, and insure universal decorum and good manners."

On the arrival of the 1st of August, all the parks were filled with curious spectators; the lawn in front of Buckingham-house was enclosed for the purpose of filling and sending up a balloon, which about five o'clock ascended with Mr. Sadler, who safely arrived on Macking marshes, Essex. About ten o'clock the pagoda and bridge were brilliantly illuminated, and made a very beautiful appearance, unfortunately it soon after caught fire, by which two persons were severely hurt, and died soon after. The fire works in the Green park were of the most splendid kind, and the temple of concord, with its allegorical paintings, had an elegant appearance. In Hyde-park was a fair and the *Naumachia,* or sea-fight, on the Serpentine, with fire works on the water. No disturbance of any consequence occurred, and the metropolis soon regained its usual appearance of business, though the fair was not suppressed till the 9th of August.

THE session of parliament was opened on the 8th of November, by a speech from the prince regent, of which the leading topics were the pending negotiations at Ghent, and the intended congress at Vienna. Adverting to the supplies for the ensuing year, his royal highness regretted the necessity of so large an expenditure, and concluded by recommending that parliament should proceed with due caution in the adoption of such regulations as might be necessary for extending the trade of Great Britain, and securing her commercial advantages. The usual address was carried without a division.

The last and most important event of the year was the conclusion of the American war, the plenipotentiaries assembled at Ghent, and a treaty of peace and amity was signed on the 24th of December, which was afterwards ratified by both governments. The treaty, which was negotiated on the part of America by Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russel, and Gallatin, and of Great Britain by lord Gambier, and Messrs. Goulburn, and Adams, was silent on the grand cause of the war and primary object of dispute—the right of search; but, as America abandoned her claim of compensation for the captures made under the British orders in council, and omitted all mention of her original pretensions, her resistance to the maritime claims of England must be considered as tacitly abandoned. All conquests, on either side, were to be restored, Britain retaining the islands in Passamaquoddy bay, which were hers by the treaty of 1783. Under this article the Americans had only the defenceless shore of the Detroit, on the frontier of the two provinces, to offer in exchange for their fortress of Niagara and the important post of Michilimackinac, both of which were still in possession of the British. The Indians were to be restored to their rights and possessions which they held in 1812; it was reciprocally agreed that commissioners should be appointed for settling disputes respecting boundaries; and both parties engaged to continue their efforts for the entire abolition of the slave trade.

The interval between the actual conclusion of the treaty, and the circulation of that important intelligence, enabled the English navy to obtain another triumph. The President, one of the largest frigates yet sent to sea by the United States, commanded by captain Decatur, accompanied by the Macedonian, armed brig, laden with provisions, sailed from New York during one of those gales in which the blockading squadron was driven out to sea. After a long chase the Endymion, captain Hope, came up with the former, when a severe action ensued in which the President, having crippled her adversary in the rigging, was enabled to get a-head. The British frigate Pomona now coming up, the President surrendered, after exchanging a few broadsides. The mutual advantages of a free interchange of commercial communication between two countries, whose interest it is at all times to cherish the relations of peace, were resumed shortly after this event; and in both was the termination of the war hailed with unfeigned satisfaction.

On May 23, 1815, the first stone of the Southwark bridge was laid by admiral lord viscount Keith, K.B. attended by sir J. Jackson, bart. M.P. chairman, and the rest of the committee of management. The company afterwards repaired to the temporary bridge erected on the works, and partook of a cold collation.

At this period a long litigated question as to the rental upon which the Mansion-house ought to be assessed for the poor's rate between the city and the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, was terminated in favour of the latter. Serjeant Runnington, who was appointed arbitrator, having awarded that all the rates were fair d that the Mansion-house should continue to be assessed upon a rental of 1,500*l.* per annum.*

The committee of the stock exchange, on the anniversary of the De Berenger hoax, distributed the sum stopped on account of the fraud, to different charities, as follows: to the London hospital, 500*l.*, Middlesex hospital, 500*l.*, Westminster hospital, 500*l.* Six other charities 300*l.* each. Nine other charities 200*l.* each. Twenty-eight other ditto, 100*l.* each. Twenty-one other ditto, 50*l.* each.†

The foundation stone of the college of the London Institution in Moorfields, was laid by the lord mayor, in the presence of the aldermen, sheriffs, lord Carrington, president of the institution, and a very numerous body of the proprietors, on the 4th of Nov. in this year. An address was delivered by Mr. Butler, the standing counsel of the establishment, on the return of the company to the City of London tavern, where a sumptuous entertainment was served up.

On November 23, Mr. Planta arrived from Paris with the definitive treaty of peace. The event was communicated by earl Bathurst to the lord mayor; and the government offices and the public buildings, were splendidly illuminated on the evening of the 28th.

January 18, 1816, was the day appointed for a general thanksgiving, the two eagles taken at Waterloo was solemnly deposited in Whitehall chapel in the presence of the duke of York, a great number of military officers, and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The three regiments of foot guards were inspected by the commander-in-chief, accompanied by the dukes of Kent and Gloucester.

Parliament re-assembled on the 9th of February, 1816, when the state of the corn laws occupied the attention of the house of commons. On the 17th, nine resolutions were moved in a committee, which, after allowing the free warehousing of grain for re-exportation, or to be taken for home consumption when the price should permit, fixed the average at eighty shillings per quarter for wheat, and proportionally for corn; that is to say, when British corn should not be below that price, foreign might be admitted duty free. A bill framed on the resolutions was introduced on the 1st of March, and, after encountering a strong opposition in both houses from the manufacturing and commercial interest, was passed on the 20th by the lords. The apprehension of dearth, as the immediate consequence of this law, occasioned several riots in various parts of the country, which were not quelled without military aid.

In the metropolis, on March 6, various persons assembled in the neighbourhood of the house of commons, and as the members appeared, either cheered or hooted them, as they supported or opposed the corn-bill. Several members were stopped, and ultimately the civil power being found insufficient to repress the riot, the horse-guards were called, and succeeded in clearing the street; the populace in the evening broke the windows of lord Eldon's house in Bedford-square, Mr. Robinson's in Burlington-street, and forced the doors and destroyed part of the furniture of lord Darnley's in Berkeley-square, and Mr. Yorke's in Bruton-street; they also attacked and destroyed several other mansions. On the next day they attacked the house of lord Castlereagh in St. James's-square, and the house of Mr. Robinson a second time, from the parlour window of which shots were fired, which proved fatal to two innocent persons; the cavalry appearing, the rioters desisted and retired, to vent their fury by damaging the mansions of lord Bathurst, lord King, Mr. Meuxs', &c. The riots continued more or less to the latter end of the week.

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* Gents. Mag. 1815, part i. p. 560.

† Ibid p. 175.

Among the several petitions to parliament, that of the city of London to the house of commons, presented an extraordinary number of signatures, 40,571 persons having signed within ten hours.

A message from the prince regent to both houses of parliament, on the 14th of March, announced the marriage contract of his daughter, the princess Charlotte Augusta, with his serene highness the prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg; and, on the motion of the chancellor of the exchequer, an annual sum of 60,000*l.* was voted to the illustrious pair during their joint lives; of which 10,000*l.* was to form a sort of privy purse for her royal highness. If the prince should die first, the whole sum was to be continued to her royal highness; if he should be the survivor, the sum of 50,000*l.* was to be continued to him; the sum of 60,000*l.* was also granted by way of outfit.

On May 2, the ceremony was solemnized by the archbishop of Canterbury in the presence of the queen, the prince regent, the dukes of York, Clarence, and Kent, the princesses Augusta, Sophia, Elizabeth, and Mary, and other branches of the royal family; after the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom left town for Oatlands, the seat of the duke of York. Immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the evening concluded with other public demonstrations of joy throughout the metropolis.

The distress of the lower classes throughout the kingdom was excessive towards the latter end of this year. Numerous meetings were holden to consider the means of alleviating the general distress, and large subscriptions were raised; but at several of the assemblies ostensibly convened for the most benevolent purposes, persons of seditious principles came forward to inflame the minds of the people, by asserting that the abolition of places and pensions, and a reform in parliament, would prove a remedy for every evil. Of the meetings of this nature, those which were holden in Spa-fields, near London, are the most remarkable. On the 15th of November many thousand artizans and others, assembled for the alleged purpose of petitioning for relief under their distress, were addressed by a person named Hunt in a long and violent harangue, and it was determined that a petition to the prince regent should be presented by him, accompanied by sir Francis Burdett; but the latter did not choose to appear in the business, and Mr. Hunt was informed that it could only be presented at a levee, or through the medium of the home secretary. On the 2nd of December another meeting was convened to receive the answer to the petition, when an alarming breach of the peace took place. A young man, named Watson, after uttering an inflammatory harangue, seized a flag from one of the bystanders, and, heading a party of the populace, led them into the city, and attempted to plunder the shop of a gun-smith on Snow-hill. He fired a pistol at a gentleman, named Platt, who was remonstrating with him, and for this offence was apprehended, but in the confusion that ensued he escaped; and the riot, which might have produced incalculable mischief, was checked by the spirited conduct of the magistrates, and entirely quelled by the appearance of a military force. During this disturbance, the principal part of the assemblage remained in Spa-fields, where another petition was determined upon, and another meeting appointed.

On the 28th of January, 1817, parliament was opened by the prince regent in person, when the chief topics of the speech were, the continued assurances of amity received from foreign powers; the splendid success of the bombardment of Algiers, with the consequent renunciation of the practice of Christian slavery; and the successful termination of the campaign in India. The annual estimates had been formed under an anxious desire to make every reduction in the public establishments which the safety of the empire and true policy would allow; but his royal highness regretted to state that there had been a deficiency in the produce of the last year's revenue; he trusted, however, that it was to be ascribed to temporary causes; and he had the consolation to believe that it would be found practicable to provide for the service without making any additions to the burdens of the people.

The riotous spirit which had lately displayed itself again broke out on this occasion; and the prince regent, on his way to the house, was assailed by tumultuous expressions of disapprobation from an unusually large concourse of people, whose conduct, on the return of the procession, became more violent, the royal carriage being attacked with stones and other missiles in an alarming manner. This outrage was communicated to the house of peers by lord Sidmouth, when the consideration of the usual address in answer to the speech was postponed till the following day, and a conference was held with the house of commons, at which a joint address, congratulating his royal highness on his escape, was agreed upon. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of one thousand pounds for the apprehension of the offenders, but they were never discovered.

On the 31st of January the master and wardens of the company of ironmongers presented lord Exmouth and sir D. Milne to the chamberlain in his outer office at Guildhall, as freemen of that company in the presence of the lord mayor and several naval and military officers, who served under his lordship at Algiers; when the chamberlain having perused the certificates from the company administered the usual oaths; and agreeably to resolutions of the court of common council admitted them into the freedom of the city of London; after which he presented to each a superb sword.

About this period a new silver coinage was issued from the Mint to the amount of 1,125,630*l.* in half-crowns; 2,455,566*l.* in shillings; and 657,162*l.* in sixpences.

The report of the secret committee of the house of lords was presented on the 18th of February, and commenced by stating that the committee found that there was no doubt that treasonable conspiracies had been formed in the metropolis and elsewhere, which had for their object the total overthrow of the laws and government, and the indiscriminate plunder and division of property. That in August last, different meetings had been held in the metropolis, arms were purchased, and other measures of the like kind resorted to. At subsequent consultations it was resolved to call a public meeting in Spa-fields, which was fixed for the 15th of November. The conspirators had prepared addresses, and circulated them in gaols, informing the prisoners they would shortly be liberated, when they would be armed by the provisional government. They were also desired to prepare themselves with tri-coloured cockades, emblematic of the approaching revolution. Plans were also formed for an attack upon the Tower, pikes were manufactured to arm the people, leaders were appointed to conduct the assaults in different districts, and fire-arms were distributed amongst those who were considered most worthy of confidence. While these arrangements were forming, the leaders of the conspiracy were found, night after night, in public houses, working up the minds of the people whom they might meet there, so as to render them ready instruments to execute any project, however desperate. Exertions were also made to win over the soldiers to their cause. Tri-coloured flags were prepared, together with a banner, on which was inscribed, ‘ The brave soldiers are our friends—treat them kindly ;’ and it appeared that, down to the 2d of December, they had the fullest confidence of success. Communications regularly took place between the conspirators in the metropolis, and persons actuated by similar feelings in other parts of the country; and matters were so regulated as that their efforts should be devoted to the same purpose in different quarters at one time: for which end it was agreed that they should all hold meetings on the same day, and thereby effect a general rising at once; and this was to be done under the pretence that they were to petition the prince regent, the real object being to promote a spirit of insubordination; a contempt of all laws, whether religious or otherwise, an equal division of all property, and a restoration to what was termed natural rights. The next point upon which the report touched, was the existence of societies in different parts of the kingdom, under the titles of Hampden clubs, Spencean philanthropists, &c. the intent of which was, under the disguise of constitutional proceedings, to extend the plans of devastation and destruction already described. A reference was then had to the administration of secret oaths, and to the extraordinary measures which were taken by the conspirators to prevent a discovery of their plots—plots which were found to have existence in all the great manufacturing towns throughout the country, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, &c. The last topic alluded to was the publication of inflammatory and seditious works at a cheap rate, the object of which was to root out all feelings of religion and morality, and to excite hatred and contempt for the existing state of things. The committee, in fine, attributed the late attack upon the prince regent to the effect produced by those publications; and expressed it as their decided opinion, that the civil power, as at present constituted, under all the circumstances stated, was insufficient for the preservation of the public peace. On the following evening a report similar in object and effect, was presented from the committee of the house of commons.

In consequence of the circumstances developed by the secret committee of parliament, four persons, of the names of Watson, Preston, Hooper, and Keene, were apprehended, and committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason. A reward of five hundred pounds was also offered for the apprehension of a person of the name of Thistlewood; and a further reward of five hundred pounds for the junior Watson. The metropolis, indeed, as well as several other parts of the kingdom, was for some time in a state of great alarm.

The first parliamentary consequence of the reports of the secret committees was a motion by lord Sidmouth, in the upper house, for the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, until the 1st of July, then next ensuing. A bill to this effect was passed, and ordered to the commons, where it went through its different stages with rapidity; and, on the 4th of March, received the royal assent. In the lords, a protest against the measure was signed by eighteen peers, on the ground that the existing laws were adequate to the danger. Lord Castlereagh gave notice of farther measures for the protection of the country against the machinations of the disaffected. These were, first, the extending of the act of 1795, for the security of his majesty's person, to that of the prince regent; secondly, the embodying into one act the provisions of the act of 1795, relative to tumultuous meetings and debating societies, and the provisions of the act of the 39th of the king, which declared the illegality of all societies bound together by secret oaths, and of such as extended themselves by fraternized branches over the kingdom; and lastly, the making of enactments to punish with the utmost rigour any attempt to gain over soldiers or sailors to act with any association or set of men, or to withdraw them from their allegiance. Numerous petitions against these proposed restrictions on public liberty, particularly against the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, were presented to parliament; and in the respective houses they were opposed, in every stage of their rapid progress, by such members as usually stood forward to advocate the privileges of the people: they, however, finally received the sanction of the legislature.

On June the 18th, being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the magnificent bridge, which crosses the Thames from the Strand, was opened with a grand procession; his royal highness, the prince regent, the dukes of York and Wellington, in the uniform of field marshals, followed by a concourse of nobility and gentry, repaired in state barges from Whitehall to the Surrey side of the bridge, which they ascended, and crossing the bridge, descended the Middlesex side, and returned to Whitehall. On the arrival of the prince regent, 102 guns were fired; being the number of cannons taken at Waterloo.

In the month of June, the senior Watson was, with Thistlewood and some others, put upon his trial, on a charge of high treason, in the court of King's Bench; but chiefly from the discredit thrown on the testimony of the principal witness, named Castles, an accomplice or spy, and a man of base character, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

On July 1st, a proclamation was issued, announcing the delivery of a new gold coinage, called 'sovereigns,' of the value of twenty shillings; the amount issued was 3,224,025l. in sovereigns, and 1,057,295l. in half-sovereigns; total 4,261,320l.

The latter part of the year 1817 was marked by an event that filled the nation with mourning. The princess Charlotte of Wales, whose nuptials had, in the preceding year, afforded so much satisfaction to the country, was in a situation likely to afford an eventual heir to the British throne. Seldom, perhaps, had the hopes and wishes of a whole people been so deeply interested on a similar occasion. At nine o'clock, however, on the night of the 5th of November, her royal highness was delivered of a still-born male child; and at half-past two, on the morning of the 6th, she expired, to the inexpressible grief of the royal family; and throughout the metropolis, and the country in general, the indications of sorrow were unusually general and sincere.

In consequence of the queen's declining health, two amendments had been made in the regency bill, during the last session of parliament; the first, empowering her majesty to add six new members, resident at Windsor, to her council, in the event of her absence from the palace; and the second repealing the clause which rendered necessary the immediate assembling of a new parliament in the event of the queen's death. These amendments were very opportunely made; as, after a lingering illness of six months, which was sustained with great fortitude and resignation, her majesty expired at Kew palace, on the 17th of November, in the 75th year of her age. She had been blest by nature with a sound and vigorous frame, having, until within two years of her decease, enjoyed an almost uninterrupted state of health. Her remains were interred in the royal vault at Windsor, on the 2nd of December.

In the early part of 1819, a party which had received the appellation of 'radical reformers,' obtained much notice by their active exertions among the lower orders, chiefly of the manufacturing classes. One of their first steps was an application to the magistrates of Manchester, to convoke a meeting, for the alleged purpose of petitioning against the corn-bill, which was refused; and, in consequence, the meeting was summoned by an anonymous advertisement. Mr. Hunt, who had been selected as the leader of the day, was conducted to the place of meeting by an immense multitude, in a sort of triumphal procession, and a strong remonstrance to the prince regent was adopted: the assemblage, however, dispersed without tumult. This meeting was followed by many others of a similar nature, at Glasgow, Leeds, Stockport, and other manufacturing neighbourhoods; the strong measures of precaution, however, that were taken by the respective local authorities, had, in most instances, the effect of preserving order and tranquillity, though there was a marked contrast between the peaceable demeanour of the auditors, and the inflammatory character of the language in which they were addressed. On these occasions, the want of a true representation of the people was pronounced to be the grand source of all our evils; for which, annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and election by ballot, were pointed out as the only cure. At one meeting, there was a discussion whether the people had a right to destroy the Bank of England; and some suggestions were thrown out, as to the expediency of a division of landed property, and a recurrence to physical force. By some, however, it was contended that these suggestions, which happily produced no practical results, were made by spies; and it is not improbable, that the agents of government, whose duty could not legitimately extend beyond the office of observing, and faithfully reporting the proceedings which took place, might, and there can be no doubt, did, occasionally exceed their instructions.

On March 24th, the Southwark bridge was opened for passengers; there was no ceremony observed on the occasion, but as St. Paul's clock struck twelve the toll of one penny commenced.

In Smithfield a meeting took place on the 21st of July. Some degree of alarm was naturally felt by the inhabitants of the metropolis on this occasion; and, for the purpose of preventing riot or disorder, very extensive and judicious precautions were taken, both by the government and the police. Mr. Hunt was elected to the chair, and a number of strong resolutions were passed, to the effect that, as the persons at present composing the house of commons had not been fairly chosen, the meeting could not consider themselves bound in equity by any of their enactments, after the ensuing January. Towards the conclusion, several police officers arrived, and took a Mr. Harrison, an itinerant preacher, into custody, for using seditious language at a similar meeting, held at Stockport, in Cheshire, a few days before. When the officers seized him, a few voices proposed resistance, on which Mr. Hunt requested them to let him go quietly. 'If they apprehend me,' said he, 'I am ready with bail, and will try the question with them. Let me subpœna all of you here; and then, though they may get three villains to swear away my life, I shall not be afraid when I have fifty thousand witnesses to contradict them. If only thirty of you should come day by day, the trial will last for three years!' The remonstrance to the prince regent, which had been agreed to at a meeting in Palace-yard, Westminster, on the 8th of September, 1818, was adopted, and numerous speeches followed; in the course of which Mr. Hunt stated, that the penny subscriptions to promote the cause of reform, which had been calculated to create, in a year, a fund of two hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds, amounted, at the expiration of ten months, to only four pounds fourteen shillings and sixpence. This enormous assemblage finally separated without tumult.

The Manchester reformers, who had posted up notices of a meeting to be holden on the ninth of August, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a representative, as at Birmingham, was informed by the magistrates that, as the object of the proposed assemblage was unquestionably illegal, it would not be suffered to take place. In consequence of this determination, they relinquished their design, and issued notices of a meeting, for the avowed legal object of petitioning for a reform in parliament, on the sixteenth of August. An open space in the town, called St. Peter's field, was selected as the place of assembly; and never, upon any former occasion of a similar nature, was so great a number of persons known to be present. Some hours before the proceedings were to commence, large bodies began to march in from the neighbouring towns and villages, formed five deep, many of them armed with stout staves, and preserving a military regularity of step. Each body had its own banner, bearing a motto; and, under a white silk flag, two clubs of female reformers appeared. The number collected were estimated at sixty thousand. A band of special constables, stationed on the ground, disposed themselves so as to form a line of communication from a house where the magistrates were sitting to the stage or waggon fixed for the orators. Soon after the business of the meeting had been opened, a body of yeomanry cavalry entered the ground, and advanced with drawn swords to the stage: their commanding officer called to Mr. Hunt, who was speaking, and told him that he was his prisoner. Mr. Hunt, after enjoining the people to be tranquil, and offering to surrender to any civil officer who should exhibit his warrant, was taken into custody by a constable, and several other persons were also apprehended. Some of the yeomanry now cried out, 'Have at their flags!' and they began to strike down the banners which were raised in various parts of the field—when a scene of dreadful confusion arose; numbers were trampled under the feet of men and horses; many persons, even females, were cut down by sabres; some were killed, and the maimed and wounded amounted to between three and four hundred. In a very short time the ground was cleared of its former occupants, and military patroles were stationed in the principal streets of the town to preserve tranquillity.

Much difference of opinion has ever since prevailed on this subject; and it has been justly observed by a late historian, that the Manchester meeting is one of those events, upon which, in all its variety of details, historians will never be found to agree. Whether the riot act was actually read is still a moot point: the reformers and their friends insist that it was not; the magistrates and their adherents contend that it was. And certainly if it was read, the affirmative of the proposition would have been more easily established than its negative. The whole appears to have taken place within ten minutes, by which time the field was entirely cleared of its recent occupiers, and filled with different corps of infantry and cavalry. Hunt and his colleagues were, after a short examination, conducted to solitary cells, on a charge of high treason. On the following day notices were issued by the magistrates, by which the practice of military training, alleged to have been carried on in secret, by large bodies of men, for treasonable purposes, was declared to be illegal. Public thanks were, by the same authority, returned to the officers and men of the respective corps engaged in the attack; and, on the arrival in London of a despatch from the local authorities, a cabinet council was held, the result of which was the return of official letters of thanks to the magistrates, for their prompt, decisive, and efficient measures for the preservation of the public tranquillity, and to all the military engaged, for the support and assistance afforded by them to the civil power.

For some days the town of Manchester and its neighbourhood were in a state of constrained quietness, although some further disturbances, in which one or two lives were lost, had taken place. At a meeting held at the Crown and Anchor, in London, a string of resolutions, strongly censuring the conduct of the magistrates and military, and returning thanks to Mr. Hunt and his colleagues, were unanimously adopted; as was also a resolution to raise a subscription for defraying the expences of counsel, &c. in defence of the prisoners. In the same spirit a meeting was likewise holden in Smithfield; and a spirited letter was also addressed to the electors of Westminster by sir Francis Burdett, for the writing of which, as a libel, he was afterwards tried and convicted.

In pursuance of this letter, an immense multitude assembled in Palace yard, Westminster, on the 2nd of September, for the purpose of declaring an opinion on the conduct of the magistrates and yeomanry of Manchester. After speeches which occupied three hours in their delivery, by sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Hobhouse, his colleague in the representation of Westminster, several resolutions were adopted, declaring the assemblage at Manchester a lawful meeting; that the outrage on that occasion was an attempt to destroy by the sword the few remaining liberties of Englishmen, and that it was another lamentable consequence of the want of a real representation; an address to the prince regent, founded thereon, was unanimously agreed to.

On Sept. 9th, a court of common council was held at Guildhall to take into consideration the conduct of the magistrates and yeomanry cavalry of Manchester, on the 16th of August. The court was one of the most crowded ever known. The lord mayor took the chair at twelve o'clock, and opened the business by stating that he held the court with great reluctance, because, whenever crimes were alleged to be committed, they ought to be referred to the proper tribunal before whom the necessary evidence would be laid, instead of discussing them elsewhere. Alderman Waithman addressed the court at great length, and urged the necessity of calling for a full inquiry into the atrocities committed, which he considered not only unequalled in our history, but a great public outrage committed on the constitution. He concluded by moving a series of resolutions which were supported by Messrs. Hurcomb, Patten, Crook, Pearsall, and Taylor; and opposed by aldermen sir W. Curtis, and Rothwell, Messrs. Browne, Dickson, and Jackson. Upon the question being put by the common serjeant, the lord mayor declared the resolutions carried by considerable majority.

The circumstances of the Manchester case turned out to be such, that government found it expedient to abandon the threatened prosecution of Mr. Hunt and his colleagues for high treason, and those persons were accordingly informed that they would be proceeded against for a conspiracy only, which might be bailed; but Mr. Hunt refused to give bail, even, as he said, to the amount of a single farthing; some of his friends, however, liberated him. His return from London to Manchester was one long triumphal procession, waited upon by thousands, on horse, on foot, and in carriages, who hailed him with continued shouts of applause.

On Sept. 13, Mr. Hunt triumphantly entered the metropolis through Islington, Finsbury-square, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, Cheapside, round St. Paul's, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, to the Crown and Anchor tavern, Strand, where a dinner was provided at seven o'clock. Mr. Hunt was seated in a landaulet drawn by six horses, decorated with scarlet ribbons, and preceded by a flag, having inscribed on it, 'Hunt, the heroic champion of liberty.' It was supposed that not less than 200,000 persons of either sex accompanied him; after a short speech from Mr. Hunt, the whole dispersed without accident or disorder.

On Sept. 17, the corporation presented the address voted in the common hall to the prince regent at Carlton-house, when his royal highness was pleased to return the following answer:—

'I receive with feelings of deep regret this address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London in common council assembled.

At a time when ill-designing and turbulent men are actively engaged in influencing the minds of their fellow subjects, and endeavouring by means the most daring and insidious, to alienate them from their allegiance to his majesty and the established constitution of the realm, it is on the vigilance and conduct of the magistrates that the preservation of the public tranquillity must depend; and a firm, faithful, and active discharge of their duty, cannot but give them the strongest claim to the support and approbation of their sovereign and their country.

With the circumstances which preceded the last meeting at Manchester, you must be unacquainted; and of those which attended it, you appear to have been incorrectly informed.

If, however, the laws were really violated on that occasion, by those to whom it immediately belonged to assist in the execution of them, the tribunals of this country are open to afford redress; but to institute an extra-judicial inquiry, under such circumstances as the present, would be manifestly inconsistent with the clearest principles of public justice.'

His royal highness having delivered his answer, the deputation took their leave of the royal presence, and returned in the same order of procession to the city.

The lord mayor having refused to convene a common hall on the subject of the Manchester meeting, the livery, on Sept. 29, before commencing the regular business of the election of a chief magistrate, entered into several resolutions, condemning the course pursued by the magistrates, and censuring the conduct of the lord mayor.

Amidst the general ferment which had been produced by these circumstances, the meeting of parliament was impatiently waited by all parties, and it assembled on the 23rd of November. 'I regret to have been under the necessity,' observed the prince regent in the opening speech, 'of calling you together at this period of the year; but the seditious practices so long prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of the country, have been continued, with increased activity, since you were last assembled in parliament. They have led to proceedings incompatible with the public tranquillity, and with the peaceful habits of the industrious classes of the community; and a spirit is now fully manifested, utterly hostile to the constitution of this kingdom, and aiming not only at the change of those political institutions which have hitherto constituted the pride and security of this country, but at the subversion of the rights of property and of all order in society. I have given directions that the necessary information on this subject shall be laid before you; and I feel it to be my indispensable duty to press on your immediate attention the consideration of such measures as may be requisite for the counteraction and suppression of a system, which, if not effectually checked, must bring confusion and ruin on the nation.'

On the succeeding day the promised documents respecting the state of popular feeling were produced: they consisted, in part, of the correspondence of official persons with the home secretary; and, in part, of communications to such persons, made by individuals whose names were withheld. Such of the letters of the Manchester magistrates as had been written previously to the 16th of August expressed apprehensions that a formidable insurrection was in contemplation: at the same time they bore testimony to the deep distresses of the manufacturing classes, and assigned hunger as the natural cause of the willingness of the poor to listen to any project for the melioration of those sufferings.

On the 29th of the same month, the lord chancellor introduced a bill, which he said he had long contemplated. It had been the practice of the courts to allow defendants, in cases of informations or indictments, to imparle or traverse. As great inconveniences had arisen from this practice, as trials were sometimes delayed till a very remote period, and as the ends of justice might thus be defeated, the bill would take away from the defendant the right of traversing; allowing the court, however, to postpone his trial, upon his showing ground for the delay. Earl Grey at once entered his protest against the whole of the measures, which, as it appeared, were in preparation, as calculated to bring the greatest misery, if not ruin upon the country. On the second reading, earl Grosvenor contended that, whilst the attorney-general was allowed to hold informations over the heads of defendants for an indefinite length of time, to abolish the right of traverse was greatly enhancing the grievance. Lord Erskine also objected to the measure, as depriving the people of an ancient and important privilege. On the other hand, the earl of Liverpool contended, that if their lordships did not pass this bill, they had better at once declare that every description of sedition and blasphemy should be invested with full toleration. Lord Holland urged that, in fairness, the measure ought to be so ordered as to legislate on both sides, by preventing the delays which occurred by prosecutions on *ex officio* informations, as well as by those of indictment; and, agreeably to this suggestion, the lord chancellor, on the third reading, proposed an additional clause, compelling the attorney-general to bring a defendant to trial within a year, or to enter a *noli prosequi.* The bill, thus amended, was agreed to without opposition.

The other bills introduced by administration were to the following effect:—An act to render the publication of a blasphemous or seditious libel punishable, on a second conviction, at the discretion of the court, by fine, imprisonment, banishment, or transportation; and to give power, in cases of a second conviction, to seize the copies of the libel in possession of the publisher; a stamp duty equal to that paid by newspapers, on all publications of less than a given number of sheets, with an obligation on all publishers of such pieces, to enter into recognizances for the payment of such penalties, as might in future be inflicted on them.

The liberty of the press being thus restrained, meetings were to be controlled by the following provisions:—That a requisition for the holding of any meeting, other than those regularly called by a sheriff, boroughreeve, or other magistrate, should be signed by seven householders; and that it should be illegal for any persons, not inhabitants of the place in which such meetings was held, to attend it: also, that magistrates should be empowered, within certain limitations, to appoint the time and place of meeting. To repel danger from the mustering of an illegal force, it was proposed to prohibit military training, except under the authority of a magistrate or lieutenant of a county; and, in the disturbed districts, to magistrates the power of seizing arms believed to be collected for unlawful purposes, and also to apprehend and detain persons so carrying arms. The only one of these bills which passed without opposition was that for the prevention of secret military training. The bill for the seizure of arms, which, under certain circumstances, and in particular districts, authorized search to be made in private houses, by day or night, was strenuously resisted in both houses: and, upon an amendment for omitting the words 'or night,' the house of commons divided—Ayes 46; Noes, 148. A clause of the blasphemous and seditious libel bill, by which offenders were, upon a second conviction, subjected to the punishment of transportation, passed the house of lords, but ministers found it expedient to withdraw it in the commons. The penalty of banishment, however, which had been previously unknown to the English law, was allowed to be enacted. In its progress the seditious meeting bill was subjected to a modification, by which all meetings held in any room or building were exempted from its operation. Several limitations of the bill for subjecting small publications to the newspaper stamp-duty were also introduced.

The protracted existence of the venerable monarch who had so long swayed the British sceptre was now drawing to a close. In the month of November the hitherto firm health of his majesty underwent a sudden alteration; and, although the dangerous symptoms were for a time removed, a general feebleness and decay ensued, which portended no very distant dissolution. In the midst of the anxiety caused by this change, the public regret was excited by the loss of the duke of Kent, who was seized with an inflammation on the lungs, and expired, after a short illness, on the 21st Jan. 1820, in the 53rd year of his age. In person his royal highness was manly and noble, in stature tall, in manners dignified, yet affable. He was easy of access, temperate in habits, and in the army acquired the reputation of personal courage. In politics he took no very active part, but attached himself to the whig or popular party; and, whenever any charitable object was to be promoted, his name and presence needed little solicitation. He left an infant daughter, named Alexandrina Victoria.

On the 29th of January, eight days after the death of the duke of Kent, his venerable father expired without a struggle, in the sixtieth year of his reign and the eighty-second of his age. Over the last nine years of his life an awful veil had been drawn. In the periods of the deepest national solicitude his mind had felt no interest; in the hour of the most acute domestic feeling his eye had been tearless; almost the last time that this venerable sovereign appeared in public, was on the day when his people, with one accord, devoted themselves to rejoicing in honour of his completion of the fiftieth year of his reign, a period far beyond the common term of dominion. He was buried in the royal vault at Windsor Feb. 16th.

In pursuance of established usage, the cabinet ministers assembled on the morning subsequent to the demise of the late king. When his present majesty held his first court at Carlton house, which was numerously and brilliantly attended by all ranks and parties, who eagerly offered their homage to the reigning monarch, the re-appointment of the lord chancellor, and several ministers, was the first exercise of sovereign power, the oaths of allegiance being administered to those present. A council was, in compliance with the royal ordinance, immediately holden; and all his late majesty's privy councillors then in attendance were sworn as members of his present majesty's council, and took their seats at the board accordingly.

The proclamation of his majesty took place publicly in the metropolis on Monday, January 31st. To account for this apparent delay, it is only necessary to call to attention, that the late king expired on the Saturday evening, the following morning being Sunday, January 30th, the anniversary of the martyrdom of Charles I., a solemn fast is appointed by our church, and consequently this pageant would have been inadmissible.

The first proclamation was made on the steps of Carlton palace, in the presence of his majesty, his royal brothers, and the principal officers of state. The procession then formed in the following order, and proceeded to Charing-cross:—

Farriers of the Life Guards with their axes erect.
French horns of the Troop.
Troop of Life Guards.
The beadles of the different parishes in their long cloaks.
Constables.
Two knights marshalls' officers.
Knight marshall and his men.
Household drums.
Kettle drums.
Trumpets.
Pursuivants.
Blue Mantle—W. Woods, Esq. Rouge Croix—W. Radcliffe, gent. F. S. A.
Rouge Dragon—G. C. Young, esq. Portcullis—J. F. Beltz, esq. F. S. A.
Kings of Arms in their tabards and collars.
Garter, sir I. Heard, knt., supported by two Sergeants at Arms, with their maces. Clarencieux—G. Harrison, esq. Norroy—R. Bignold, esq.
Heralds in their full dress.
Windsor—F. Martin, esq. F. S. A. Chester—G. M. Leake, esq. Lancaster—E. Lodge, esq. F. S. A. York—Sir G. Nayler, knt. F. S. A. Richmond—J. Hawker, esq. F. S. A. Somerset—J. Cathrow, esq.
Troop of Life Guards.

On arriving at Charing-cross, the proclamation was again read, and the procession proceeded to Temple-bar, where the usual formalities of closing the gates, and admitting one of the heralds to shew his authority, having been gone through, the cavalcade entered the city, and were joined by the lord mayor, sheriffs, and several of the aldermen; the proclamation was read at the end of Chancery-lane, at the end of Wood-street, Cheapside, and at the Royal Exchange, when the heralds and the military returned.

CHAPTER VIII.

Account of the Civil Government of the City by Portreves, Bailiffs, and Mayors, with a list of the latter—Ceremonies to be observed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, on particular occasions.

No authentic documents are in existence to show what was the nature of the government of London, during the time it was under the dominion of the Romans and Saxons; and as, when it was brought under the Danish yoke, they made no other use of it but as a place of security to fly to, in case of necessity, for shelter and defence; there is, therefore, no probability that a regular government existed during that period. In 886, Alfred having dislodged these freebooters, and restored London to its former splendour, committed the government thereof to Ethelred, earl of Mercia, who had married Elfleda, his daughter; but as to the government exercised therein by Ethelred nothing is known, for we have not the least account transmitted to us, whereby we can form an idea of the government of this city, before the Norman conquest, other than a few scraps taken from a charter addressed to the portgrave, and said to be granted by Edward the Confessor to the city of London, whereby all her ancient customs and usages were confirmed; and by an additional grant, every servant or vassal, repairing to London, and residing therein during a year and a day, without being claimed by the lord or master, became in all respects a freeman of this city, as if he had been born and bred therein.

By this charter it appears, that the chief officer of the city before the Norman conquest, was denominated portreve, or portgrave. Various are the derivations of this epithet, some taking port to signify a town, whereas in truth it means an haven or harbour; and grave, an intendant, governor, or collector, is derived from the Saxon Grau, that is, gray or hoary-head; such were, by the ancient Saxons, for their age and experience, chosen judges, as the Roman senators and aldermen of England were on the same account; but this appellation at last becoming general, it was indifferently applied to a judge, governor, magistrate, warden, keeper, and receiver; as is manifest by the following ancient German titles, viz. margrave, a warden of the marches; landgrave, an itinerant judge; burgrave, a governor, or chief magistrate of a city; and portgrave, a collector, or general receiver of the public duties of a commercial port; such a one was the portgrave of London under the Saxons, who was likewise at the head of the civil government of the city.

In the survey, commonly called the Domesday-Book, made in the twentieth of William the Conqueror, anno 1086, it appears, that many cities and boroughs in England were held of the Saxon kings, nobility, and clergy, in demesne or vassalage; and whose several properties being cantoned out into sokes and liberties in the said cities and boroughs, at first gave rise to the appellation of ward, to each of the said divisions; this is not only in some measure corroborated by the wards of Baynard's-castle, Coleman-street and Portsoken, but likewise by several wards of London being anciently alienable.*

In the reign of Henry I. an additional magistrate was added to the government of this city, by the name of provost: but what his office was, is not mentioned, though probably either that of sheriff or bailiff.

The chief officer of this city under the Saxons (as before mentioned) was the portgrave; but the Normans having by conquest reduced the English, they were in all things forced to submit to the conqueror; wherefore the appellation of portgrave was obliged to make way for the exotic one of mayor; from the French word *meire* (a Latin derivative from major) wherewith the chief magistrate of the city of Rouen, the capital of the province of Normandy, was then dignified.

The earliest mention of the appellation of mayor, is towards the close of the reign of Henry II.

In the year 1213, the citizens of London obtained the privilege of chosing their own mayor, but with a condition that he should be presented annually to the king, or in his absence to his justices, to be sworn into his office.

The elections for the mayor and city officers, were at first made tumultuously by all the citizens, without distinction; but this giving rise to great disturbances and commotions in the city, the magistrates were afterwards chosen by a select number out of each ward, and these were called the commonalty. This mode of election by delegates continued from the reign of Edward I. or perhaps earlier, to that of Edward IV., in whose reign the elections were made by the liverymen of the respective companies, which method has continued ever since, and is established by act of parliament.

The necessary qualifications for the office of lord mayor, are that the nominee shall be free of one of the city companies;† have served the office of sheriff, and be, at the time of election, an alderman of one of the wards of the city. When a citizen has gone through this gradation of honours, he is presumed to be possessed of wealth and talent enough to fill, with credit to the city and himself, the post of its chief magistrate; and it is only where

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[*] Maitland, i.—1192

[†] It was formerly considered necessary for the lord mayor to be free of one of the twelve principal city companies.

notorious misfortunes have reduced an individual from affluence to poverty, that he ever loses his chance of succession to this highest of civic dignities.

The election takes place on Michaelmas day, at a court of hustings held in Guildhall, under the presidency of the sheriffs. All the aldermen who have not passed the chair, but have served the office of sheriff, are proposed successively in the order of their seniority, and the livery testify, by a show of hands, the degree of favour in which each is held. The sheriffs make a return to the court of aldermen, of the two members of their body, who have united the greatest number of suffrages; and it remains with that court to determine on which of the two the election has fallen. The candidates are not, however, absolutely bound by the show of hands; for it is open to any of them or their friends to demand a poll, a privilege which has of late years been frequently exercised.

The lord mayor, though elected by the citizens, must be approved by the king, or as has been invariably the case since Henry III., in the 7th of his charters to the city, permitted the alternative by the lord chancellor on his majesty's behalf. Although the crown, however, does possess this power, there is no instance of its having exercised it, since the revolution at least, and it may be now regarded as a matter of formal observance entirely.

The royal approbation having been obtained, the mayor elect, on the 8th of November, takes the oath of faithful administration, in presence of the citizens assembled in the Guildhall; and next day he is finally installed into office, by the barons of the exchequer at Westminster.

This day is the carnival of London, but within the last few years it has been sadly curtailed. Of its splendour of the former appearance of the lord mayor's procession, or show, little remains.

The first account of this annual expedition known to have been published, was written by George Peele, for the inauguration of sir Wolstone Dixie, knight, on the 29th of October, 1585. On that occasion, as was customary to the times, there were dramatic representations in the procession—of an allegorical character. Children were dressed to personify the city, magnanimity, loyalty, science, the country, and the river Thames. They also represented a soldier, a sailor, and nymphs, with appropriate speeches. The show opened with a moor on the back of a lynx. On sir Thomas Middleton's mayoralty, in 1613, the solemnity is described as unparalleled for the cost, art, and magnificence of the shows, pageants, chariots, morning, noon, and night triumphs. In 1655, the city pageants, after a discontinuance of about fourteen years, were revived. Edmund Gayton, the author of the description for that year, says, that " our metropolis for these planetary pageants, was as famous and renowned in foreign nations, as for their faith, wealth, and valour." In the show of 1659, an European, an Egyptian, and a Persian, were personated. On lord mayor's day, 1671, the king, queen, and duke of York, and most of the nobility being present, there were "sundry shows, shapes, scenes, speeches, and songs in parts;" and the like, in 1672, and 1673, when the king "graced the triumphs." The king, queen, duke, and duchess of York, prince Rupert, the duke of Monmouth, foreign ambassadors, the chief nobility, and secretary of state, were at the celebration of lord mayor's day, in 1674, when there were "emblematical figures, artful pieces of architecture, and rural dancing, with pieces spoken on each pageant."

The printed description of these processions are usually entitled "Triumphs," though they are more commonly called the "London Pageants;" all of them are scarce, and some of such extreme rarity as to bear a price at the rate of two and three guineas a leaf. The description of sir Patience Ward's show, on the 29th of October, 1680, composed by Thomas Jordan, is an interesting specimen of the setting out and pageantry of this procession. The lord mayor being of the livery of the merchant-tailors' company, at seven o'clock in the morning, liverymen of the first rank, appointed to conduct the business of the day, assembled at merchant-tailor's-hall, to meet the masters, wardens, and assistants, in their gowns, faced with foyns (the skin of the martin.) In the second rank, others in gowns faced with budge (lambs'-skin, with the wool dressed outwards,) and livery-hoods. In the third rank, a number of foyn-bachelors, and forty budge-bachelors, both attired in scarlet-hoods and gowns. Sixty gentlemen-ushers, in velvet coats and chains of gold, bearing white staves. Thirty more in plush and buff, bearing colours and banners. Thirty-six of the king's trumpeters, with silver trumpets, headed by the serjeant-trumpeter, he wearing two scarfs, one the lord mayor's, and the other the company's colours. The king's drum-major, followed by four of the king's drums and fifes. Seven other drums and two fifes, wearing vests of buff, with black breeches and waste scarfs. Two city marshals on horseback, with attendants. The foot-marshal, with a rich broad shoulder-scarf, to put them in rank and file, attended by six others. The fence-master, with attendants, bearing bright broadswords drawn. Poor pensioners, with gowns and caps, bearing standards and banners. A troop of poor persons, in azure gowns and caps. One hundred more with javelins and targets, bearing the arms of their benefactors. Being all assembled, they are by the foot-marshal's judgment, arranged into six divisions, ranked out by two and two. The first division contains the ensigns of the company, followed by the poor company of pensioners. Four drums and one fife. Pensioners in coats as before described. Persons of worth, each bearing a standard or banner. Four trumpets. Two merchant-taylors' ensigns, bearing their supporters and crests. Six gentlemen-ushers. The budge-bachelors, marching in measured order. Second division. Six trumpets. Two gentlemen, bearing the coats of arms of the city, and the merchant-tailors' company. Eight gentlemen, wearing gold chains. The foyns-bachelors. Third division. Two gentlemen in velvet coats with banners. Ten gentlemen-ushers in coats and chains of gold, as before described. A large body of the livery in their gowns and livery-hoods, followed by "all lord mayors in the potential mood." In their rear divers of the city trumpets. Two gentlemen bearing the arms of the city and the lord mayor. Gentlemen-ushers. The court of assistants. Four drums. Six trumpets. Three gallants bearing the banners of the diadem. The king's, queen's, and city's ensigns, attended by six gentlemen as pages. The master and wardens of the merchant-taylors' company. Thus formed, they march from merchant-tailors' hall to the lord mayor's house, where his lordship and the aldermen take horse, according to their degree, and the whole body proceed in state to Guildhall. Being met at the gate by the old lord mayor, and there attired with the gown, fur hood, and scarf, and guarded by knights, esquires, and gentlemen, they all march through King-street down to Three-Crane-wharf, where the lord mayor and aldermen, discharging some of the attendants, take barge at the west end of the wharf; the court of assistants' livery, and the rest of the gentlemen-ushers, taking barge at the east-end. The rest of the ushers, with the foyns and the budge-bachelors, remain ashore, with others, to await the return of his lordship, who proceeds with several city companies by water, and is rowed all along by the strand to Westminster; a pleasure boat with great guns on board saluting him all the way. At New Palace stairs they disembark, and making a lane to the hall, the lord mayor passes along to take the oath and go through the usual ceremonies. These being completed, he makes a liberal donation to the poor of Westminster, re-embarks with all his retinue, and being rowed back to Blackfriars stairs, he lands there under beat of drum and a salute of three volleys from the artillery company, in their martial ornaments, some in buff, with head-pieces, many being of massy silver. From Blackfriars they march before the lord mayor and aldermen through Cheapside to Guildhall. The pensioners and banners who went not to Westminster, being set in order to march, the foot-marshal in the rear of the artillery company, leads the way along by the channel up Ludgate-hill, through Ludgate, into St. Paul's churchyard, and so into Cheapside, where his lordship is entertained by the first pageant, consisting of a large stage, with the coat armour of the merchant-tailors' company, eminently erected, consisting of a large tent royal, *gules*, fringed and richly garnished, *or*, lined, faced, and doubled, *ermine*. This stage is winged or flanked by two other stages, bearing two excellent figures of lively carved camels, the supporters to the company's coat. On the back of one camel, a black native Indian, in a golden robe, a purple mantle fringed with gold, pearl pendants in his ears, coronet of gold with feathers, and golden buskins laced with scarlet ribbons, holds a golden bridle in his left, and a banner of the company, representing Treasure, in his right hand.

On the other camel, a West Indian, in a robe of silver, scarlet mantle, diamonds pendant from his ears, buskins of silver, laced with purple ribbons, a golden crown feathered, holds a silver bridle in his left, and a banner of the lord mayor representing, 'Traffic,' in his right hand. On one of the camel stages four figures sit on pedestals, one at each corner, representing 'Diligence,' 'Industry,' 'Ingenuity,' and 'Success;' on the other camel-stage, in like manner, 'Mediocrity,' 'Amity,' 'Verity,' 'Variety,' all richly habited in silk or sarsenet, bear splendid emblems and banners. The royal tent, or imperial pavilion, between these two stages, is supported on one side by a minister of state, representing 'Royalty,' and on the other side by another representing 'Loyalty;' each in rich robes of honour *gules*, wearing on their left arms shields *azure*, with this motto in gold, 'For the king and kingdom,' one bearing a banner of the king's, and the other one of the city's banners. On a high and eminent seat of throne-like ascension is seated 'Sovereignty,' in royal posture and alone, with black curled hair, wearing an imperial crown, a robe of purple velvet, lined, faced, and caped with ermine, a collar of SS, with a George pendant; bearing in one hand a golden globe, in the other a royal sceptre. On a seat beneath, are 'Principality,' 'Nobility,' and 'Honour,' all richly habited. On the next seat, gradually descending beneath, are, 1. 'Gentility,' shaped like a scholar and soldier, holding in one hand, clad with a golden gauntlet, a silver spear, in the other a book: 2. 'Integrity,' wearing an earl's coronet for the court, a loose robe of scarlet-coloured silk for the city, underneath a close coat of grass green plush for the county; 3. 'Commonalty,' as a knight of the shire in parliamentary robes. On the lowest seat, an 'ancient English hero,' with brown curling hair, in ancient armour, as worn by chief commanders, the coat of mail richly gilt, crimson and velvet scarf fringed with gold, a quiver of arrows in a gold belt on one side, a sword at the other, buskins laced with silver and gold, a silver helmet with red and white plume, in one hand a large long bow, and a spear in the other. This personage, representing 'sir John Hawkwood,' a merchant-tailor of martial renown under Edward III. when he conquered France, as soon as he perceives the lord mayor prepared, with attention riseth up, and with a martial bow exhibiteth a speech in verse of thirty-seven lines, in compliment to the merchant-tailors and the lord mayor. His lordship testifying his approbation, rideth with all his brethren through the throng of spectators, till at Milk-street end, he is intercepted by the second pageant, which is a chariot of ovation, or peaceful triumph, adorned with delightful pieces of curious painting, and drawn by a golden lion and a lamb. On the lion is mounted a young negro prince, richly habited, according to the royal mode in India, holding a golden bridle, and in the other hand St. George's banner, representing 'Power.' On the lamb is mounted a white beautiful seraphim-like creature, with long bright flaxen curled hair, and on it a golden coronet of cherubims, heads and wings, a carnation sarsenet robe, with a silver mantle, and wings of gold, silver, purple, and scarlet, reining the lamb by a silver bridle in his left hand, and with his right bearing an angelical staff, charged with a red cross representing 'Clemency.' In the chariot sitteth seven persons, 1. *Concordia.* 2. *Unanimia.* 3. *Pacifica.* 4. *Consentania.* 5. *Melodea.* 6. *Benevolentia,* (whose habits, and those of other characters already and hereafter mentioned, are not described here for want of room) and 7. *Harmonia,* a lady of great gravity, with masculine aspect, wearing a lovely dark brown peruke, curiously curled, on which is planted a crown imperial; she wears a robe of French green velvet, pleasantly embroidered with gold, a crimson-coloured silk and silver mantle, and sitting majestically alone in front, upon the approach and fixation of my lord mayor, improves the opportunity, riseth up and delivereth an oration. This consists of forty-four lines in verse, wherein she acquaints his lordship that the other characters are her attributes, recommends unity, because division is the policy of the pope and the jesuits, expresses her belief that if the lion and the lamb fall out she should run to ruin, descants upon magistrate-like virtues, and in the end tells his lordship,

> You have done all things fair, no action foul;
> Your sherevalty gave relish of good rule;
> Nor need they doubt your mayoralty, therefore,
> Begging your pardon, I shall say no more.

This speech being concluded, his lordship exhibiting a gracious aspect of favourable acceptation, advanceth further toward Guildhall, but is civilly obstructed by another scene, and in regard his lordship is a merchant, and his company merchant-tailors, the third triumphal scene, or pageant, is a ship called the 'Patience,' with masts and sails, fully rigged and manned, the captain whereof addresseth to my lord a speech beginning,—

> What cheer, my lord? I am return'd from sea,
> To amplifie your day of Jubilee,
> In this tried vessel, &c.

His lordship having surveyed the ship, and the trumpets sounding, he continueth his determined course toward Guildhall, but by the way is once more obstructed by another scene, called the 'Palace of Pleasure,' which is a triumphal ionic arch of excellent structure, where in distinct and perspicuous situations, sitteth nine beautiful and pleasant ladies, whose names, natures, and ornaments are consentaneous. 1. Jollity. 2. Delight. 3. Fancy. 4. Felicity. 5. Wit. 6. Invention. 7. Tumult. 8. Slaughter. 9. Gladness: all of them properly enrobed and adorned; and to augment their delight, there are several persons properly habited, playing on sundry loud instruments of music, one of which, with a voice as loud and as tuneable as a treble hautboy, chanteth out a ditty in commendation of the merchant-tailors' trade, commencing thus,

Of all the professions that ever were nam'd,
The Taylers, though slighted, is much to be fam'd;
For various invention and antiquity,
No trade with the Taylers' compared may be;
For warmth and distinction and fashion he doth
Provide for both sexes with silk, stuff, and cloth:
Then do not disdain him, or slight him, or flout him,
Since, (if well consider'd,) you can't live without him.
    But let all due praises (that can be) be made
    To honour and dignifie the Taylers' trade.

When Adam and Eve out of Eden were hurl'd,
They were at that time king and queen of the world:
Yet this royal couple were forced to play
The Taylers, and put themselves in green array;
For modesty and for necessity's sake
They had figs for the belly, and leaves for the back;
And afterward clothing of sheep-skins they made,
Then judge if a Tayler was not the first trade,
    The oldest profession; and they are but railers,
    Who scoff and deride men that be Merchant-taylers.

This song, containing five more verses, being ended, the foot-marshal places the assistants, livery, and the companies on both sides of King-street, and the pensioners with their targets hung on the tops of the javelins; in the rear of them the ensign bearers; drums and fifes in front; he then hastens the foins and budge-batchelors, together with the gentlemen ushers, to Guildhall, where his lordship is again saluted by the artillerymen with three volleys more, which concludes their duty. His land attendants pass through the gallery or lane so made into Guildhall; after which, the company repairs to dinner in the hall, and the several silk-works and triumphs are likewise conveyed into Blackwell hall; and the officers aforesaid, and the children that sit in the pageants, there refresh themselves until his lordship hath dined. At the dinner in Guildhall, his lordship and the guests being all seated, the city music begin to touch their instruments with very artful fingers. Their ears being as well feasted as their palates, and a concert lesson or two succeeding, 'a sober person with a good voice, grave humour, and audible utterance, proper to the condition of the times,' sings a song called 'The Protestant's Exhortation,' the burden whereof is 'Love one another,' and the subject against the catholics. The song being ended, the musicians play divers new airs, which having done, three or four 'habit themselves according to the humour of the song,' and one of them chaunteth forth 'The Plotting Papist's Litany,' in ten stanzas, the first of which ends with

Jountly then wee 'l agree,
To sing a Litany,
And let the burden be,
Ora pro nobis.[*]

The present arrangement of the civic pageant is as follows:

On the morning of the 9th of November, being the day on which the lord mayor elect enters upon his office, the aldermen and sheriffs repair to his residence, from whence they attend him to Guildhall, in a procession formed by coaches, which, about noon, proceed to Blackfriars-bridge, where the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, go on board the city barge, attended by several corporations of the citizens, in their formalities, and stately barges, elegantly adorned with a great number and variety of flags and pendants; and thence proceed to Westminster.

The lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, recorder, &c. go in procession to the court of exchequer, where the lord mayor is sworn in, and solemnly addressed by the chief baron. The procession afterwards proceeds to all the other courts, the recorder inviting the judges, &c. to dinner. On returning to their barges the whole of the splendid regatta return to Blackfriars-bridge; here the lord mayor is received by the company to which his lordship belongs; and the procession returns, preceded by several persons on horseback, dressed in polished armour. Next march the lord mayor' officers and servants, followed by his lordship in the city state-coach; and after him come the aldermen, recorder, sheriffs, chamberlain, common-serjeant, town clerk, &c. in their several carriages and splendid equipages; and in this manner they proceed to Guildhall, where an elegant entertainment is provided. The procession being over, the several companies repair to their respective halls, where they are sumptuously entertained.

The exact time when the title of right honourable was first given to the chief magistrate of this city cannot be ascertained, though it is extremely probable it was conferred by the great patron of London, Edward III. in the year 1354. At the return of Henry VI. from his being crowned King of France at Paris, Anno 1442, the mayor was first apparelled in a gown of crimson velvet, a furred cap, with a girdle of gold and a golden chain about his neck; and the aldermen in scarlet gowns and sanguine hoods.

The wear of robes being established, and the various colours agreed upon, a regulation was published by the court of lord mayor and aldermen, in 1562, for fixing the days whereon their several coloured robes should be worn, and a small tract was published by John Day, containing the customs and orders for meeting on particular days, and for wearing the habits. On account of its extreme scarcity and curiosity, it is here introduced.†

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[*] Hone's Every Day Book, vol. i. 1825, col. 1445-52.

† To show how far the customs of the city have varied since the publica-

Upon Midsummer day, for the election of the sheriffs of London, &c. my lord mayor and the aldermen, with the sheriffs, meet at the Guildhall, at eight o'clock in the morning, apparelled in their violet gowns lined, and their cloaks of scarlet lined, without their horses.

And when they have been together in the council-chamber a certain time, concerning the nomination of certain persons to be elected, my lord and the aldermen come out, and put on their cloaks in the orphans'-court, and then go down in order to the hustings-court; and there being set, Mr. recorder standeth up and maketh his obedience, first to my lord, and then unto the commons, and declareth unto them wherefore they are assembled together, showing unto them that it is for the election of one of the sheriffs of London and the sheriff of Middlesex for the year next ensuing, and the confirmation of the other sheriff nominated by my lord mayor, according to his prerogative, and also for Mr. chamberlain and other officers. Of late years, however, the election is for both sheriffs.

But my lord and the alderman go up to my lord's court, and there remain until the sheriff be named and chosen, the door shut to them.

Then the sheriffs, Mr. chamberlain, Mr. common-sergeant, Mr. town-clerk, and the counsellors of the city, and other officers remain still in the hustings-court to take and receive the name of him that shall seem by their judgments freely and with one consent to be nominated and elected, and justly tried out, not only by voice, but also by hands, to be sheriff for the year following.

Then the commons go to the election of Mr. chamberlain, the two bridgemasters, the auditors of the city and bridgehouse accounts, and the surveyors of beer and ale, according to the accustomed manner.

That done, the sheriffs, master chamberlain, master common serjeant, master town-clerk, the counsellors of the city, the two secondaries, the wardens of the head companies, master common-crier going before them with his mace, carry up the report to my lord and the aldermen of their said election.

Which report received, my lord and the aldermen come down again to the hustings-court, and there being set in order and placed, master recorder standeth up as he did before, and maketh rehearsal of the names of those whom they have nominated and chosen, asking them whether it be their free election, yea or no? And they

tion of the above tract, we have appended the modern manner in which the same ceremonies are observed, with others which have been created since that period. Our authority is a pamphlet, entitled "The names and address of the several officers of the city of London, the dates of their appointments, and an abstract of their respective duties; and also a state of the customs on elections, and other public occasions, prepared by the direction of the court of common council." 12mo, 1789.

grant yea, yea. Then master recorder giveth them thanks, and so they arise and depart home.*

On St. Bartholomew even,† *for the fair in Smithfield.* The aldermen meet my lord and the sheriffs, at the Guildhall Chapel,‡ at two of the clock after dinner, in their violet gowns lined, and their horses, without cloaks, and there hear evening prayer; which being done, they take their horses and ride to Newgate, and so forth of the gate, entering into the Cloth Fair, and there make a proclamation. The proclamation being made, they ride through the Cloth Fair, and so return back again through the church-yard of Great St. Bartholomew to Aldersgate, and so ride home again to the lord mayor's house.

On St. Bartholomew's day for wrestling. So many aldermen as do dine with my lord mayor and the sheriffs be apparelled in their scarlet gowns lined, and after dinner their horses be brought to them where they dine; and those aldermen which dine with the sheriffs ride with them to my lord's house, to accompany him to the wrestling. Then when the wrestling is done, they take their horses and ride back again through the fair, and so in at Aldersgate, and so home again to the lord mayor's house.*

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* On Midsummer-day, the aldermen are summoned to meet at Guildhall, in their violet gowns; the lord mayor, attended by the sheriffs, comes in state from the Mansion-house to Guildhall, where he meets the aldermen present. At one o'clock, the lord mayor goes from the council-chamber to the hustings, preceded by the two marshalls and the city officers, the juniors going first, the chaplain, the sword-bearer and common-crier, with the mace, and followed by all the aldermen, according to seniority. The recorder next the junior alderman who had passed the chair, and the procession closed by the sheriffs; being come on the hustings, the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. take their seats. The town-clerk dictates to the common-crier, who opens the common-hall with 'oyes,' three times, and a declaration for all that are not liverymen to depart the Hall, on pain of imprisonment. The recorder, or, in his absence, the common-serjeant, comes forward and acquaints the livery with the nature of the duty they are called upon to discharge, and afterwards reads over the names of the persons in nomination for sheriffs, chamberlain, bridge-masters, ale-conners, and auditors; the lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen, preceded by the sword-bearer, then retire into the common-council chamber, and the sheriffs, assisted by the common-serjeant and city officers, proceed to the election, which is determined by show of hands, unless a poll is demanded. The election being over, the sheriffs, attended by the officers, go to the common-council chamber; and, after making three bows, stand at the bar. The common-serjeant, in the name of the sheriffs, reports the election; the lord mayor, aldermen, and recorder (if there is no poll) immediately go down upon the hustings again, and the recorder declares the persons elected to the common hall, and retires to his seat; the common-crier, dictated to by the town-clerk as before, then dissolves the hall, and the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. depart; but if there is a poll, the sheriffs report the same to the lord mayor and aldermen as before, and afterwards proceed on the poll, according to the act of 11 Geo. I. His lordship and the aldermen thereupon depart the hall.—*Pamph.*, 191.

† Now the 3rd of September, in consequence of the adoption of the new style. If that day happens on a Sunday, then the fair is proclaimed on the Saturday previous. The lord mayor and aldermen formerly attended divine service, in their black gowns, at St. Paul's, on the 2nd of September, the anniversary of the fire of London. This custom has been discontinued; but the chaplain preaches a sermon on the occasion.

‡ Guildhall chapel was used as a court of requests, when the corporation discontinued the service in the building, and it has since been pulled down.

The next day, if it be not Sunday, for the shooting, as upon Bartholomew-day; but if it be Sunday, the Monday following.

For our Lady-day in Southwark.† My lord mayor and sheriffs ride to St. Magnus' church, in their scarlet gowns lined, without their cloaks, after dinner, at two of the clock, and there the aldermen meet my lord, and after the evening prayer they ride through the fair till they come to St. George's church, and farther to Newington-bridge, or to St. Thomas of Waterings, to the stones that point out the liberties of the city (if it be so their pleasures), and they return back again unto the bridge-house, and have a banquet there, and then over the bridge, and there the aldermen take their leave of my lord, and depart the next way every one to his house. And after all is done, and my lord brought home, my lord mayor's officers have a supper made them by the bridge-masters.‡

For the swearing of the Sheriffs upon Michaelmas-even. What day soever it falleth, so many of the aldermen as be bidden to dinner to either of the sheriffs, come thither to breakfast, or else to drink, at eight of the clock in the morning, in their violet gowns furred, with their violet cloaks furred, brought with them without horses. And if the sheriff be an alderman, then they must put on their cloak, and the sheriff likewise his cloak, and so go the Guildhall between two of the grey cloaks; and if the sheriff be no alderman, then to come between two of the aldermen without cloaks, and the sheriff in his livery gown and his hood. And after. when he is sworn, then to put on his violet gown and cloak, and his chain thereon; and the aldermen must bring him home to his place, with their cloaks to dinner, and so after dinner take their pleasure.§

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* The wrestling and shooting have been discontinued many years.

† Embroidered cap, pearl, sword, collar of SS without hood. Southwark fair, and the consequent ceremony, have been long discontinued.

‡ On the 21st of September, being St. Matthew's day, the aldermen meet the lord mayor in the great hall of Christ's Hospital, in their violet gowns, and proceed from thence to Christ-church, to hear divine service and a sermon. They afterwards return to the great hall, to hear orations in Latin and English by the two senior scholars, and the lists of the governors of all the hospitals are returned and delivered to the town-clerk, and the several beadles deliver up their staves to the lord mayor and aldermen, which are afterwards re-delivered to them by order of his lordship

§ On the 28th of September, being the day of swearing the sheriffs, the aldermen are summoned to meet at Guildhall, in their violet gowns. The mayor and sheriffs come in state from the Mansion-house, the sheriffs elect having previously invited the aldermen to breakfast and dine with them at the hall of one of the companies they belong to, attended by the liveries of the companies of both sheriffs, come in their new chariots from the hall of the company of the senior sheriff, with such aldermen as please to attend them to Guildhall; where, being arrived, the livery form a lane in the

Upon Michaelmas day, for the election of my lord mayor. All the aldermen meet my lord mayor and the sheriffs at eight of the clock in the morning at Guildhall, in their scarlet gowns and their cloaks furred, and their horses: and after they have been a certain time together in the council-chamber, they come forth into the orphans' court, and put on their cloaks, and so go in order to the chapel, there hearing service and sermon, and my lord with certain aldermen receive the communion.

And then after the communion ended, and they have offered, return again into the council-chamber, and pausing awhile, return to the place where the hustings is kept, and being set in order, master recorder ariseth up, and maketh his obeisance first to my lord, and after to the commons, and declareth unto them, that they of old custom know, that the cause of their assembly and meeting together is for the election of the lord mayor of the year ensuing; declaring unto them divers grants from the king's progenitors for this their election from time to time. That done, my lord mayor and aldermen go up into my lord's court, and there tarry (the door being shut to them) till the election be brought to them. Then standeth up master common serjeant, (the sheriffs standing on either side of him, and by the sheriffs, master chamberlain, master town-clerk, the two secondaries, and the counsellors of the city) in the said hustings-court before the commons; and he, the said common-serjeant, maketh a short rehearsal of that Mr. recorder had spoken to them before, saying, there resteth no more for him to say, but to put them in remembrance in what order and sort they should use themselves in their election; that is, how they must nominate and choose two, of the which two my lord and aldermen must confirm one. Which two being nominated, elected, and chosen, Mr. common-serjeant, the sheriffs, with the rest before-

hall, and if either of the sheriffs be an alderman, he is conducted between two aldermen above the chair; and if a commoner, between two aldermen below the chair, into the common-council chamber; and the lord mayor, near 2 o'clock, goes on the hustings, preceded and attended in the same manner as on the election of the sheriffs, the sheriffs elect following in their livery gowns, with their under-sheriffs and chaplains, the liveries of both companies preceding them, and when the lord mayor, &c. are seated on the hustings, the common-crier commands silence; and, being dictated to by the town-clerk, calls the sheriffs elect by their names to come forward and take upon them the office of sheriff of London and sheriff of the county of Middlesex. The sheriffs then come to the table, when the town-clerk, in the presence of the lord mayor, &c. administers the oath of office, and the oaths prescribed by act of parliament; and after subscribing the same, the sheriffs put off their livery gowns, and put on violet, a sheriff's officer attending, and putting on their chains. They then present their under-sheriff, who, kneeling down at the table, is in like manner sworn by the town-clerk. The ceremony being over, the lord mayor departs, and the sheriffs, preceded by the liveries of their companies, return again in procession to the hall of the senior sheriff's company, attended by the aldermen, city officers, &c. in coaches.

named, and certain of the head wardens of the chief companies, go up to my lord and the aldermen, and there present the names of those two which the commons have nominated in their election.

The lord mayor and the aldermen proceed by scrutiny to elect one of these two persons which the said commons had before nominated. Then cometh down my lord again to the hustings-court, and he whom they have chosen on his left hand, and so my lord and the aldermen sit down again in order; but he who is chosen sitteth next unto my lord on his left hand. Then standeth Mr. Recorder up, and readeth unto them the names of the persons whom they have nominated and chosen, of which my lord and the aldermen have admitted one, whose name is N. asking them, whether it be their free election, yea or no? And the commons answer, 'Yea, yea.' Then the sword-bearer taketh off his tippet, and hath it for his labour, and putteth on his chain, and the mayor new elected standeth upon the hustings-court, and giveth thanks, &c. That being done, the old mayor doth likewise give them thanks, &c. Then they arise up and put off their cloaks, and my lord mayor hath the lord elect riding with him, to the eldest sheriff's to dinner.*

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* On the 29th of September, being the day appointed for the election of the lord mayor (unless it happens on a Sunday, then by act of common council it is directed to be on the day next following), the aldermen are summoned to meet at the Guildhall in their scarlet gowns, the lord mayor and the new sheriffs come in state from the Mansion-house, where they meet the aldermen, and about twelve o'clock go to Saint Lawrence's church, attended by the city officers, to hear divine service, and the sermon preached by the chaplain, then return again to the council chamber, and immediately, being preceded by the officers in the same manner as on the election of sheriffs, the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. go upon the hustings, where being seated, the common crier, being dictated to by the town clerk, opens the common hall with 'Oyes!' three times, and a declaration for them that are not of the livery to depart the hall; then the recorder, or common serjeant in his absence, acquaints the livery with the occasion of their being assembled, and reads over the names of the aldermen in rotation, who have served the office of sheriff. The lord mayor, aldermen, and recorder then retire, preceded by the sword-bearer, into the common council room; the sheriffs attend, as usual, proceed to the election of a lord mayor, which being ended (and no poll demanded) they go, preceded by the city officers and common crier with the mace, into the common council room, and, making three bows, stand at the bar and report the election, and the recorder, common sergeant, and town clerk then go to a table at the lower end of the room; and the aldermen, beginning with the junior, go to the table and scratch for lord mayor; that being over the three officers go up to the bar with three bows and report the scrutiny to the court, when the alderman, who has the majority, is declared mayor, the sword-bearer conducts the mayor elect to the seat at the left hand of the lord mayor; then the aldermen, according to the seniority, go up to the mayor elect with compliments of congratulations, and in return his lordship makes a short speech. Upon which the lord mayor elect, attended as before, goes down again upon the hustings, and the recorder declares him elected to the common hall. The new lord mayor, after the chain is put on him by one

For the presenting of my lord elect to the lord chancellor (or lord keeper.) Then after dinner my lord elect goeth to my lord chancellor (or lord-keeper) if he be at home at his place, or near unto it, with five or six of the aldermen and master recorder with him, in their violet gowns, either by foot or by water, as the dwelling-place of the chancellor (or lord keeper) requireth. The common hunt, with the extraordinary officers, and those that be at liberty, attend on him.*

The morrow after Michaelmas-day for the sheriffs going to Westminster. All the aldermen must be at the two sheriffs houses in the morning at eight of the clock, in their violet gowns furred, and their horses, without cloaks: but my lord, master recorder, and the two sheriffs, must be in their scarlet gowns furred, and their cloaks borne to Westminster with them, and so ride to the Guildhall, and from thence to the Vinetree, and there taking barge, land at Westminster-bridge, and in the hall put on their cloaks, and so go up to the exchequer; and there the two new sheriffs be presented, and the old sworn to their account.

Then they put off their cloaks, and take barge, landing again at the Vinetree, and there take horse, and my lord mayor rideth to the eldest sheriff's to dinner, Mr. recorder and the sheriffs riding next my lord, the two sheriffs carrying two white rods in their hands, and their bench-men going after them.

The order for Simon and Jude's-day. The old mayor shall have so many of the aldermen as dine with him, come to his place at eight of the clock in the morning, in their violet gowns furred, and horses, and the sheriffs to fetch him to the hall, and there tarry in the council-chamber until the new mayor cometh, and the rest of the aldermen come, with the company of either of the lords before them: and after they have been together a certain space, come forth into the Orphans'-court, and put on their furred cloaks, and go to the hustings-court; and there being set in order, the common crier maketh proclamation, commanding every man to keep silence.

Then Mr. town-clerk giveth him his oath; and when he hath taken his oath, the old lord ariseth and giveth the new lord his place, the old lord taking the new lord's place; and then Mr. Chamberlain delivereth first to him the sceptre, next the keys of the

of the household, comes forward and address the livery in a speech, then the lord mayor elect accompanies the lord mayor to the Mansion house, attended by the aldermen and city officers in coaches.

* On a day appointed by the lord chancellor, previous to the 9th of November (usually the day after the first seal before Michaelmas term) the lord mayor elect meets the recorder and aldermen at Guildhall in their violet gowns, and proceed from thence to the residence of the lord chancellor for the time being; when Mr. Recorder presents the new elected mayor for his majesty's approbation, which being signified by his lordship, the procession returns in the same order, with respect to precedence, as is observed on the 9th of November, the senior going first.

common seal, lastly, the seal of the office of the mayoralty; after Mr. Sword-bearer giveth him the sword. Then they arise and put off their cloaks, and the old lord rideth home with the new lord to his place, and there leaveth him, and as many of the aldermen as dine with him. And the old lord, with the rest of the aldermen, ride to his place, the sword borne before him; and so after dinner the aldermen depart home at their pleasure.*

On the morrow after Simon and Jude's-day for my lord's going to take his oath at Westminster.† All the aldermen and the sheriffs come to my new lord at eight of the clock, in their scarlet gowns furred, and their cloaks borne with them, and their horses, and so ride to Guildhall, and the bachelors and the livery of my lord's company before him.

But the old lord‡ rideth from his own place to the hall alone, having no officers to wait upon him but the common hunt, as a gentleman-usher, going, and those officers that be at liberty, and the common hunt his man (with his own men following him) and so tarrieth at the hall.

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* The lord mayor's company and the lord mayor elect's company meet their lordships and the aldermen at the Mansion-house, about twelve o'clock, where breakfast is provided; at half-past one the lord mayor sets off from the Mansion-house in his private coach and six, attended by the sword-bearer, common crier, and chaplain; when arrived at Guildhall, they go into the council chamber to meet the aldermen. The violet gown is worn on this occasion; sometimes a court of aldermen is held to return thanks to the lord mayor before his going out of office; then they go on the hustings preceded by the officers, the companies being on each side in waiting; after the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. have taken their seats, the common crier, with the mace on his shoulder, makes three low reverences walking up to the table, where he stands with the mace placed before him on the floor, then the town clerk on the left side of the hustings makes a low reverence, afterwards two others, and kneels down on a stool at the side of the table and administers the oaths to the lord mayor elect, who stands on the opposite side while taking them. When his lordship has signed his name, the old lord mayor surrenders his seat and sits on the left side of the lord mayor elect, and the town clerk retires, and the aldermen go from their seats to the lord mayor and shake hands with him; then the chamberlain, or in his absence his principal clerk, making three reverences, kneels on the stool at the right side of the table, presents the late lord mayor with the diamond sceptre, who delivers it to the new lord mayor, then retires, and advancing again in like manner, presents the seal of the office of mayoralty and retires as before; when advancing a third time, presents the purse, then retires, and immediately a junior clerk, who is the cushion-layer, advances with three reverences, and kneeling takes the sceptre, seal, and purse off the table and retires; the sword-bearer next advancing in like manner, kneels on the stool and presents to the late lord mayor, by whom it is transferred to the new lord mayor, the sword-bearer holding it in his hand; [The sword-bearer, at the present time delivers the sword to the lord-mayor, in the same way the other regalia is presented to him. This alteration took place since the office of sword-bearer was changed by the corporation from a purchased to a donative situation. EDIT.] he then retires making three reverences, which concludes the ceremony. The two lord mayors then walk together out of the hall, preceded by the officers and followed by the aldermen present, and return together in the lord mayor's coach to the Mansion-house.

Pamphlet, 104.

† A velvet hood, cap of maintenance.

‡ A velvet hood for both mayors.

And after they be come all together, they take their horses and ride to the Vinetree, and there take barge to Westminster-bridge.

And after they be landed, the lord mayor and aldermen put on their cloaks, within the palace, and go round about the hall, making courtesy in the hall, and so go up to the exchequer to be sworn. Then after the oath taken in the exchequer, they come down and go first to the king's-bench, then to the common-pleas, and so put off their cloaks, and go about the king's tombs in Westminster-abbey, and then take barge again, and being landed, he rideth to the Guildhall to dinner, and all the companies of the city with him; and at their coming into the hall, the new lord mayor, with two of the ancient aldermen, Mr. recorder, and the sheriffs, go up to my lord's table to bid them welcome, and likewise all the other guests there, and from thence to the lady mayoress' table, and so come out to the gentlewomen's table to the judges; and so from thence my said new lord mayor goeth into the chamberlain's office, where he dineth; and the old lord mayor, at their first coming into the hall, goeth up to the high table in the hustings, and there keepeth the state for that feast; and after the hall is almost served of the second, then the new lord mayor goeth, with master recorder, and those aldermen that dine with him, to bid the old lord and all the guests in the hall welcome. Then after dinner goeth to St. Paul's, with all the companies waiting before my lord.*

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* On the 9th of November, being the day appointed for presenting the lord mayor to the barons of the court of exchequer, (unless it happens on Sunday, then the day next following) the aldermen are summoned to meet and breakfast at Guildhall, in their scarlet gowns; the lord mayor and sheriffs come in state from the Mansion-house, attended by the company of which the lord mayor is a member, to Guildhall, where they meet the aldermen, and about one o'clock go from thence to the Three Cranes, attended by the city officers in the city barge to Westminster, where they land about half-past two o'clock, being preceded in the same manner as on the election of sheriffs, and walk once round Westminster-hall, previous to going into the court of exchequer, where they proceed to the bar in the following order:—

The new lord mayor on the right hand of the recorder, and the old lord mayor on his left; the common crier on the left of the old lord mayor, bearing the mace, and the sword bearer takes his seat on the right hand of the new lord mayor, with the point of his sword downwards, and wearing his cap; after making their obeisances, the recorder addresses himself to their lordships', and solicits the approbation of the sovereign of the choice the citizens of London have made. He then proceeds to state that the late lord mayor also attends to render an account of the issues of his office.

The lord chief baron then expresses his majesty's approbation, and the new lord mayor takes an oath for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

A warrant is then read by Mr. recorder, appointing an attorney for the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and moves that the same may be recorded, which is granted.

The late lord mayor, as escheator, is then called, and a second warrant is read by the recorder, and he moves that his lordships' appearance may be recorded, which is granted, and the senior baron administers an oath to the late lord mayor, that he will faithfully account.

A third warrant is then read by the

For going to St. Paul's on All Saint's-day, Christmas-day, Twelfth-day, and Candlemas-day.[*] All the aldermen and the sheriffs come to my lord's place in their scarlet gowns furred, and their cloaks and horses, and from thence ride to the Guildhall, my lord's company and the bachelors before him, and there hear evening prayer; and when prayer is done, they ride to St. Paul's, and there both the new lord mayor and the old put on their cloaks, and go up to the quire, and there hear the sermon; which done, they go about the church, and there put off their cloaks where they put on. Then they take their horses again, and the aldermen bring my lord home; and then they have spice-bread and hippocras, and so take their leave of my lord.

Upon St. Thomas's-day.[†] The lord mayor and every alderman is to sit in his ward, in his violet gown and cloak, furred.

For the Christmas-holidays.[‡] For Christmas-holidays, until Twelfth-day, if my lord and the aldermen go abroad to any public meeting they are to wear scarlet; but on the working-days within the twelve-days, if my lord go to the Guildhall, markets, or streets, they wear black.

Upon Innocents-day.[§] The aldermen dine at my lord's,[||] and the sheriffs in scarlet; but the ladies wear black.

For Monday after Twelfth-day.[¶] My lord and the aldermen meet at Guildhall, at eight of the clock in the morning, in their scarlet gowns, furred, and their cloaks furred, without horses, to re-

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recorder, appointing a deputy escheator, which he moves may be recorded, and it is granted.

A fourth warrant is read by the recorder, stating that the lord mayor, as gauger, came in his proper person, and moves that his appearance may be recorded, which is granted, and the next baron swears the old mayor as gauger.

A fifth warrant is then read by the recorder, of the late lord mayor having deputed ——— to be gauger, which upon motion is also recorded, and the junior baron administers the oath to Mr. ——— as deputy gauger.

Mr. recorder then invites the barons to dine with the lord mayor and sheriffs, and upon returning from the court of exchequer, the procession proceeds round the hall, where invitations are also given to the judges of the other courts, and similar warrants filed in the court of king's bench and common pleas, and afterwards proceeding in the same order till they arrive at the platform near the water side, where the several officers form a line, and wait to receive the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. and when they have passed they follow according to seniority. The barge then proceeds to Blackfriars-bridge, where the same order is observed in landing as before, the seniors going first, and the procession proceeds from thence to Guildhall. (*Pamphlet*, 109.)

[*] A velvet hood for both. All Saints'-day is the last day that the old lord rides with the new cap of maintenance. This ceremony is discontinued.

[†] If it be not on Sunday.

[‡] No cloak.

[§] No state.

[||] The lord mayors of London had no fixed place of residence till the year 1753, when the Mansion-house was finished for that purpose.

[¶] On Plow Sunday, (which is the first Sunday after the Epiphany) the aldermen are summoned to meet at Guildhall in their scarlet gowns, the lord mayor, attended by the sheriffs, comes in state from the Mansion-house to Guildhall, and with the aldermen present, proceed first to St Laurence's ceive of their wards their indentures of the wardmote inquest, and for the swearing of the constables and scavengers.

For Good Friday.[*] My lord and the aldermen meet at St. Paul's-cross, at one of the clock, to hear the sermon, in their pewk[†] gowns, and without their chains and tippets.[‡]

For Monday and Tuesday in Easter-week.[§] All the aldermen and sheriffs come unto my lord's place[||] before eight of the clock, to breakfast, in their scarlet gowns, furred, and their cloaks aud horses,[¶] and to Spital,[**] and there put on their cloaks, and so sit down in order to hear the sermon; which done, they ride homeward, in order, till they come to the pump within Bishopsgate, and there so many of the aldermen as do dine with the sheriffs, take their leave of my lord, and the rest go home with him.

For Wednesday in Easter-week. Like as before, in the other two days, save that my lord and the aldermen must be in their violet gowns, and suitable cloaks; but the ladies in black.[††]

For Low Sunday. All the aldermen meet my lord and the sheriffs, at St. Paul's school, in their scarlet gowns, furred, without their cloaks or horses, to hear the sermon.[‡‡]

For Whitsunday. All the aldermen meet my lord and the sheriffs, at the new church-yard, in their scarlet gowns, lined, without cloaks; which being ended, they depart.[§§]

For Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun-week. All the alder-

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church to hear divine service and a sermon preached by the chaplain; afterwards the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and others, receive the sacrament and return in procession to the Mansion-house. (*Pamphlet*, 77.)

[*] Black sword.

[†] Black.

[‡] The attendance at the cathedral is now discontinued; the lord mayor's chaplain, however, preaches on the occasion.

[§] A hood for my lord, cap of maintenance.

[||] The Mansion-house.

[¶] It is almost unnecessary to notice that in the present day, the lord mayor and city dignitaries have adopted the more luxurious and less elegant accommodation of carriages for the cloaks and horses of former days.

[**] The Spital sermons are now preached at Christ church. That on the Monday by a bishop, and on the Tuesday by a dean or a doctor, who are previously requested so to do by the court of aldermen

[††] The duty of this day is discontinued.

On the 29th of May, being king Charles' restoration, the aldermen meet at St. Paul's vestry in their scarlet gowns, the lord mayor going in state to meet them, hear divine service and a sermon; but this custom has of late been discontinued. The chaplain, however, preaches on the occasion. *Pamphlet*, 88.

On the 30th day of January, being king Charles' I. martyrdom, the aldermen are summoned to meet at St. Paul's vestry, in their black gowns, where the lord mayor and sheriffs meet them and hear divine service and a sermon, but this custom has of late years been discontinued; the chaplain, however, preaches on the occasion. *Ibid.* 85.

In the first week in March, the aldermen are summoned to meet at Guildhall in their scarlet gowns, and the lord mayor, attended by the sheriffs, goes in state from the Mansion-house to Guildhall to license victuallers. *Ibid.* 86.

[‡‡] The duty of this day is discontinued.

[§§] Ditto.

men must meet my lord mayor* and sheriffs, at St. Paul's in their scarlet gowns, without cloaks, to hear the sermon.†

For the lord mayor's knighthood. All the aldermen meet my lord, either at the Three Cranes, if the king be at Westminster, or at St. Mary-hill, if the king be at Greenwich, by seven of the clock in the morning, in their scarlet gowns, and cloaks borne with them; and, after morning prayer, they take a barge to the king's palace, where they attend till that ceremony be ended, and so go home with my lord mayor to dinner.‡

For going to St. Paul's the first Sunday in every term.§ All the aldermen meet my lord and the sheriffs at St. Paul's, in their scarlet gowns, furred or lined, without cloaks or horses, as the time of the year requireth, when the term beginneth.

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* If his pleasure be to go.

† The duty of this day is discontinued.

‡ This custom has become obsolete.

§ The first Sunday in Hilary, Easter, and Trinity terms, the aldermen are summoned to meet in the vestry at St. Paul's in their scarlet gowns, the lord mayor, attended by the sheriffs and city officers, comes in state from the Mansion-house to St. Paul's, where he meets the aldermen, judges, and sergeants-at-law, and they form a procession to the choir to attend divine service and hear a sermon by his lordship's chaplain.

The court of aldermen on the 8th of April, 1788, recommended to the lord mayor for the time being, on the first day of Hilary term, to cause an invitation to be given to the judges by the water-bailiff and common-hunt, in their gowns, and these officers afterwards to attend on the Sunday following, the under-marshal to precede and the water bailiff and common-hunt to follow their lordships and the sergeants to the cathedral, and after service to proceed to the Mansion house in the following order, viz.

The upper marshal on horseback.
The four upper marshalsmen on foot.
The officers of the lord mayor's household, two and two.
The lord mayor in the state coach, attended by six servants in livery.
The lord chief justice of the King's Bench.
Do. of the Common Pleas.
The lord chief baron of the Exchequer.
The other judges according to their seniority.
The aldermen passed the chair attended by their beadles.
The recorder.
The king's sergeants.
The other sergeants.
The aldermen below the chair.
The sheriffs.
The chamberlain.
Common sergeant.
Town clerk.
Judges of the sheriff's courts.
Four common pleaders.
Comptroller.
Remembrancer.
The solicitor.
Water bailiff and common hunt in their gowns.
Two marshalsmen on foot.
The under marshal on horseback.

The court of aldermen likewise recommended to the sheriffs for the time being, to invite the judges upon the first Sunday in Easter and Trinity terms. On the first Sunday in Easter term a similar procession to take place from St. Paul's to the hall of the company, of which the senior sheriff should be a member; and the first Sunday in Trinity term to the hall of the company, of which the junior should be a member.—*Pamphlet*, 84.

The attendance at the cathedral is now confined to the Sundays in Easter and Trinity terms; and the dinners at the Mansion house, &c. have been discontinued under the idea that the sabbath is profaned by these acts of civic hospitality.

The first day of every session of Oyer and Terminer, the lord mayor, attended by the sheriffs, goes in state from the Mansion house to the Sessions' house, in the Old Bailey, and proceeds upon the bench with the judges, recorder, and aldermen, clothed in their violet gowns, and opens the sessions. *Ibid* 85.

For election of knights and burgesses of the parliament. All the aldermen meet my lord and the sheriffs, at Guildhall, at nine of the clock, in their violet gowns, and their cloaks furred or lined, as the time of the year when they shall be chosen requireth, and sit in the hustings-court while the commons choose them. The order is, that they must choose master recorder for one of their knights, and one grey cloak for the other, and two commoners for the burgesses; which done, they depart.

For the lords of the council coming down for subsidies. For the lords and commissioners coming down to assess the subsidies, my lord mayor and the aldermen wear their black gowns, as at other times; and the commissioners are to be warned by master sheriff's officers.*

For the election of master chamberlain, and bridge-masters, if any of them depart within the year. My lord and the aldermen sit in the hustings-court while they be chosen, in their violet gowns, without their cloaks, and do not remove until the election be done.

For the coronation of a king.† All the aldermen meet my lord and the sheriffs at the Three Cranes, or the Vinetree, at the hour of their summons, in their scarlet gowns, and cloaks borne with them, lined, or furred, according to the time of the year, where, taking barge, they land at Westminster, and there they attend in the Chequer-chamber (being served with wine and cakes), until they are called by the heralds: then they put on their cloaks.

The use of my lord's cloak.‡ From Michaelmas to Whitsuntide, violet, furred; and from Whitsuntide till Michaelmas, scarlet, lined.

The lord mayor, and those knights that have borne the office of mayoralty, ought to have their cloaks furred with grey amis; and those aldermen that have not been mayors, are to have their cloaks furred with calabre.

And, likewise, such as have been mayors are to have their cloaks lined with changeable taffaty, and the rest are to have them with green taffaty.

For the first day of every quarter sessions. The first day of every quarter sessions, in the forenoon only, my lord and the sheriffs wear their violet gowns and cloaks furred; but at Midsummer quarter sessions, the first day they wear violet gowns and scarlet cloaks, and on the other days black.

For the burial of aldermen. The aldermen must be in their violet gowns, except such as have their friends black gowns. When any alderman dieth, master sword-bearer is to have a black gown, or thirty-three shillings and four pence in money; and if he giveth my lord a black gown, master sword-bearer is to have another, or forty shillings in money, the price thereof, and so carry the sword in black before my lord.

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* This custom has become obsolete.

† My lord in a crimson velvet gown, collar of S. S. and sceptre. No cloak.

‡ Beginning upon Michaelmas even.

Master chamberlain is not to wear his tippet, but when my lord mayor or aldermen wear their scarlet or violet.

For the nomination of an alderman. My lord weareth his black gown and violet cloak, and both the sheriffs black gowns.

*For the Orphan's court.** My lord and the aldermen meet at the Guildhall in their violet gowns, without cloaks; but my lord mayor must have his cloak.

This court the common-crier warneth.

For the election of governors of Christ's hospital, &c. For the election of the governors of the several hospitals, the lord mayor and aldermen wear their black gowns.

Though the office of lord mayor is only elective, yet it may in some measure be said to be perpetual; for his authority ceases, neither on the demise, or abdication of the king, as that of all commission officers do. When such circumstance happens, the lord mayor is the principal officer in the kingdom, and takes his place accordingly in the privy council, until the new king is proclaimed; in proof of which, when James I. was invited to come and take possession of the throne of England, Robert Lee, the then lord mayor, signed the invitation before all the great officers of state and the nobility. His power is very considerable; for he is not only the king's representative in the civil government of the city, but also first commissioner of the lieutenancy, perpetual coroner, and escheator, within the city and liberties of London, and the borough of Southwark, chief justice of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery of Newgate, judge of the court of wardmote at the election of an alderman, conservator of the rivers Thames and Medway, perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea, and chief butler of the kingdom at all coronations, his fee being for that service a golden cup and cover with a golden ewer. He also sits every morning at the Mansion-house, to determine any differences that may happen among the citizens, and to do the other business incident to his office of chief magistrate.

The person of the lord mayor is inviolable, and it is a high crime to assault or resist him. Thus, in the year 1339, in the mayoralty of Andrew Aubrey, he, with some of his servants, being assaulted in a popular tumult, headed by two persons of the names of Haunsart and Brewere, these two ringleaders were apprehended and tried for that offence, at Guildhall, and, being convicted, were immediately beheaded in Cheapside.

As by the Norman conquest the appellation of sheriff was obliged to make way for the more modern appellation of bailiff; so was that of portreve to that of provost; this title being soon after converted into that of mayor.

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* This custom has become obsolete.

It will be observed, in several instances, that two lord mayors are set down for one year; this circumstance has occurred in consequence of the death of the first elected. In such case, if the event happens in term, the second lord mayor is sworn in as usual by the barons of the Exchequer; but if a vacation, he is sworn in by the constable of the town as his deputy.

A List of the Portreves and Mayors of London.

Portreves.
Richard de Par
Leofstanus Goldsmith

Years. *Mayors.*
1189 to 1212, Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1213, Roger Fitz-Alwyn
1214, Serle Mercer
1215, William Hardel
1216, Jacob Alderman and
Salmon Basing
1217 to 1222, Serle Mercer
1223 to 1226, Richard Renger
1227 to 1231, Roger Duke
1232 to 1237, Andrew Buckerell
1238, Richard Renger
1239, Wyllyam Joynour
1240, Gerarde Bate
1241 to 1242, Reginald Bongay
1243, Rauffe Ashway
1244, Michael Tony
1245 to 1246, Johan Gysors
1247, Pyers Aleyne
1248, Mychael Tony
1249, Roger Fitz-Roger
1250, Johan Norman
1251, Adam Basing
1252, Johan Tholozane
1253, Nycholas Batte
1254 to 1258, Richard Hardell
1259, Johan Gysours
1260 to 1261, William Fitz-Richard
1262 to 1265. Thomas Fitz Thomas
1266, William Fitz-Richard
1267 to 1268, Alein Souch
1269, Thomas Fitz-Thomas
1270 to 1271, Johan Adryan
1272 to 1273, Sir Walter Harvey
1274, Henry Waleis
1275 to 1281, Gregory Rokeslie
1282 to 1284, Henry Waleys
1285, Gregory Rokeslie
1286, Rauf Sandwich
1287, Johan Breton
1288 to 1293, Rauf Sandwich
1294 to 1297, Sir Johan Breton
1298, Henry Waleis
1299 to 1300, Elyas Russell

Portreves.
Robert Barquerel
Andrew Buchevet

Years. *Mayors.*
1301 to 1307, Johan Blount
1308, Nycholas Faryngdone
1309, Thomas Romayne
1310, Richard Roffham
1311, Johan Gysours
1312, Johan Pounteney
1313, Nicholas Faryngdone
1314, Johan Gysours
1315, Stephen Abyngdone
1316 to 1318, Johan Wentgrave
1319, Hamond Chyckwell
1320, Nycholas Faryngdone
1221 to 1322, Hamond Chyckwell
1323, Nicholas Faryngdone
1324 to 1325, Hamond Chyckwell
1326, Richard Betayne
1327, Hamond Chyckwell
1328, Johan Grauntham
1329, Symon Swanland
1330 to 1331, Johan Pounteney
1332, Johan Preston
1333, Johan Pounteney
1334 to 1335, Reynold at Conduyte
1336, Johan Pounteney
1337 to 1338, Henry Darcey
1339 to 1340, Andrew Awbrey
1341, Johan Oxynforde
1342, Symond Frauncess
1343 to 1344, Johan Hamond
1345, Richard Lacere
1346, Geffrey Wychyngham
1347, Thomas Legge
1348, Johan Lewkyn
1349, Wyllyam Turke
1350, Richard Killingbury
1351, Andrew Awbrey
1352 to 1353, Adam Frauncess
1354, Thomas Legge
1355, Symond Frauncess
1356, Henry Pycard
1357, Johan Stody
1358, Johan Lewkyn
1359, Symond Doffelde

Years. *Mayors.*
1360, Johan Wroth
1361, Johan Peche
1362, Stephen Caundish
1363, Johan Notte
1364, Adam Bury
1365 to 1366, Johan Lewkyn
1367, James Andrew
1368, Symond Mordon
1369, Johan Chychester
1370 to 1371, Johan Bernes
1372, Johan Pyell
1373, Adam of Bury
1374, Wyllyam Walworth
1375, Johan Warde
1376, Adam Staple
1377, Nicholas Brembyr
1378, Johan Phylpot
1379, Johan Hadley
1380, Wyllyam Walworthe
1381 to 1382, Johan Northampton
1383 to 1385, Nicholas Brembyr
1386 to 1387, Nycholas Exton
1388, Nicholas Swynford
1389, Wyllyam Venour
1390, Adam Bamme
1391, Johan Heende
1392, Wyllyam Stondon
1393, Johan Hadley
1394, Johan Frenche
1395, Wyllyam More
1396, Adam Bamme
1397, Richard Whittington
1398, Drew Barentyne
1399, Thomas Knolles
1400, Johan Fraunces
1401, Johan Shadworth
1402, Johan Walcot
1403, William Askam
1404, John Hyende
1405, Johan Woodcock
1406, Richard Whittington
1407, William Stondon
1408, Drew Barentyne
1409, Richard Marlowe
1410, Thomas Knolles
1411, Robert Chycheley
1412, William Waldren
1413, William Crowmer
1414, Thomas Fawconer
1415, Nicholas Wotton
1416, Henry Barton
1417, Richard Marlowe
1418, William Sevenoke
1419, Richard Whittington
1420, William Cambrege
1421, Richard Chichelee
1422, William Waldern
1423, William Crowmer
1424, Johan Michel
1425, Johan Coventre

Years. *Mayors.*
1426, William Rynwell
1427, Johan Gedney
1428, Henry Barton
1429, William Estfeld
1430, Nicholas Wotton
1431, Johan Wellis
1432, Johan Parneys
1433, Johan Brokley
1434, Robert Otley
1435, Henry Frowyk
1436, Johan Michell
1437, William Estfeld
1438, Stephen Brown
1439 Robert Large
1440, Johan Paddesley
1441, Robert Clopton
1442, Johan Atherley
1443, Thomas Chatworth
1444, Henry Frowick
1445, Symken Eyer
1446, Johan Olney
1447, Johan Gedney
1448, Stephen Brown
1449, Thomas Chalton
1450, Niclas Wyfforde
1451, William Gregory
1452, Geffrey Feldyng
1453, Johan Norman
1454, Stephen Forster
1455, William Marowe
1456, Thomas Caning
1457, Geffrey Boleyn
1458, Thomas Scot
1459, William Hulyn
1460, Richard Lee
1461, Hugh Wyche
1462, Thomas Cooke
1463, Mathew Philip
1464, Rauf Josselyne
1465, Rauf Verney
1466, Johan Yonge
1467, Thomas Owlgrave
1468, William Taylour
1469, Richard Lee
1470, Johan Stockton
1471, William Edward
1472, William Hampton
1473, Johan Tate
1474, Robert Drope
1475, Robert Basset
1476, Rauf Josselyn
1477, Humphry Heyforde
1478, Richard Gardiner
1479, Bartilmew James
1480, Johan Brown
1481, William Haryot
1482, Edmond Shaa
1483, Robert Billesdon
1484, Thomas Hylle
1485, Hugh Bryce

Years.	*Mayors.*
1486,	Henry Colet
1487,	William Horne
1488,	Robert Tate
1489,	William White
1490,	Johan Mathew
1491,	Hugh Clopton
1492,	William Martyn
1493,	Rauf Astry
1494,	Richard Chawry
1495,	Henry Colet
1496,	John Tate
1497,	William Purchase
1498,	Johan Percival
1499,	Nicholas Alwyn
1500,	Johan Reymington
1501,	Sir John Shaa
1502,	Bartholomew Reed
1503,	Sir William Capell
1504,	John Wyngar
1505,	Thomas Knesworth
1506,	Sir Richard Haddon
1507,	William Brown
1508,	Stephen Jenyns
1509,	Thomas Bradbury
1510,	Henry Keble
1511,	Roger Aichiley Infra p. 465
1512,	Sir William Copinger
1513,	William Brown and J. Tate
1514,	George Monoux
1515,	Sir William Butler
1516,	John Rest
1517,	Sir Thomas Exmew
1518,	Thomas Mirfin
1519,	Sir James Yarford
1520,	Sir John Bruge
1521,	Sir John Milborne
1522,	Sir John Munday
1523,	Sir Thomas Baldry
1524,	Sir William Bailey
1525,	Sir John Allen
1526,	Sir Thomas Seamer
1527,	Sir James Spencer
1528,	Sir John Rudstone
1529,	Ralph Dodmer
1530,	Sir Thomas Pargitor
1531,	Sir Nicholas Lambard
1532,	Sir Stephen Pecocke
1533,	Sir Christopher Askew
1534,	Sir John Champneis
1535,	Sir John Allen
1536,	Sir Ralph Waren
1537,	Sir Richard Gresham
1538,	William Forman
1539,	Sir William Holles
1540,	Sir William Roch
1541,	Sir Michael Dormer
1542,	John Cootes
1543	Sir William Bowyer Sir Ralph Waren
1544,	Sir William Laxton
1545,	Sir Martin Bowes
1546,	Sir Henry Hubarthorne
1547,	Sir John Gresham
1548,	Sir Henry Amcotes
1549,	Howland Hill
1550,	Sir Andrew Jude
1551,	Sir Richard Dobbes
1552,	Sir George Barnes
1553,	Sir Thomas White
1554,	Sir John Lion
1555,	Sir William Gerard
1556,	Sir Thomas Offley
1557,	Sir Thomas Curteis
1558,	Sir Thomas Leigh
1559,	Sir William Huet
1560,	Sir William Chester
1561,	Sir William Harper
1562,	Sir Thomas Lodge
1563,	Sir John White
1564,	Sir Richard Malorie
1565,	Sir Richard Champion
1566,	Sir Christopher Draper
1567,	Sir Roger Martin
1568,	Sir Thomas Rowe
1569,	Alexander Avenon
1570,	Sir Rowland Heyward
1571,	Sir William Allen
1572,	Sir Leonel Ducket
1573,	Sir John Rivers
1574,	James Hawes
1575,	Ambrose Nicholas
1576,	Sir John Langley
1577,	Sir Thomas Ramsey
1578,	Richard Pipe
1579,	Sir Nicholas Woodrofe
1580,	Sir John Branch
1581,	Sir James Harvie
1582,	Sir Thomas Blancke
1583,	Edward Osborne
1584,	Sir Edward Pullison
1585,	Sir Wolstan Dixie
1586,	Sir George Barne
1587,	Sir George Bond
1588,	Martin Calthorp
1589,	Sir John Hart
1590,	John Allot
1591,	Sir William Web
1592,	Sir William Rowe
1593	Sir Cuthbert Buckle Sir Richard Martin
1594,	Sir John Spencer
1595,	Sir Stephen Slany
1596	Thomas Skinner Sir Henry Ballingsly
1597,	Sir Richard Saltenstall
1598,	Sir Stephen Some
1599,	Sir Nicholas Mosley
1600,	Sir William Ryder

Years.	*Mayors.*
1601	Sir John Gerrard
1602	Robert Lee
1603	Sir Thomas Bennet
1604	Sir Thomas Low
1605	Sir Henry Hollyday
1606	Sir John Wats
1607	Sir Henry Rowe
1608	Sir Humphrey Weld
1609	Sir Thomas Cambell
1610	Sir William Craven
1611	Sir James Pemberton
1612	Sir John Swinnerton
1613	Sir Thomas Middleton
1614	Sir John Hayes
1615	Sir John Jolles
1616	Sir John Leman
1617	George Bolles
1618	Sir Sebastian Harvey
1619	Sir William Cockain
1620	Sir Francis Jones
1621	Sir Edward Barkham
1622	Sir Peter Proby
1623	Sir Martin Lumley
1624	Sir John Goare
1625	Sir Allen Cotton
1626	Sir Cuthbert Aket
1627	Sir Hugh Hammersley
1628	Sir Richard Deane
1629	Sir James Cambell
1630	Sir Robert Ducy
1631	Sir George Whitmore
1632	Sir Nicholas Raynton
1633	Ralph Freeman
1634	Sir Thomas Moulson
1635	Sir Robert Packhurst
1636	Sir Christop. Cletheroe
1637	Sir Edward Bromfield
1638	Sir Richard Fenn
1639	Sir Maurice Abbot
1640	Sir Henry Garway
1641	Sir William Acton
1642	Sir Richard Gumey
1643	Sir Isaac Pennington
1644	Sir John Woollaston
1645	Sir Thomas Atkins
1646	Sir Thomas Adams
1647	Sir John Gayre
1648	Sir John Warner
1649	Sir Abraham Reynardson
1650	Thomas Toote
1651	Thomas Andrews
1652	John Kendrek
1653	John Fowkes
1654	Thomas Vyner
1655	Christopher Pack
1656	John Dethick
1657	Robert Tichborne
1658	Richard Chiverton
1659	Sir John Ireton
1660	Sir Thomas Alleyne
1661	Sir Richard Brown
1662	Sir John Frederick
1663	Sir John Robinson
1664	Sir Anthony Bateman
1665	John Lawrence
1666	Sir Thomas Bludworth
1667	Sir William Bolton
1668	Sir William Peake
1669	Sir William Turner
1670	Sir Samuel Sterling
1671	Sir Richard Ford
1672	Sir George Waterman
1673	Sir Robert Hanson
1674	Sir William Hooker
1675	Sir Robert Vyner
1676	Sir Joseph Sheldon
1677	Sir Thomas Davies
1678	Sir Francis Chaplin
1679	Sir James Edwards
1680	Sir Robert Clayton
1681	Sir Patience Ward
1682	Sir John Moore
1683	Sir William Prichard
1684	Sir Henry Tulse
1685	Sir James Smith
1686	Sir Robert Jeffery
1687	Sir John Peake
1688	Sir John Shorter
1689	Sir John Chapman Sir Thomas Pilkington
1690 to 1691	Sir Thomas Pilkington
1692	Sir Thomas Stamp
1693	Sir John Fleet
1694	Sir William Ashurst
1695	Sir Thomas Lane
1696	Sir John Houblon
1697	Sir Edward Clarke
1698	Sir Humphry Edwin
1699	Sir Francis Child
1700	Sir Richard Levet
1701	Sir Thomas Abney
1702	Sir William Gore
1703	Sir William Dashwood
1704	Sir John Parsons
1705	Sir Owen Buckingham
1706	Sir Thomas Rawlinson
1707	Sir Robert Bedingfield
1708	Sir William Withers
1709	Sir Charles Duncombe
1710	Sir Samuel Gerard
1711	Sir Gilbert Heathcote
1712	Sir Robert Beachcroft
1713	Sir Richard Hoare
1714	Sir Samuel Stainer
1715	Sir William Humphreys
1716	Sir Charles Peers
1717	Sir James Bateman
1718	Sir William Lewen

Years.	*Mayors.*
1719,	Sir John Ward
1720,	Sir George Thorold
1721,	Sir John Fryer
1722,	Sir William Stewart
1723,	Sir Gerard Conyers
1724,	Sir Peter Delme
1725,	Sir George Mertins
1726,	Sir Francis Forbes
1727,	Sir John Eyles
1728,	Sir Edward Beecher
1729,	Sir Robert Bailis
1730,	Sir Richard Brocas
1731,	Humphrey Parsons, esq.
1732,	Sir Francis Child
1733,	John Barber, esq.
1734,	Sir William Billers
1735,	Sir Edward Belamy
1736,	Sir John Williams
1737,	Sir John Thompson
1738,	Sir John Barnard
1739,	Micajah Perry, esq.
1740,	Sir John Salter
1741	Hum. Parsons, esq. Daniel Lambert, esq.
1742	Sir Rob. Godschall Sir Gilbert Heathcote, knt.
1743,	Robert Willmot, esq.
1744,	Sir Robert Westley
1745,	Sir Henry Marshall
1746,	Sir Richard Hoare
1747,	William Benn, esq.
1748,	Sir Robert Ladbroke
1749,	Sir William Calvert
1750	Sir Samuel Pennant John Blachford, esq.
1751,	Francis Cockayne, esq.
1752	Thos. Winterbottom, esq. Robert Alsop, Esq.
1753,	Sir Crispe Gascoyne
1754	Edward Ironside, Esq. Thomas Rawlinson, esq.
1755,	Ste. Theo. Janssen, esq.
1756,	Slingsby Bethell, esq.
1757,	Marshe Dickinson, esq.
1758,	Sir Charles Asgill
1759,	Sir Richard Glyn
1760,	Sir Thomas Chitty
1761,	Sir Matt. Blakiston
1762,	Sir Samuel Fludyer
1763,	Will. Beckford, esq.
1764,	Will. Bridgen, esq.
1765,	Sir Will. Stephenson
1766,	George Nelson, esq.
1767,	Sir Robert Kite
1768,	Right Hon. Thos. Harley
1769,	Samuel Turner, esq.
1770	Will. Beckford, esq Barlow Trecothick, esq
1771,	Brass Crosby, esq.
1772,	William Nash, esq.
1773,	Jno. Townsend, esq.
1774,	Fred. Bull, esq.
1775,	John Wilkes, esq.
1776,	John Sawbridge, esq.
1777,	Sir Thos. Halifax, knt.
1778,	Sir James Esdaile, knt.
1779,	Samuel Plumbe, esq.
1780,	Brackley Kennet, esq.
1781,	Sir Watkin Lewes, knt.
1782,	Sir Will. Plomer, knt.
1783,	Nathaniel Newnham, esq.
1784,	Robert Peckham, esq.
1785,	Richard Clark, esq.
1786,	Thomas Wright, esq.
1787,	Tho. Sainsbury, esq.
1788,	John Burnell, esq.
1789,	William Gill, esq.
1790,	William Pickett, esq.
1791,	John Boydell, esq.
1792,	John Hopkins, esq.
1793,	Sir James Sanderson, knt.
1794,	Paul Le Mesurier, esq.
1795,	Thomas Skinner, esq.
1796,	Sir William Curtis, bart.
1797,	Sir Brook Watson, bart.
1798,	Sir John Will. Anderson, bart.
1799,	Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart.
1800,	Harvey Chris. Coombe, esq.
1801,	Sir Will. Staines, knt.
1802,	Sir John Eamer, knt.
1803,	Sir Charles Price, bart.
1804,	John Perring, esq.
1805,	Peter Perchard, esq.
1806,	James Shaw, esq.
1807,	Sir William Leighton
1808,	James Ansley, esq.
1809,	Sir Charles Flower, bart.
1810,	Thomas Smith, esq.
1811,	Joshua Jonathan Smith, esq.
1812,	Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter
1813,	George Scholey, esq.
1814,	Sir William Domville, bart.
1815,	Samuel Birch, esq.
1816, 1817,	Matthew Wood, esq.
1818,	Christ. Smith, esq.
1819,	John Atkins, esq.
1820,	George Bridges, esq.
1821,	Jno. Thos. Thorpe, esq.
1822,	Chris. Magnay, esq.
1823,	William Heygate, esq.
1824,	Robert Waithman, esq.
1825,	John Garratt, esq.
1826,	William Venables, esq.
1827,	Anthony Brown, esq.
1828,	Matthias Prime Lucas, esq.

When or on what occasion a sword was at first carried before this magistrate, we cannot ascertain. Mr. Maitland considers it was not before the reign of Henry VIII. for Pope Leo the tenth, anno 1513, presented that prince with a consecrated sword, and a cap of maintenance, the former being an offensive weapon to destroy the enemies of the church, and the latter armour to defend the head. This being the first cap of maintenance we read of in England, it was regarded by Henry as the greatest favour Leo could confer upon him; therefore the king, as an additional honour to the metropolis of his kingdom, might grant the citizens a privilege to use both the sword and cap of maintenance.

CHAPTER IX.

An account of the Aldermen and Sheriffs, with a list of the latter.

The aldermen of this city are of far more rèmote antiquity than the mayors; and their office was unquestionably of Saxon institution. The title of *ealdermen*, or aldermen, among the ancient Saxons, appears to have been one of the greatest dignity (though it is now no where to be found but in chartered societies;) and was synonimous with the title of 'earl.' This probably gave rise to the honorable title of barons, whereby the aldermen and commonalty of London were for a long period denominated.

Whether the city of London at first was divided into wards by king Alfred, (after his rebuilding the same, as already mentioned,) or by arbitrary lords, whose demesnes in the city were held in vassalage by the citizens, or by others, is unknown. However, the latter seems the more probable, from the known fact, that, during the Saxon government, most of the cities and towns in this kingdom were held in demesne or vassalage; which is strongly corroborated by the wards of this city being anciently hereditary, and alienable at the will of the alderman.

And it is observable, that the wards or aldermanries of this city were denominated from the aldermen, and anciently changed their names as often as their masters; and that the division of the city into wards or aldermanries, appears to be of great antiquity; for it is manifest, that London had both wards and aldermen in the reign of king Richard the First.*

The abuses which necessarily arose from this proprietary system, led to repeated efforts on the part of the citizens to change the tenure of the office; and at length, from one of those coalitions between the crown and the people, which are not uncommon in the history of revolutions, the right of property was, in the reign of Edward II. wrested from the aldermen, and the citizens of each ward were declared to have the power of electing annually the alderman who was to preside over it. So frequent an exercise, however, of the elective privilege, had also its peculiar inconveniences; and in 1394, it was ordered by parliament that in future the aldermen should 'continue in office during life or good behaviour.'

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* Fitz-Stephen's Description of London.

At present it is regulated by an act of parliament passed in the 12th Geo. I. and the person so elected is to be returned by the lord mayor (or other returning officer in his stead, duly qualified to hold a court of wardmote) to the lord mayor and aldermen, by whom the person so returned must be admitted and sworn into the office of alderman before he can act.

It is not necessary that the person elected should be a resident of the ward. Citizens of eminence often become candidates for the aldermanship of wards, with which they have previously had no particular connexion. Should a person decline the office of alderman, (which is, however, rarely the case,) he may be fined; there is even a precedent for imprisonment.

In elections for aldermen, the right of voting is confined to freemen who are resident householders of the ward paying scot and lot, and an annual rent of not less than 10l. a year.

Each alderman has the active direction or wardenship of the affairs of his ward, under the general superintendance of the lord mayor; and is assisted by one or more deputies, appointed by himself from among the common-councilmen of the ward. Every ward, too, has its court of wardmote, or common-hall, with which the alderman may advise on all matters touching the common welfare.

The privilege of acting as magistrates in the city was formerly confined to the lord mayor, the recorder, the aldermen who had passed the chair, and the nine senior aldermen below it; but in the year 1741, George II., by letters patent, empowered all the aldermen of London, without distinction, to act in future as justices of the peace within the city and its liberties.

It was anciently the custom for the magistrates of the city of London, to have posts painted and ornamented, set up at their doors, on which the royal proclamations were fixed. Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and several others of our old dramatists, notice this practice. These posts were usually newly-painted on entering into office, a custom which is alluded to by the satirical bishop of Salisbury, when in his '*Microcosmographia,*' he says of an alderman, 'his discourse is commonly the annals of his mayoralty, and what good government there was in the days of his gold chain, though the door posts were the only things that suffered reformation.'

Prior to the reformation the city, in imitation of the national parliament, had its spiritual alderman; the prior of the Holy Trinity, without Aldgate, for the time being, having always been the alderman of Portsoken ward.

The dignity of alderman, like that of the lord mayor, had once more than ordinary protection; and in those turbulent times, when personal feelings and resentment usurped the place of law and justice, it is recorded that a citizen was imprisoned, and his right hand cut off for assaulting an alderman. Resistance to the authority of an alderman was commonly punishable with the loss of freedom, and imprisonment for a year and a day.

The costume of the aldermen is a cloth gown of violet or scarlet, lined with silk, or furred according to the season. On one occasion, an alderman who neglected to line his cloak according to the established mode, was condemned by his brethren to a summary punishment, amusingly characteristic of the claims of this respectable body to the character which Shakespeare has given of them, as being 'with fat capon lined.' They decreed that the whole court should go and breakfast with him.

The office of sheriff, (*shire-reve,* or governor of the shire, or county), is an office of great antiquity, trust, and authority. The lord mayor and citizens of London have the shrievalty of London and Middlesex in fee by charter; and the two sheriffs are by the livery annually elected.

Any person being a freeeman of London is eligible to the office; and whoever is elected is bound to serve, unless he can swear that he is not worth 20,000l. The penalties for refusal are 400l. to be paid into the city chamber, and 20 marks, or 13l. 6s. 8d. to the ministers of the city prisons. A citizen, after payment of these fines, is exempted for three years, but an alderman only for one: no person, however, after being once drank to by the lord mayor, can be drank to again by any subsequent mayor, unless he becomes an alderman. Whoever serves is obliged to give a bond to the corporation of 1000l.

Although many pay the forfeit rather than serve the office, yet it is sometimes contested for; in which case, the poll is held at Guildhall, and adjourned from day to day, in the same manner as in elections for members of parliament.

The election of sheriffs takes place annually on Midsummer-day, and they come into office at Michaelmas. When chosen, they are sworn into office at Guildhall, and two days afterwards in the court of exchequer at Westminster-hall. The order of the procession upon this occasion is similar to that on presenting the lord mayor, with the exception of not walking round Westminster-hall, but going immediately to the court of exchequer, and being preceded by sixteen of the court of assistants of each of the companies of which the sheriffs are members, who attend in their barges and are landed first; upon entering the court of exchequer, the recorder, sheriffs, and aldermen make three obeisances to the cursitor baron, which he returns, the lord mayor keeping his hat on; Mr. recorder then presents the new sheriffs for his majesty's approbation, the lord mayor and junior sheriff standing at his right hand, and the senior at his left; his majesty's approbation is usually expressed in the following words: 'I approve of the two sheriffs on the part of the crown.' The recorder then states to the court, that the sheriffs attend to account, and a warrant to this effect is read, and Mr. recorder moves that it may be recorded, which is granted. A second warrant is in like manner read, to record the appearance of the late sheriffs to render their accounts, which upon motion is also recorded; the late sheriffs are then sworn by the cursitor baron to account, and a warrant of attorney is then read of the appointment of the under-sheriffs, who are sworn by the cursitor baron, to account, &c. which upon motion is also recorded; the tenants or occupiers of certain lands are then called, when the junior alderman present cuts a stick with a hatchet at two strokes, which is held by one of the officers of the court; the tenants and occupiers of a house called the forge, are then called, when the officer counts the horse-shoes and nails; being asked how many shoes, answers six; another officer then proclaims, a good number: he is then asked how many nails, and answers sixty-one; the other officer in like manner proclaims, a good number. The business being over, Mr. recorder invites the cursitor baron, in the name of the sheriffs, to dine with them; this ceremony being finished, the procession returns in the same manner as upon presenting the lord mayor.*

The duties of the sheriffs are multifarious; they have to serve the king's writs of process; and, in this, are armed with such authority, that where the king is party, they may break open doors, or untile houses, in order to obtain admittance, if it be denied. It is also the sheriffs' duty to impannel or summon juries composed of men of 'honest repute and of good ability, to consider of, and deliver their verdicts according to justice and the merits of the cause;' to attend the judges on all commissions of oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery; to levy and pay into the exchequer all fines to the crown; to raise the *posse comitatus*, or power of the county, in cases of riot, when every person called upon by the sheriff, above the age of fifteen, is subject to fine and imprisonment, if he refuses to comply with the summons; to attend on the lord mayor, on all state occasions, and to discharge the orders of the court of common council in all cases of petition to parliament, and of address, or even remonstrance to his majesty. The most painful part of the office of sheriff is that of seeing criminals executed; and in a metropolis so large as London, it is a duty they are frequently called on to perform.

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* Pamphlet before quoted, p 110.

In the execution of writs and processes, summoning juries, &c. the sheriffs delegate their trust. In the city, this duty is performed by secondaries, who purchase their appointments from the corporation, and are permanent under-sheriffs. In the county, in which department alone between twenty and thirty thousand writs are annually issued, the sheriffs appoint their own deputy, or under-sheriff, and have besides a considerable number of bailiffs, or officers, who give security to a large amount for the faithful discharge of their office.

If either of the sheriffs die, while in office, the survivor cannot act till another is chosen.

In all elections of members of parliament, either for the city of London or the county of Middlesex, the sheriffs, to whom the writs are directed, are the returning officers; they convene the voters, preside at the poll, and adjourn it from day to day as they deem expedient. Their power in this respect, however, does not extend to the city of Westminster.

Formerly, sheriffs were disqualified from being members of parliament; but this gave the crown a power which has sometimes been rendered subversive of liberty. The resistance made by sir Edward Coke, sir Robert Phillips, and sir Thomas Wentworth, to the arbitrary measures of Charles I., induced that monarch, previous to the new parliament of 1623, to make them sheriffs of Buckinghamshire, Somersetshire, and Yorkshire, which at that time prevented them from sitting in parliament. Sir Edward Coke, however, still thwarted the crown; for, on being called upon to be sworn into office, he objected to the following part of the oath that was tendered to him: 'you shall do all your pain and diligence to destroy, and make to cease, all manner of heresies and errors, commonly called 'Lollardies,' within your bailiwick from time to time, and assist all ordinaries and commissioners of the holy church, and favour and maintain them as you shall be rewarded.' In consequence of the refusal of sir Edward to take this oath, it was not only dispensed with at the time, but ever afterwards omitted in the swearing-in of sheriffs.

On the revolution of 1688, the law which prevented sheriffs from sitting in parliament was modified, and by an act passed in the 5th of William and Mary, it was declared, that sheriffs, mayors, and bailiffs of boroughs are only disqualified in their respective jurisdictions, as being returning officers. Thus, though a sheriff of London cannot represent London or Middlesex during the time he is in office, yet he may be elected for any other place.

'The list of the sheriffs of London being carried no higher,' says Mr. Maitland, 'by any author hitherto published, than the first of Richard I. in the year 1189, I shall supply that defect from a manuscript in the king's library, wherein the names of the said officers are carried up to the time of king Edward the Confessor; but the years of their respective governments not being ascertained, the dates of such offices of this city are only recorded from the year 1188, as will appear by the following account of the said officers, taken from the most ancient record in the archives of Guildhall, intitled, *De Antiquis Legibus Liber;* by which I am not only enabled to rectify the mistakes and misnomers in Fabian, Arnold, and Stow, till the year 1266, but likewise the dates of the several governments, and spelling the names of the said officers, which the said authors have unwarrantably modernized.'*

A List of the Sheriffs of London.

Years.	*Sheriffs.*
00	Wolgarius
00	Geffrey de Magnum
00	Hugh Bock
00	Abericus de Vere
00	Gilbert Beck, Peter Fitz Walter
00	John Fitz Negelly, Ernulph Buchell
1188	Hen. de Cornhell, Rich Reyner
1189	John Herlisum, Roger le Duk
1190	Will. de Havylle, J. Bokoynte
1191	Nichole Duket, Peres Nevlum
1192	Roger le Duc, Roger fil. Alani
1193	Will. fil. Isabel, Will. fil. Aluf
1194	Robert Besaul, Jukel Alderman
1195	Godard de Antioche, Robert fil. Durant
1196	Robert Blundul, Nichole Duket
1197	Constantine fil. Aluf, Rob. de Bel
1198	Arnaud fil. Aluf, Richard fil. Barthelmi
1199	Roger de Desert, Jacob Alderman
1200	Simon de Aldermanbir, Will. fil. Aliz
1201	Normant le Blunt, John de Kai
1202	Walt. le Brun. Will. Chaumberleyn
1203	Tho. de Haville, Hamund Brand.
1204	John Waleran, Rich. de Wincestrie
1205	John Elylond, Edmund de la Halle
1206	Serle Mercier, Henry de Sent Auban
1207	Robt. de Wincestre, Will. Hardel
1208	Thomas fil. Neel, Peres le Duc
1209	Peres le Juneen, William Wite
1210	Stephen Crassul, Adam Witeby
1211	Goce fil. Peres, John Gerlande
1212	Const. Unienis, Randulph Elyland
1213	Martin fil. Aliz, Peter Bac
1214	Salmon de Basing, Hugo de Basing
1215	Andrew Nevelun, John Travers
1216	Benet le Seynter, Will. Blundus
1217	Randulph Elyland, Th. Bokerel
1218	Goce le Pesur, John Viel
1219	John Viel, Richard de Wimbledon
1220	Richard Renger, Goce Juniens
1221	Richard Renger, Thos. Lambert
1222	Thomas Lambert Wm. Joyner
1223	John Travers, Andrew Bokerel
1224	Andrew Bokerel, John Travers
1225	Roger le Duc, Martyn fil. William
1226	Martyn fil. William, Roger le Duc
1227	Henry de Cochin, Step. Bokerel
1228	Step. Bokerel, Henry de Cochin
1229	Rob. fil. John, Walter de Wencestre
1230	John de Woburne, Richard fil. Walter
1231	Walter de Bufle, Michel de Seynt Heleyne
1232	Henry Edlmonton, Gerard Bat
1233	Roger Blundus, Simon fil. Marie
1234	Radulph Aswy, John Norman
1235	Gerard Bat, Robert Hardel
1236	Henry de Cochin, Jurdan de Coventre
1237	J. de Walbroc, Gervase Chaumberleyne
1238	John de Wilehale, John de Coudres
1239	Remer de Bungeye, Radulph Aswy

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* Maitland's London, vol. ii. p. 1202.

Years.	*Sheriffs.*
1240	Michel Tony, John de Gysors
1241	John Viel, Thomas Dureme
1242	Radulph Aswy, Thos. fil. John
1243	Adam de Gyseburne, Hugo Blundul
1244	Nichole Bat, Radulph de Arcubus
1245	Nichole Bat, Rob. de Cornhull
1246	Simon fil. Marie, Laurence de Frowick
1247,	William Viel, Nichole Bat
1248	Nichole fil. Jocei, Galfred de Wincestre
1249	John Tolesan, Radulph Hardel
1250	Humf. de Faber, William fil. Richard
1251	Nichole Bat, Laurence de Frowik
1252	William de Dureme, Thomas de Winburne
1253	Rd. Picard, John de Norhamton
1254	Wm. Aswy, Henry Walemund
1255	Mathias Bokerel, John le Minur
1256	William Aswy, Richard Ewelle
1257	Thomas fil. Thomas, Robert de Catelene
1258	John Adrian, Rob. de Cornhull
1259	Adam Browning, Henry de Coventre
1260	Rd. Picard, John de Norhamton
1261	Philip le Tailur, Rd. de Walebroc
1262	Osbert de Suffolchia, Robert de Munpeylers
1623	Gregori de Rokesle, Thomas de Forda
1264	Edward Blund, Peter Aunger
1265	Gregori de Rokesle, Simon Hadestok
1266	John Adryan, Luke Badecot
1267	Tho. Basynge, Rob. de Cornehyll
1268	Willyam de Durham, Walter Henry
1269	Willyam Haddystoke, Anketyll de Alverne
1270	Walter Porter, John Taylour
1271	Gregory Rokysle, Hy. Waleys
1272	Rychard Parys, John Bedyll
1273	Johan Horne, Walter Potter
1274	Nich. Wynchester, H. Coventre
1275	Lucas Patincourt, H. Frowyke
1276	Johan Horne, Rauffe Blount
1277	Robert Bracey. Rauffe Fenour
1278	Johan Adryan, Walter Langley
1279	Rob. Basyng, Wyllyam Mazarer
1280	Thomas Box, Rauffe More
1281	Wyll, Faryngdon, Nic. Wynchester
1282	Wyll. Mazarer, Nic. Wynchester
1283	Rauffe Blunt, Hawkyn Betnell
1284	Jordan Goodchepe, Martyn Box
1285	Steph. Cornehyll, Rob. Rokesby
1286	Walter Blount, Johan Wade
1287	Thos. Crosse, Willyam Hawteyn
1288	Wyllyam Hereford, Th. Stanys
1289	Wyll. Betayn, Johan of Canterbury
1290	Fulke of St. Edmunde, Salamon Langforde
1291	Thos. Romayn, Wyll. de Lyre
1292	Rauffe Blount, Hamonde Boxe
1293	Henry Bale, Elys Russell
1294	Robert Rokesley, Martin Awbry
1295	Henry Boxe, Richarde Glouceter
1296	Johan Dunstable, Ad. Halyngbery
1297	Thomas Suff, Adpm de Fulham
1298	John de Stortforde, Willyam de Stortforde
1299	Rich. Reffham, Thos. Seley
1300	John Armenter, Henry de Fryngeryth
1301	Luke Haverynge, Rd. Champeis
1302	Robert Caller, Peter Bosham.
1303	Hugh Pourt, Simon Parys
1304	Wyllyam Combmartyn, Johan de Burfforde
1305	Roger Parys, John Lyncolln
1306	Raynold Doderell, Wm. Cansyn
1307	Symon Bolet, Godfrey de la Conduyt
1308	Nicholas Pygotte, Myghell Drury
1309	Wyllyam Basynge, John Butler
1310	James of St. Edmunde, Roger Palmer
1311	Symon Scroppe, Peter Blacnay
1312	Symon Merwode, Rych. Wylforde
1313	John Lambyn, Adam Lutekyn
1314	Adam Burden, Hugh Gayton
1315	Stephan of Abyngdone, Hamonde Chykwell
1316	Hamonde Goodchepe, Wyllyam Redynge
1317	Wyllyam Caston, Rauffe Palmer
1318	Johan Pryoure, Wm. Furneure
1319	Johan Pontenay, John Dallynge
1320	Symon Abyngdon, Johan Preston
1321	Reynolde at Conduyt, Wyllyam Prodham
1322	Rych. Constantyne, Rich. Hakeney
1323	Johan Grantham, Rych. of Ely
1324	Adam Salisbury, Johan of Oxynforde
1325	Benet of Fulham, Johan Causton
1326	Gylbert Moordon, Johan Cotton
1327	Henry Darcy, Johan Hawteyne
1328	Sym. Fraunces, Hen. Combmartyne

Years.	*Sheriffs.*
1329	Rychard Lazar, Henry Gysors
1330	Robert of Ely, Thos. Harworde
1331	Johan Mockynge, Andrew Awbry
1332	Nicholas Pyke, Johan Husband
1333	Johan Hamonde, Wyll. Hansarde
1334	Johan Kyngston, Walter Turke
1335	Walter Mordon, Richard Upton
1336	Wyllyam Brykelsworthe, Johan Northall
1337	Walter Neale, Nycholas Crane
1338	Wyll. Pountfreyt, Hugh Marbre
1339	Wyll. Thorney, Roger Forsham
1340	Adam Lucas, Bartho. Marres
1341	Rd. Berkyng, Johan Rockyslec
1342	Johan Luskyn, Rd. Kyslyngbury
1343	Johan Stewarde, Johan Aleysham
1344	Geffrey Wychyngham, Thomas Legge
1345	Edm. Hempnall, Joh. Glouceter
1346	Johan Croydon, Wyll. Clopton
1347	Adam Bramson, Rd. Besyngstoke
1348	Henry Pycarde, Symond Dolsely
1349	Adam Bury, Rauffe Lynne
1350	Johan Notte, Wyll. Worcestre
1351	Johan Wrothe, Gylbert Steyndrope
1352	Johan Peche, Johan Stodeney
1353	Johan Welde, Johan Lytell
1354	William Totyngham, Rd. Smert
1355	Thos. Forster, Thos. Brandon
1356	Richard Notyngham, Thomas Dosell
1357	Stephen Caundyshe, Bartylmewe Frestelyng
1358	Johan Bernes, Johan Buryn
1359	Symond de Benyngton, Johan Chychester
1360	Johan Denys, Walter Borney
1361	Wyllyam Holbech, James Tame
1362	John of St. Albones, James Andrew
1363	Richard Croydon, John Hyltoste
1364	Johan of Mertforde, Symond de Mordon
1365	Johan Bykylsworth, Johan Yrelande
1366	Johan Warde, Wyllyam Dykman
1367	Johan Tergolde, Wyll. Dykman
1368	Ad. Wymbyngham, Rob. Gyrdeler
1369	Johan Pyell, Hugh Holdyche
1370	Wyllyam Walworth, Rob. Gayton
1371	Robert Hatfelde, Robert Gayton
1372	Johan Phylpott, Nycholas Brember
1373	Johan Awbry, Johan Fysshyde
1374	Rycharde Lyons, Wyll. Wodhouse
1375	Johan Hadley, Wyll. Newporte
1376	Johan Northamton, Rob. Launde
1377	And. Pykman, Nich. Twyforde
1378	Johan Boseman, Tho. Cornwaleys
1379	Johan Heylesson, Wyllyam Baret
1380	Walter Docet, Wyll. Knyghthode
1381	Johan Rote, Johan Hynde
1382	Johan Sely, Adam Bamme
1383	Symond Winchcombe, John More
1384	Nicholas Ereton, Johan Frensbe
1385	John Organ, Johan Chyrcheman
1386	Wyllyam Stondon, Wyll. More
1387	Wyllyam Venour, Hughe Forstalfe
1388	Thomas Austeyne, Adam Cathyll
1389	Johan Walcot, Johan Loveney
1390	Tho. Vyvent, Johan Fraunces
1391	Johan Chadworth, Hen. Vamere
1392	Gilb. Manfelde, Tho. Newyngtyn
1393	Rich. Whyttington, Drew Barentyne
1394	Wyll. Brampton, Tho. Knolles
1395	Roger Elys, Johan Sheryngham
1396	Thomas Wylforde, Wyll. Parker
1397	Wyll. Askeham, Johan Wodecoke
1398	Johan Wade, Johan Warner
1399	Wyllyam Waldern, Wyll. Hyde
1400	Wyll, Wakele, Wyllyam Eliot
1401	Wyll. Venour, Will. Fremyngham
1402	Rich. Marlowe, Rob. Chicheley
1403	Thomas Fawkoner, Thos. Poll
1404	Will. Lowste, Steph. Spylman
1405	Henry Barton, Wyll. Crowner
1406	Nych. Wotton, Godfrey Brooke
1407	Hy. Pomfret, Hy. Hatton
1408	Thomas Duke, Wyll. Norton
1409	Johan Lawe, Wyll. Chychelcy
1410	Johan Penne, Thomas Pyke
1411	Johan Raynewell, Wyll. Cotton
1412	Rauf Levenhem, Wyll. Sevynok
1413	Johan Sutton, Johan Micoll
1414	Johan Mychell, Thomas Aleyn
1415	Aleyn Everard, Th. Cambrydge
1416	Rob. Wodtyngdon, Johan Coventre
1417	Henry Rede, Johan Gedney
1418	Johan Bryan, Rauffe Barton, Johan Parnasse
1419	Rob. Whytingham, Johan Butler
1420	Johan Boteler, Wyll. Weston
1421	Rich. Gosselyn, Wyll. Weston
1422	Wm. Estfelde, Rob. Tatersale
1423	Nych. James, Tho. Wadeforde
1424	Symon Seman, John Bywater
1425	Wyll. Mylred, Johan Brokle
1426	Johan Arnold, Johan Hygham
1427	Henry Frowick, Robert Otley

Years.	*Sheriffs.*
1428	Tho. Duffhouse, Rauffe Holand
1429	Johan Ruffe, Rauffe Holand
1430	Water Chertsey, Robt. Large
1431	Johan Addyrlee, Step. Browne
1432	Johan Olney, Johan Paddysley
1433	Thomas Chalton, Johan Lynge
1434	Thos. Bernwell, Simond Eyer
1435	Thos. Catworth, Robt. Clopton
1436	Thos. Morsted, Wyll. Gregory
1437	Wyll. Chapman, Wyll. Halys
1438	Hugh Dyke, Nicholas Yoo
1439	Rob. Marchall, Phylyp Malpas
1440	Johan Sutton, Wyll. Whetynhale
1441	William Cumbys, Rich. Ryche
1442	Thos. Beaumont, Rich. Nordon
1443	Nych. Wyfforde, Johan Norman
1444	Stephen Forster, Hugh Wyche
1445	Johan Derby, Geffrey Feldyng
1446	Robert Horne, Godfrey Boloyne
1447	Wyll. Abraham, Thomas Scot
1448	Wyll. Cantlow, Wyll. Marowe
1449	Wyllyam Hulyn, Tho. Canynges
1450	Johan Mydylton, Wylliam Dere
1451	Math. Phylyp, Chrystofer Warton
1452	Richard Lee, Richarde Alley
1453	Johan Walden, Thomas Cooke
1454	Johan Felde, Wyll. Taylour
1455	Johan Yonge, Thos. Oulgrave
1456	Johan Steward, Raufe Verney
1457	Wyll. Edward, Thomas Reyner
1458	Raufe Joselyn, Rich. Nedeham
1459	Johan Plummer, Wyll. Stocker
1460	Rych. Hemynge, Johan Lambarde
1461	Johan Looke, George Irelande
1462	Will. Hampton, Bartylmew Jemys
1463	Robert Basset, Thomas Muschamp
1464	John Tate, Johan Stone
1465	Sir Henry Wavyr, James Constantyne
1466	Johan Brown, Hy. Bryce, Johan Stockton
1467	Humffry Heyforde, Thos. Stalbroke
1468	Wyll. Haryot, Symond de Smyth
1469	Robert Drope, Rich. Gardyner
1470	Johan Crosby, Johan Warde
1471	Johan Alleyn, Johan Shelley
1472	Johan Browne, Thos. Bledlow
1473	Johan Stocker, Robt. Byllysdon
1474	Edmond Shaa, Thomas Hylle
1475	Hugh Bryce, Robert Colwych
1476	Richard Rawson, Wyll. Horne
1477	Johan Stocker, Henry Colet
1478	Robert Hardynge, Robert Byfelde
1479	Thomas Ilam, Johan Warde
1480	William Danyell, Wm. Bakon
1481	Robert Tate, Wyllyam Wyking, Richarde Chawry
1482	Wyll Whyte, Johan Mathewe
1483	Thomas Norlond, Wyll. Martyn
1484	Richard Chestir, Thos. Bretayn
1485	Johan Tate, Johan Tate
1486	Hugh Clopton, Johan Percyvall
1487	Johan Fenkyll, Johan Remington
1488	Wyllyam Isaak, Rauf Tilny
1489	Wyllyam Capell, Johan Brooke
1490	Henry Coote, Robert Revell, Hugh Pemberton
1491	Thomas Wood, Wyll. Browne
1492	William Purchase, Wyll. Walbek
1493	Robert Fabyan, Johan Wyngar
1494	Nycholas Alwyn, Johan Warner
1495	Thos. Knesworth, Henry Somyr
1496	Johan Shaa, Richarde Haddon
1497	Bartholomew Reed, Thos. Wyndowght
1498	Thos. Bradbery, Steven Jenyns
1499	James Wilforde, Rychard Brond
1500	Johan Hawys, William Stede
1501	Syr Laurence Aylemer, Henry Hede
1502	Henry Keble, Nycholas Nynes
1503	Chrystoffer Hawyss, Robert Wattes, Thomas Granger
1504	Roger Achylly, Wm. Browne
1505	Richard Shore, Roger Grove
1506	Wyllyam Copynger, Tho. Johnson, Wm. Fitz-Wyllyams
1507	William Butler, Johan Kirkby
1508	Thomas Exmew, Rychard Smyth
1509	George Monox, John Doget
1510	John Milborne, John Rest
1511	Nicholas Skelton, Tho. Mirfine
1512	Robt. Aldarnes, Robt. Fenrother
1513	John Dawes, John Bridges
1514	James Yarford, John Monday
1515	Henry Warley, Richard Grey, William Bailey
1516	Thomas Seimer, John Thurston
1517	Thos. Baldrie Raph Simondes
1518	John Allen, James Spencer
1519	John Wilkinson, Nicholas Patrich
1520	Sir John Skevington, John Kyme
1521	John Breton, Thomas Pargetor
1522	John Rudstone, John Champneis
1523	Michael English, Nich. Jenines
1524	Raph Dodmer, William Roch
1525	John Caunton, Christopher Askew
1526	Stephen Peacocke, Nich. Lambert

Years.	*Sheriffs.*
1527	John Hardy, William Holles
1528	Raph Warren, John Long
1529	Michael Dormer, Walter Champion
1530	Will. Dauntsey, Richard Champion
1531	Richard Gresham, Edw. Altham
1532	Richard Reynoldes, Nicholas Pinchon, John Martin, John Priest
1533	William Forman, Sir Thomas Kitson
1534	Nicholas Levison, Will. Denham
1535	Humfrey Munmoth, John Cootes
1536	Robert Paget, William Boyer
1537	Sir John Gresham, Thos. Lewen
1538	Wyll. Welkenson, Nich. Gibson
1539	John Feiry, Thomas Huntlow
1540	Sir William Laxton, Martin Bowes
1541	Rowland Hill, Henry Suckley
1542	Henry Habberthorne, Hy. Amcotes
1543	John Toleus, Richard Dobbes
1544	John Wilford, Andrew Jude
1545	George Barnes, Ralph Alley
1546	Richard Jarveis, Thos. Curteis
1547	Thomas White, Robert Charsey
1548	Will. Locke, Sir John Ailife
1549	Richard Turke, John Yorke
1550	Augustine Hind, John Lyon
1551	John Lamberd, John Cowper
1552	William Gerard, John Maynard
1553	Thomas Offley, William Huet
1554	David Woodrofe, Will. Chester
1555	Thomas Leigh, John Machil
1556	William Harper, John White
1557	Richard Malorie, James Aitham
1558	John Halse, Richard Champion
1559	Thomas Lodge, Roger Martin
1560	Christopher Draper, Thos. Row
1561	Alexander Avenon, Humphrey Baskerville
1562	William Alin, Richard Chamberlaine
1563	Edward Bankes, Rowland Heyward
1564	Edward Jakeman, Leonel Ducket
1565	John Rivers, James Hawes
1566	Richard Lambert, Ambrose Nicholas
1567	Thomas Ramsey, Will. Bond
1568	John Oleph, Robert Harding, James Bacon
1569	Henry Becher, William Dane
1570	Francis Bernam, Wm. Box
1571	Henry Miles, John Branch
1572	Richard Pipe, Nicholas Woodrofe
1573	James Harvie, Thomas Pullison
1574	Thomas Blancke, Anthony Gamage
1575	Edw. Osborne, Wolstane Dixie
1576	Wm. Kimpton, George Barne
1577	Nicholas Backhouse, Francis Bowyer
1578	George Bond, Thomas Starkie
1579	Martin Calthorp, John Hart
1580	Ralph Woodcock, John Alate
1581	Richard Martin, William Webbe
1582	William Rowe, John Hayden
1583	Wm. Masham, John Spencer
1584	Stephen Slany, Henry Billingsley
1585	Anthony Radclife, Hen. Parnell
1586	Robert House, William Elkin
1587	Thomas Skinner, John Ketcher
1588	Hugh Ofley, Richard Saltenstall
1589	Richard Gurney, Stephen Some
1590	Nicholas Mosley, Robert Broke
1591	William Rider, Benet Barnham
1592	John Gerard, Robert Taylor
1593	Paul Banning, Peter Hanton
1594	Robert Lee, Thomas Benet
1595	Thomas Low, Leonard Holiday
1596	John Wattes, Richard Godard
1597	Henry Rowe, John More
1598	Edw. Holmeden, Rob. Hampson
1599	Humphrey Weld, Roger Clarke
1600	Robert Cambell, Thomas Smith
1601	Henry Anderson, Wm. Glover
1602	James Pemberton, John Swinnerton
1603	Sir Wm. Rumney, sir Thomas Middleton
1604	Sir Thomas Hayes, sir Roger Jones
1605	Clement Scudamor, sir John Jolles
1606	William Walthall, John Lemon
1607	Geffrey Elwes, Nicholas Style
1608	George Bolles, Rich. Farrington
1609	Sebastion Harvey, William Cockaine
1610	Richard Pyat, Francis Jones
1611	Edw. Barkham, George Smithes
1612	Edward Rotherham, Alexander Prescot
1613	Thomas Bennet, Henry Jaye
1614	Peter Proby, Martin Lumley
1615	William Goare, John Goare
1616	Allen Cotten, Cuthbert Hacket
1617	Wm Holyday, Robert Johnson
1618	Richard Hearne, Hugh Hamersley
1619	Richard Deane, James Cambell
1620	Edward Allen, Robert Ducie
1621	George Whitmore, Nich. Rainton
1622	John Hodges, Humfrey Hanford

Years.	*Sheriffs.*
1623	Ralph Freeman, Thos. Moulson
1624	Rowland Heilin, Robert Packhurst
1625	Thomas Westway, Ellis Crispe, John Poole, Christopher Cletheroe
1626	Edw. Bromfield, Richard Fenne
1627	Maurice Abbot, Henry Garway
1628	Rowland Backhouse, William Acton
1629	Humfrey Smith, Edm. Wright
1630	Arthur Abdy, Robert Cambell
1631	Samuel Cranmer, Henry Prat
1632	Hugh Perry, Henry Andrews
1633	Gilbert Harrison, Rich. Gumey
1634	John Highlord, John Cordall
1635	Thomas Soame, John Gayer
1636	Wm. Abell, Jacob Gerrard
1637	Thomas Atkyn, Edward Rudge
1638	Isaac Pennington, John Woollaston
1639	Thomas Adams, John Warner
1640	John Towse, Abrah. Reynardson
1641	George Garret, George Clarke
1642	John Langham, Thos. Andrews
1643	John Fowke, James Bunce
1644	Wm. Gibbs, Richard Chambers
1645	John Kendrick, Thomas Foote
1646	Thos. Cullum, Simon Edmonds
1647	Samuel Avery, John Bide
1648	Thomas Vyner, Rich. Browne
1649	Chr. Pack, Rowld. Wilson, John Dethick
1650	Robert Tichborne, Richard Chiverton
1651	John Ireton, Andrew Ryccard
1652	Stephen Eastwick, William Underwood
1653	James Philips, Walter Big
1654	Edmund Sleigh, Thos. Alleyn
1655	Wm. Thompson, John Frederick
1656	Tempest Milner, Nath. Temse
1657	John Robinson, Thos. Chandler, Richard King
1658	Anthony Bateman, John Lawrence
1659	Francis Warner, William Love
1660	William Bolton, William Peake
1661	Francis Menhil, Samuel Starling
1662	Sir Thomas Bludworth, sir Wm. Turner
1663	Sir Rich, Ford, sir Rich. Rives
1664	George Waterman, Charles Doe
1665	Robert Hanson, Wm. Hooker
1666	Sir Robert Vyner, sir Joseph Sheldon
1667	Sir Dennis Gawden, Thomas Davies
1668	John Froth, Francis Chaplin
1669	John Smith, James Edwards
1670	Dannet Forth, Wm. Gomeldon, Patience Ward
1671	Jonat. Dawes, Robert Clayton, John Moore
1672	Sir Wm. Pritchard, sir James Smith
1673	Henry Tulse, Robert Jefferey
1674	Sir Nathaniel Herne, John Lethieulier
1675	Thomas Gold, John Shorter
1676	John Peake, Thomas Stampe
1677	Wm. Rawstone, Thomas Beckford
1678	Richard How, John Chapman
1679	Jonathan Raymond, Simon Lewis
1680	Slingsby Bethell, Henry Cornish
1681	Thos. Pilkington, Samuel Shute
1682	Dudley North, Peter Rich
1683	Peter Daniel, Samuel Dashwood
1684	Wm. Gosling, Peter Vandepute
1685	Benjamin Thorowgood, Thos. Kensey
1686	Thos. Rawlinson, Thos. Fowles
1687	Bazil Firebrace, John Parsons
1688	Sir Humphry Edwin, John Fleet
1689	Christ. Lethieulier, John Houblon
1690	Edward Clarke, Francis Child
1691	Wm. Ashhurst, Richard Levett
1692	Thomas Lane, Thomas Cook
1693	Thomas Abney, Wm. Hedges
1694	John Sweetapple, Wm. Cole
1695	Edw. Mills, Owen Buckingham
1696	John Wolfe, Samuel Blewit
1697	Bartholomew Gracedieu, James Collet
1698	Wm. Gore, Joseph Smart
1699	Charles Duncombe, Jeffry Jefferies
1700	Robert Beachcroft, Hen. Furnece
1701	Wm. Withers, Peter Floyer, James Bateman
1702	Rob. Beddingfield, Sam. Garrard
1703	Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sir Joseph Wolfe
1704	Sir John Buckworth, Sir William Humfries
1705	Sir Charles Thorold, Sir Samuel Stanier
1706	Sir William Benson, Sir Ambrose Crowley
1707	Benjamin Green, Sir Charles Peers
1708	Charles Hopton, Richard Guy
1709	Sir Richard Hoare, Thomas Dunk
1710	Sir George Thorold, Francis Eyles

Years.	*Sheriffs.*
1711	John Cass, William Stewart
1712	William Lewen, Sir Sam. Clarke
1713	Francis Forbes, Joshua Sharpe
1714	Robert Breedon, Sir Randolph Knipe
1715	Sir John Ward, Sir John Fryer
1716	Sir Gerard Conyers, Charles Cooke
1717	Sir Peter Delme, Sir Harcourt Master
1718	Sir John Bull, Sir Thomas Ambrose
1719	Sir John Eyles, Sir John Tash
1720	Sir George Caswell, Sir William Billers.
1721	Sir George Mertins, Edward Becher
1722	Humphrey Parsons, Fran. Child, esqrs.
1723	Sir Richard Hopkins, Felix Feast, Edward Bellamy. esqrs.
1724	Robert Baylis, Joshua Eyles, esqrs.
1725	Francis Porten, Jeremiah Morden, John Thompson, esqrs
1726	Sir John Lock, William Ogborne, esq.
1727	Sir John Grosvenor, Thomas Lombe, esq.
1728	Richard Brocas, Richard Levett, esqrs
1729	Sir John Williams, John Barber, esq.
1730	John Fuller, esq. Sir Isaac Shard
1731	Samuel Russel, Thomas Pindar, esqrs
1732	Robert Alsop, Henry Hankey, esqrs
1733	Robert Wesley, Daniel Lambert, esqrs
1734	Micajah Perry, John Slater, esqrs.
1735	Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Goodschall
1736	Sir Will. Rous, Benj. Rawling, esq.
1737	Sir George Champion, Thomas Russel, esq. Sir Rob. Kendall Carter
1738	James Brooke, W. Westbrooke, esqrs.
1739	George Heathcote, esq. Sir Jno. Lequesne
1740	Henry Marshall, Rich. Hoare, esqrs.
1741	Robert Willmot, Will. Smith, esqrs.
1742	William Benn, Charles Eggleton, esqrs.
1743	Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Will. Calvert
1744	Walt. Bernard, esq. Sir Samuel Pennant
1745	Jno. Blanchford, Fra. Cockayne, esqrs.
1746	Thomas Winterbottom, Robert Alsop, esqrs.
1747	Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Ed. Davies, esqrs.
1748	Edw. Ironside, Tho. Rawlinson, esqrs.
1749	William Whitaker, Step. Theodore Janssen, esqrs.
1750	Wm. Alexander, Robert Scott, esqrs.
1751	Slingsby Bethell, Marshe Dickinson, esqrs.
1752	Sir Charles Asgill, Sir Richard Glyn
1753	Sir Thomas Chitty, Sir Mat. Blakiston
1754	Sir Samuel Fludyer, Sir John Torriano
1755	Wm. Beckford, Ive Whitbread, esqrs.
1756	Wm. Bridgen, Wm. Stephenson, esqrs.
1757	Geo. Nelson, Fr. Gosling, esqrs.
1758	Alex. Masters, J. Dandridge, esqrs.
1759	George Errington, P. Vaillant, esqrs.
1760	Sir Rob. Kite, Sir W. Hart
1761	Sir Nath. Nash, Sir John Cartwright
1762	Sir Thomas Challonor, Sir Hen. Banks
1763	Hon. Thomas Harley, Richard Blunt, Samuel Turner, esqrs.
1764	Sir Thos. Harris, Brass Crosby, esq.
1765	Brackley Kennet, B. Charlwood, Barlow Trecothick, esqrs.
1766	Sir R. Darling, Sir Jas. Esdaile
1767	Rich. Peers, Will. Nash, esqrs.
1768	Sir Thos. Halifax, John Shakespear, esq.
1769	James Townsend, John Sawbridge, esqrs.
1770	William Raker, Joseph Martin, esqrs.
1771	John Wilkes, Fred. Bull, esqrs.
1772	Richard Oliver, esq. Sir Watkin Lewes
1773	Stephen Sayre, Wm. Lee, esqrs.
1774	Wm. Plomer, John Hart, esqrs.
1775	George Hayley, Nath. Newnham, esqrs.

Years.	*Sheriffs.*
1776	Samuel Plumbe, Nath. Thomas, esqrs.
1777	Rob. Peckham, Richard Clarke, esqrs.
1778	John Burnell, Henry Kitchen, esqrs.
1779	Tho. Wright, Evan Pugh, esqrs.
1780	Thomas Sainsbury, Wm. Crichton, esqrs.
1781	William Gill, Wm. Nicholson, esqrs.
1782	Sir Rob. Taylor, knt. Benj. Cole, esq.
1783	Wm. Pickitt, Thomas Skinner, esqrs. Sir Barnard Turner, knt
1784	John Hopkins, John Bates, John Boydell, esqrs.
1785	Sir Jas. Sanderson, knt. Brook Watson, esq.
1786	Paul Le Mesurier, Chas. Higgins, esqrs.
1787	James Fenn, Matt. Bloxham, esqrs.
1788	William Curtis, esq. Sir Benj. Hammatt, knt.
1789	William Newman, Thos. Baker, esqrs.
1790	Geo. Mackenzie Macauley, Ric. Carr Glyn, esqrs.
1791	John Will. Anderson, Harvey Christian Combe, esqrs.
1792	Alex. Brander, esq. sir Benjamin Tebbs, knt.
1793	Peter Perchard, Chas. Hammerton, esqrs.
1794	Sir John Eamer, Sir Robert Burnett, knts.
1795	Sir Ric. Glode, knt. John Liptrap, esq.
1796	Sir Steph. Langston, Sir Will. Staines, knts.
1797	Sir William Herne, knt. Robert Williams, jun. esq.
1798	Will. Champion, Peter Mellish, Chas. Price, esqrs.
1799	Chas. Flower, John Blackwall, esqrs.
1800	John Perring, Thomas Cadell, esqrs.
1801	Sir Will. Rawlins, knt. Robert Albion Cox, esq.
1802	Sir Rich. Welsh, Sir John Alexander, barts.
1803	Jas. Shaw, esq. Sir Wm. Leighton, knt.
1804	Geo. Scholey, Will. Domville, esqrs.
1805	Jno. Ansley, Thos. Smith, esqrs.
1806	Sir Jonathan Miles, Sir James Branscomb, knts.
1807	Christ. Smith, esq. Sir Richard Phillips, knt.
1808	Joshua Jonathan Smith, Claudius Stephen Hunter, esqrs.
1809	Matthew Wood, John Atkins, esqrs.
1810	Sir Will. Plomer, knt. Samuel Goodbehere, esq.
1811	Samuel Birch, Wm. Heygate, esqrs.
1812	John Blades, Mich. Hoy, esqrs.
1813	Christopher Magnay, Thomas Coxhead Marsh, esqrs.
1814	Joseph Leigh, John Reay, esqrs.
1815	Sir Thos. Bell, knt. John Thos. Thorpe, esq.
1816	George Bridges, Robert Kirby, esqrs.
1817	Sir Francis Desanges, Sir Geo. Alderson, knts.
1818	Thomas Roberts, Lawrence Gwynne, LL.D. esqrs.
1819	Richard Rothwell, Joseph Wilfred Parkins, esqrs.
1820	Robert Waithman, James Williams, esqrs.
1821	John Garratt, Wm. Venables, esqrs.
1822	Matthias Prime Lucas, William Thompson, esqrs.
1823	Sir Peter Laurie, knt. George Byrom Whittaker, esq.
1824	Anth. Brown, John Key, esqrs.
1825	John Crowder, Thomas Kelly esqrs.
1826	Chas. Farebrother, Henry Winchester, esqrs.
1827	Andrew Spottiswoode, Char Stable, esqrs.

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CHAPTER X.

Lists and brief Accounts of the various Officers and Courts within the City.

BESIDES the mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen, there are several other eminent officers belonging to the city.*

The Recorder.

It is requisite that he should be a grave and learned lawyer, skilful in the customs of the city; he sits with and advises the lord mayor and aldermen, and is a judge of their court, and attends the court of common council, and when especially required, the several committees by them appointed, likewise the sessions of the peace and gaol delivery. He takes place in councils and in courts before any man that hath not been mayor, and learnedly delivers the sentences of the whole court.

The qualifications of the recorder of the city are thus set down in one of the books of the chamber: that "he shall be, and is wont to be, one of the most skilful and virtuous apprentices of the law of the whole kingdom; whose office is always to sit on the right hand of the mayor, in recording pleas, and passing judgments; and by whom records and processes, had before the lord mayor and aldermen at Great St. Martin's, ought to be recorded by word of mouth before the judges assigned there to correct errors. The mayor and aldermen have therefore used commonly to set forth all other businesses, touching the city, before the king and his council, as also in certain of the king's courts, by Mr. recorder, as a chief man endued with wisdom, and eminent for eloquence."

The fee of the recorder was sometimes more, and sometimes less, according to time and merit, as appears in the fourth book of *Liber Albus*. In the reign of Edward I. it was only "ten pounds sterling by the year, and twenty pence for each charter written, and each testament enrolled." It was afterwards raised to an hundred marks. And he was to have of the chamber such vesture (*Lineatam vel penulatam*) lined or faced, and as often as the mayor and aldermen take every year. And his clerk, such as the serjeants of the chamber. The recorder, and his clerk, are wont to sit at the mayor's table.†

His present allowance is 2,500*l.* a year.

What the recorder's office was long ago demanded to be, to wit, in the year 1304, may be worthy to be read out of a record,

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* For the several natures and duties of the following officers, the author is indebted to a pamphlet printed by order of the court of common council, 1789.

† Maitland, vol. ii. p. 1205.

ment) from Noorthouck's History of London
(London, R. Baldwin, 1773.)

viz. *Die lunæ*, &c. " On Monday after the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the 32nd of king Edward, before the lords, John Le Blund, mayor, John de Burresorch, sheriff, William de Beton, Walter de Fynchingfield, William de Leyre, Thomas Romeyn, Adam de Folham, John of Canterbury, Simon de Paris, John de Dunstable, Richard de Gloucestre, Henry de Loucestre, Adam de Rokesle, &c. aldermen, meeting together, John de Wengrave, alderman and recorder, was sworn, well and faithfully to render all the judgments of the hustings, after the mayor and aldermen should meet concerning their pleas, and agreed together; and also all other judgments touching the city of London, &c. And that he shall do justice as well to poor as rich. And that all the pleas of the hustings, presently after the hustings is finished, he shall oversee, order, and cause to be enrolled, according to the things pleaded, &c. And that he shall come prepared to dispatch the business of the city, &c. when he shall be lawfully warned by the mayor and bailiffs. For which labour the abovesaid mayor and aldermen have yielded to give the aforesaid John 10*l.* sterling by the year out of their chamber, and twenty pence of each charter written, and each testament enrolled in the said hustings, &c."

The present recorder is Newman Knowlys, esq.

The following is a Catalogue of the Recorders of London, as far back as could be retrieved. ①

Aldermen.

26 Edw. I. A. D. 1298, John de Norton.

32 Edw. I. 1303, John de Wengrave.

13 Edw. II. 1321, Jeffrey de Hertpoll.

14 Edw. II. 1321, Robert de Swalchyne.

3 Edw. III. 1329, Gregory de Norton

13 Edw. III. 1339, Roger de Depham.

37 Edw, III. 1363, Thomas Lodelow

39 Edw. III. 1365, Wm. de Halden.

51 Edw. 1377, William Cheyne.*

13 Rich. II. 1389, John Tremayne, common serjeant.

16 Rich. II. 1392, William Makenade.

18 Ric. II. 1394, John Cokain

22 Rich. II. 1398, Matthew de Suthworth.

5 Hen. IV. 1403, Thos. Thornburgh.

7 Hen. IV. 1405, John Preston

Aldermen.

3 Hen. V. 1415, John Barton, sen. afterwards made a serjeant, 1416.

1 Hen. VI. 1422, John Fray, afterwards lord chief baron, 1436.

5 Hen. VI 1426, John Simonds.

14 Hen. VI. 1435, Alexander Anne.

18 Hen. VI. 1440, Thomas Cockayn.

18 Hen. VI. 1440, William (alias John) Bowis.

20 Hen. VI. 1442, Robert Danvers, common serjeant.

29 Hen. VI. 1451, Thomas Billing, afterwards, 1453, made a serjeant in 1458, made the king's serjeant—in 1465, made a justice of King's bench—in 1469, made chief justice.

33 Hen. VI. 1455, Thomas Urswyck. common serjeant, in the room of Billing in 1472, made chief baron.

11 Edw. IV. 1471, Humphrey Starkey, in the room of Urswyck—in 1484, made chief baron.

1 Edw. V, 1483, Thomas Fitz-William; in 1489, made speaker of the house of commons.

This list hitherto is imperfect, and is found so in the records.

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* One of this name was made a justice of the King's-bench, in the year 1416, and anno 1424, lord chief justice there.

The names of the Recorders successively.

23 Hen. VII, 1508, Sir Robert Sheffield, knt.

23 Hen. VII. 1508, John Chalyner, in the room of Sheffield.

2 Hen. VIII, 1518, Richard Brook, in the room of Chalyner—in 1521, made a justice of Common Pleas, and 1526, made chief baron.

11 Hen. VIII, 1530, William Shelley,—made a justice of Common Pleas, 1527, in the room of Brook.

18 Hen. VIII. 1527, John Baker (one of the judges of the sheriffs' courts) in the room of Shelley.

27 Hen. VIII. 1536, Sir Roger Cholmley, serjeant at law, in the room of Baker—in 1545, made king's serjeant, and 1546, made chief baron.

37 Hen. VIII. 1546, Robert Brook, common serjeant, in the room of Cholmley—in 1552, made a serjeant, and 1554, made justice of the Common Pleas.

1 and 2 Phil. and Mary 1553, Ranulph Cholmley, one of the judges of the sheriffs' court, in the room of Brook—made chief justice of the Common Pleas.

5 Eliz. 1563, Richard Onslow, in the room of Cholmley—in 1556, made queen's solicitor.

8 Eliz. 1566, Thomas Bromley, in the room of Onslow—in 1569, made queen's solicitor.

11 Eliz. 1569, Thomas Wilbraham, one of the common pleaders, in the room of Bromley—he was, in 1571, advanced into the court of wards and liveries.

13 Eliz. 1571, William Fleetwood, in the room of Wilbraham—made a serjeant in 1580, and 1592, made queen's serjeant.

34 Eliz. 1591, Edward Coke, of the Inner Temple, in the room of Fleetwood, who surrendered—in 1606, made chief justice of the Common Pleas, and 1613, made chief justice of the King's-bench.

35 Eliz. 1592. Edward Drew, serjeant at law, in the room of Coke—in 1519, made a serjeant, and 1596, made queen's serjeant.

36 Eliz. 1594, Thomas Flemynge, in the room of Drew—made a serjeant in 1594, and degraded in 1595.

37 Eliz. 1595, John Croke of the Inner Temple, in the room of Flemynge.

1 Jac. I. 1603—Henry Montagu, of the Middle Temple, in the room of sir John Croke, employed in the king's service—in 1610, made king's serjeant, and six years after chief justice of the King's-bench.

14 Jac. I. 1616—Thomas Coventry, one of the judges of the sheriffs' courts, in the room of Montagu—in the same year made king's solicitor.

14 Jac. I. 1616—Anthony Benn, of the Middle Temple, in the room of Coventry.

16 Jac. I. 1618—Richard Martin, of the Middle Temple, in the room of Benn.

16 Jac. I. 1618—Robert Heath, of Gray's-Inn, in the room of Martin—in 1620, made king's solicitor.

18 Jac. I. 1620—Robert Shute, of Gray's-Inn, in the room of Heath.

18 Jac. I. 1620—Heneage Finch, of the Inner Temple, in the room of Shute—in 1623, made a serjeant.

7 Car. I. 1631—Edward Littleton, of the Inner Temple, in the room of Finch—in 1634, made king's solicitor.

10 Car. I. 1634—Robert Mason, of Lincoln's-Inn, in the room of Littleton.

11 Car. I. 1635—Henry Calthrop, of the Middle Temple, queen's solicitor, in the room ef Mason, afterwards made attorney of the court of wards.*

11 Car. I. 1635—Thomas Gardiner, of the Inner Temple, in the room of Calthrop.

19 Car. I. 1643—Peter Pheasant, serjeant at law, and one of the city's common pleaders, in the room of Gardiner, discharged for long absence.

19 Car. I 1643—John Glyn, recorder of Westminster, in the room of Pheasant, who resigned—in 1649, made a

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* Sir Henry Calthrop published a useful book, being Reports of Special cases, collected by himself, touching the several customs and liberties of the city of London.

serjeant—in 1660, again made a serjeant—and afterwards in the same year, made king's serjeant.

25 Aug. 1649—William Steele, of Gray's-Inn, in the room of Glyn—in 1655, made lord chief baron.

1 Junii, 1655—Lisleborn Long, of Lincoln's-Inn, in the room of Steele.

18 Martii, 1658—John Green, one of the judges of the sheriffs' court, in the room of Long, deceased.

3 Novemb. 1659—William Wylde, of the Inner Temple, in the room of Green, deceased—in 1661, made a king's serjeant—in 1688, made a justice of the Common Pleas—and in 1672, made a justice of the King's-bench.

20 Car. II. 1668—John Howell, deputy recorder, in the room of Wylde.

29 Car. II· 1676—William Dolben, of the Inner-Temple, in the room of Howell, who surrendered—in 1677, made king's serjeant—in 1678, made justice of the king's-bench.

30 Car. II. 1680. Sir George Jeffreys, common-serjeant in the room of Dolben—in 1680, made a serjeant—next year made king's serjeant, and in 1683, made chief justice of the king's-bench.

32 Car. II. 1680—George Treby, of the Middle Temple, in the room of Jeffreys—1692, made chief justice of the Common Pleas.

35 Car. 1683—Sir Thomas Jenner (by commission) in the room of Treby—1685, made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

2 Jac. II. 1685—Sir John Holt (by commission) in the room of Jenner.

3. Jac II. Maii 12, 1687———Tate, serjeant at law (by commission) in the room of Holt.

4 Jac. II. Feb. 20, 1688—sir Bartholomew Shower (by commission) in the room of Tate.

4 Wil. and Mar. Junii 10, 1692—sir Salathiel Lovell, serjeant at law, in the room of Treby, who had been restored upon king James's regranting the city's liberties, and was now made justice of the Common Pleas—in 1708 made baron of the Exchequer

7 Annæ, 1708—sir Peter King, of the Inner Temple, in the room of Lovell—in 1714, made chief justice of the Common Pleas.

1 Georgii, 1714—sir Wm. Thompson, of the Middle Temple, in the room of King—in 1716, made king's solicitor general, and after one of the barons of the Exchequer.

13 Georgii II. 1739—John Strange, esq. his majesty's solicitor-general, in the room of Thompson, deceased.

16 Georgii II. 14 Dec. 1742, Simon Urlin, esq. serjeant at law, in the room of sir John Strange, who resigned.

19 Georgi II. 14 Maii, 1746, John Stracey, esq. senior judge of the sheriffs' court, on the death of sir Simon Urlin

21 Georgii II. 17 Jan. 1749—Rich Adams, esq. senior of the four common pleaders, on the death of Stracey, and, being made a baron of the Exchequer, resigned.

26 Georgii II. 15 Feb. 1753, William Moreton, esq. (afterwards sir William) senior judge of the sheriffs' court, in the room of sir Richard Adams.

3 Georgii III. 7 April, 1763—James Eyre, esq. on the death of Moreton, afterwards sir James Eyre, knt. successively chief baron of the Exchequer, and chief justice of the Common Pleas.

13 Georgii III. 17 Nov. 1772—John Glynn, esq. serjeant at law, on the resignation of Eyre.

19 Georgii III. 12 Oct. 1779—James Adair, esq. serjeant at law, on the death of Glynn.

29 Georgii III. 30 June, 1789—Sir John William Rose, knt. senior of the four common pleaders, serjeant at law, on the resignation of Adair.

43 Georgii III. 20 Oct. 1803—John Silvester, esq. common serjeant, on the death of Rose, afterwards sir John Silvester, bart. F. R. S., F. S. A., and D. C. L.

2 Georgii IV. April 10, 1822—Newman Knowlys, esq. common serjeant, on the death of Silvester.

The Chamberlain of London.

Is an officer of great repute and trust; and though annually chosen on Midsummer-day, yet continues in office during life, if no serious crimes are made out against him. He had the keeping of the monies, lands, and goods of the city orphans, or took good security for the payment thereof when the parties came to age. And to that end he was deemed in the law a sole corporation, to him and his successors, for orphans; and therefore a bond or a recognizance made to him and his successors, was recoverable by his successors.* This officer is the treasurer to the corporation, has the receipt of all their rents and other revenues, and the payment of all salaries, charges, and expenses; he has also the judicial power of admission to the freedom of the city and the enrolment and correction of apprentices. He attends all courts of aldermen and courts of common council, and the several committees, when desired, and has the care and custody of all the accounts of the corporation, and the records concerning freemen, apprentices, &c. The present chamberlain is Richard Clarke, esq.

List of Chamberlains.

Years.	*Chamberlains.*	*Years.*	*Chamberlains.*
1688	Sir Peter Rich	1734	Sir John Bosworth
1689	Sir Leonard Robinson	1751	Sir Thomas Harrison
1696	Sir Thomas Cuddon	1765	Sir Step. Theo. Janssen, bart.
1702	Sir William Fazakerley	1776	Benjamin Hopkins, esq.
1718	Sir George Ludlam	1779	John Wilkes, esq.
1727	Samuel Robinson, esq.	1798	Richard Clarke, esq.

The Common Serjeant.

His duty is to attend the lord mayor and court of aldermen on court days, and to be in council with them on all occasions, within and without the precincts or liberties of the city. He was to take care of the orphan's estates, either by taking accounts of them, or to sign their indentures, before their passing the lord mayor and court of aldermen. And likewise to let, set, and manage the orphans' estates, according to his judgment, to their best advantage.† It is also a part of his duty to attend the meetings of the livery at large when assembled in the common hall, where he dictates the names of the persons in nomination to the common cryer, except in cases of election of members of parliament. He is also to attend the courts of aldermen and common council. The present common-serjeant is Thomas Denman, esq.

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* This branch of the chamberlain's duty has become obsolete.

† This portion of his duty has now come obsolete.

List of Common Serjeants.

Years.	*Common Serjeants.*
1678	Henry Crispe, esq.
1700	Duncan Dee, esq.
1720	John Lingard, esq.
1729	Thomas Garrard, esq.
1758	Thomas Nugent, esq.
1790	John Silvester, esq.
1803	Newman Knowlys, esq.
1823	Thomas Denman, esq.

The Town Clerk, or Common Clerk.

Keeps the original charters of the city, the books, rolls, and other records, wherein are registered the acts and proceedings of the city; so that he may not be improperly termed the city register; he is to attend the lord mayor and aldermen at their courts. The present town-clerk is Henry Woodthorpe, esq.

The town clerk and common serjeant take place according to their seniority. The fees of the chamberlain, common serjeant, and common clerk, or town clerk, were anciently 10*l.* per annum.

List of Town-Clerks.

Years.	*Town-Clerks.*
1672	William Wagstaff, esq.
1691	John Goodfellow, esq.
1700	Henry Ashurst, esq.
1705	James Gibson, esq.
1717	Randolph Stracey, esq.
1724	Thomas Jackson, esq.
1737	Miles Man, esq.
1757	Sir James Hodges, knt.
1774	William Rix, esq.
1801	Henry Woodthorpe, esq.
1825	Henry Woodthorpe, L.L.D. esq.

The Coroner of London.

Called so from *Corona,* i. e. a crown, because he deals principally with the crown, or in matters appertaining to the imperial crown of England. As to the antiquity of this office, it appears there were coroners in the time of king Alfred, by the book, intituled *The Miroir.* The lord mayor for the time being is coroner, but hath his deputy for the management of the office. In ancient time this office was of such great esteem, that none could execute it under the degree of a knight. As the sheriff may inquire of all felonies, so the coroner is to inquire of all sudden deaths; and to that end he impannels a jury, takes evidence upon oath, and gives the charge to the jury.

In former times this officer was nominated and appointed by the king. In 51 Edward III. the citizens prayed, that they might place and displace a coroner among themselves, answering unto the king what belongs thereunto. It was answered, the king will not depart with his ancient right. The present coroner is Thomas Shelton, esq.

The Comptroller.

Has the care of the city's estates, under the direction of the committee for letting the city lands, the custody of the title deeds, and the preparation of all conveyances, leases, deeds, contracts, agreements, rentals, journals and proceedings relating thereto.

He is also the under chamberlain, and has equal power with the chamberlain in the admission of freemen and the enrolment and correction of apprentices, &c.

The present comptroller is Joseph Bushnan, esq.

The City Remembrancer.

Is employed in the business of the corporation in parliament. He attends with the sheriffs at the bar of the house of commons with all petitions from the corporation, and in the king's closet with the sheriffs, to know his majesty's pleasure when the corporation shall wait on him with their addresses, &c.; and from time to time waits upon different officers of the state in matters depending between government and the corporation. He attends the house of commons during their session, and the courts of common council and all committees. The present remembrancer is Timothy Tyrrell, esq.

Besides the officers enumerated above, there are two judges of the sheriffs' court, four common pleaders, secondary of Giltspur-street Compter, secondary of the Poultry Compter, a solicitor, eight attornies in the sheriffs' court, two bridge-masters, and a hall-keeper.

There are also officers peculiarly belonging to the lord mayor's house. The first are, the four esquires of the lord mayor's house.*

The Sword-bearer.

This officer is to attend the lord mayor and execute his orders for summoning courts of aldermen and common council, and to carry the sword before him, being the emblem of justice. He is also to see that all ancient customs are preserved. He is the principal officer of the lord mayor's household; he has his table at the lord mayor's mansion-house; for the support of which, there was formerly 1,500*l.* a year allowed. The dinners at this table are now reduced to about fourteen. His dwelling, allowed him by the city, is at Justice-hall, in the Old Bailey. The gentleman that bears this office is Thomas Smith, esq.

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* The writer of an ingenious Essay in the first volume of the 'Every Day Book,' p. 1331, who appears to be in possession of great information upon the affairs of the lord mayor's household, judiciously observes: "To some it may appear very unimportant whether the lord mayor has on a violet or a scarlet gown, or whether the mace is always carried before him or not, and strictly speaking it is so; but while old customs are harmless, and tend to preserve dignity and good order, why should they not be observed?" A sufficient reason for not allowing such customs as these to be destroyed is the evidence they afford of the high estimation in which the person of the chief magistrate was held in ancient times. The citizens are above all interested in their preservation, for the same revolution which would deprive the lord mayor of his insignia would inevitably involve the corporation itself in the same ruin.

The sword-bearer's place is honourable; inasmuch as the sword is needful to be borne before head officers of boroughs, or other corporate towns, to represent the state and princely office of the king's most excellent majesty, the chief governor. To the right of bearing which sword, in the chamber of London, this observation is to be made, according to an ancient writer of armoury · 'That the bearer must carry it upright, the hilts being holden under his bulk, and the blade directly up the midst of his breast, and so forth between the sword-bearer's brows. This, in distinction from bearing the sword in any town for a duke, or an earl, or a baron. If a duke, the blade thereof must lean from the head between the neck and the right shoulder, nearer to the head than the shoulder. And for an earl, the bearer must carry the same between the point of the shoulder and elbow: and so there is another different bearing of the sword for a baron.'*

The Common-hunt.

The chief business of this office was to take care of the pack of hounds formerly belonging to the mayor and citizens, and to attend them in hunting, when they pleased. This officer's house, allowed him, was in Finsbury-fields.† He had a yearly allowance, besides perquisites. He was to attend the lord mayor on set days, and was also master of the ceremonies. This office was abolished on the death of Mr. Charles Cotterell in 1807.

The Common-crier.

It belongs to the common-crier as serjeant at arms, (which office is united to the other,) to summon all executors and administrators of freemen to appear, and to bring in inventories of the personal estates of freemen, within two months after their decease; and he is to have notice of the appraisements.‡ He is also to attend the lord mayor with the mace on those days on which his lordship wears scarlet robes, and also at the courts of aldermen. He had his dwelling allowed him in Aldersgate. This office is executed by Samuel Beddome, esq.

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* Maitland ii. p. 1207.

† At present the Finsbury charity school in Tabernacle-row, City road, at a place formerly called Dog-house-bar.

‡ As freemen's wills are now proved in the Consistory or Prerogative courts, this part of the duty has become obsolete.

The Water bailiff.

This officer is empowered by the lord mayor to act as sub-conservator of the Thames and Medway. In such capacity he is to look after the preservation of the river Thames, against all encroachments; and to look after the fishermen, for the preservation of the young fry, to prevent the destroying them by unlawful nets. For that end there are juries for each county that hath any part of it lying on the sides or shores of the said river. Which juries, summoned by the water-bailiff at certain times, make inquiry of all offences relating to the river and the fish; and make their presentments accordingly. He is also bound to attend the lord mayor on certain days in the week: and had his house in Cripplegate. The present water-bailiff is Nathaniel Saunders, jun. esq.

The four esquires of the household wear damask gowns on state days; and the sword-bearer, in addition, a cap of maintenance of fur.

There are also three serjeant-carvers; three serjeants of the chamber; a serjeant of the channel; a yeoman of the chamber; four yeomen of the water-side; a yeoman of the channel; an under water-bailiff; two meal-weighers; two yeomen of the wood-wharfs; a foreign taker; and city marshals. There are besides these, seven young men, as

The sword-bearer's young man, the common-hunt's two young men, the common-crier's young man, the water-bailiff's two young men, and the carver's young man.

Nine of the foregoing officers have liveries of the lord mayor, viz. the sword-bearer and his man; the three carvers; and the four yeomen of the water-side. All the rest have liveries from the chamber of London.*

The following officers are likewise belonging to the city; auditors, clerk of the chamber, clerk to the commissioners of the sewers, clerk of the city works, printer to the city, justice of the Bridge-yard, clerk comptroller of the Bridge-house, steward of the Borough, bailiff of the Borough, clerk to the lord mayor and his assistant, clerk to the sitting justices and assistant, clerk to the sitting magistrate for the borough of Southwark, four district surveyors, keeper of Newgate, governor of the House of Correction, keeper of the debtors' prison, keeper of the Borough Compter, ordinary of Newgate, surgeon of Newgate and House of Correction, barge master, four clerks to the Courts of Request, four beadles of the Court of Requests, assistant clerk at the bridge-house, keeper of the Green-yard, three assistants to the keeper of Guildhall.

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* Maitland, ii. p. 1207.

The Lord Mayor's officers, and their days of waiting, according to the Pamphlet before referred to.

Mr. sword-bearer to wait daily.

Mr. water-bailiff, to wait Friday and Saturday, and every third Sunday.

Mr. common-hunt was in waiting at the Mansion-house every third month during the mayoralty.

Mr. common-crier, to wait Tuesdays and Fridays.

The three serjeant-carvers, in waiting every third week.

The three serjeants of the chamber, in waiting every third week.

The serjeant of the channel, in waiting every Thursday.

The yeomen of the chamber, to wait upon the lord mayor on all public occasions.

The four yeomen of the water-side, two of them to wait weekly.

The yeomen of the channel, to wait daily.

The under water-bailiff, to wait on holidays and court days, if he goes not up the river.

The six young men, to wait daily in turns.

The two meal-weighers, to wait on holidays and court days.

The two yeomen of the wood-wharf, to wait on general days.

The foreign-taker, to wait likewise on general days.

The Sheriffs' Officers.

The sheriffs also of London, as the mayor, for the state of the city, had their officers. In the year 1471, they were appointed each of them to have sixteen serjeants, every serjeant to have his yeoman. And six clerks, viz. a secondary, a clerk of the papers, and four other clerks; besides the under-sheriffs' clerks, their stewards, butlers, porters, and others in the household.

An Account of the several Courts within the City and Liberties of London.

The various opinions concerning the antiquity of the commonalty of this city having a share in the government thereof, have occasioned warm disputes between the advocates for the aldermen and commons, but seemingly to very little purpose; for instead of determining on either side, matters are as much embarrassed as ever.

That the government of London by aldermen is of Saxon origin, is almost demonstrable, by the charter of Henry I. granted to the city about thirty-five years after the conquest; wherein all strangers are expressly commanded to pay no custom to any person, save to the owner of the soke, or his deputy: that the owner of the soke or ward, was the alderman, we think, is beyond dispute. But that the government of the city was not vested in the aldermen exclusive of the commons, does in some measure appear by the said charter; for as the latter were thereby empowered to chuse their own sheriff and justiciary, it is not to be questioned, but they were a part of the city legislature.

The common-councilmen at first returned being only two for each ward, the city commons thought it a number very insufficient to represent their numerous body; wherefore, in the year 1347, it was agreed that each ward of the city should choose a number of common councilmen according to its dimensions, but none to exceed twelve, nor any to have less than six; which has been since increased to the present number.

The city of London being divided into twenty-five wards, and they into two hundred and thirty-six precincts, each thereof send a representative to the common council, who is elected after the same manner as an alderman, only with this difference, that as the lord mayor presides in the wardmote, and is judge of the poll at the election of an alderman, so are the aldermen of the several wards in all respects the same at the choice of common councilmen.

The several parts which compose the city legislature, very much resemble those which constitute that of the kingdom; for as the king is the chief estate of parliament, so is the lord mayor of the common council; and as the house of lords and commons are subordinate to the former, so are the aldermen and common councilmen to the latter; but the three estates of the national representative enjoying separately the rights of the negative, that belonging to the common council of the city is only vested in two, viz. the aldermen and common councilmen.

The Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

The court of lord mayor and aldermen is a court of record, wherein is lodged a great part of the executive power, whereby all leases and other instruments that pass the city seal are executed, contests relating to water-courses, rights, and party-walls, adjusted, and the city officers suspended and punished according to the notoriety of their several offences.

The said court has not only a power of electing annually eleven overseers, or rulers of the fraternity of watermen, but likewise a right of fixing their several taxes, with the approbation of the privy council: and also a right of disposing of most of the following places belonging to the city, viz. the recorder, steward of Southwark, justice of the bridge-yard, clerk to the lord mayor, and assistant, clerk to the sitting justices, and assistant clerk to the sitting magistrate for the borough of Southwark, the district surveyors, keeper and ordinary of Newgate, keeper of the debtors prison and of the Borough Compter, surgeon of Newgate and house of correction, and of the debtors' prison, barge-master, and the beadles of the court of requests.

The Court of Common Council.

This court, as already observed, consists of the lord mayor, aldermen, and representatives of the several wards; and being the city legislature, make bye-laws for the good government thereof; they assemble in Guildhall, as often as the lord mayor by his summons thinks proper to convene them; they annually select from among themselves a committee of twelve aldermen and thirty commoners, for letting the city lands. They likewise appoint the following committees, viz. ten aldermen and thirty commoners, for letting the bridge-house estates; four aldermen and eight commoners, for transacting the affairs belonging to the benefactions of sir Thomas Gresham, the lord mayor being always one of the number; sixteen aldermen and thirty commoners for improving the navigation of the river Thames; sixteen aldermen and thirty commoners as a committee of control over the coal and corn meters; sixteen aldermen and thirty commoners as a committee for general purposes; the lord mayor and certain of the aldermen, together with thirty commoners, as a committee for improvements within the city, and the same for improving the port of London. They also, by virtue of a royal grant, yearly appoint a governor, deputy, and assistants, for managing the city lands in Ireland. They have also a right of disposing of the offices of town-clerk, common-serjeant, judges of the sheriffs' court, common pleader, common crier, coroner, bailiff of the borough of Southwark, comptroller, remembrancer, solicitor, clerk of the peace, registrar of the mayor's court, clerks of the court of requests, comptroller of the bridge-house, water-bailiff, clerk of the works, coal meters, keeper of Guildhall and assistants, clerk at the bridge-house, collector of the city dues, three clerks of the coal market, and keeper of the Green-yard.

The Court of Husting.

This court is of Saxon origin, and is the most ancient in the kingdom; its name is a Saxon compound of *Hus* and *Ding*, the former implying a house, and the latter a thing, cause, suit, or plea; whereby it is manifest that *husding* imports a house or hall, wherein causes are heard and determined; which is farther evinced by the Saxon *dingere* or *thingere*, an advocate or lawyer.

This, which is a court of record, and the supreme judicature of the city of London, and weekly held on Tuesdays, was originally established for the preservation of the laws, franchises, and customs of the city, and wherein presided as judges the principal magistrates, as at present do the lord mayor and sheriffs, who are assisted by the recorder upon all causes of consequence. In this court two sorts of causes are pleadable, viz. pleas of land, and common pleas, which are held distinctly; for one week pleas merely real are held, and the next, mixed actions are decided. Here deeds are enrolled, recoveries passed, writs of right, waste, partition, dower, and replevins, determined.*

The Lord Mayor's Court.

This is a court of record held before the lord mayor and aldermen, but substantially the recorder is the judge, wherein actions of debt, trespass, attachments, &c. arising within the city and liberties of any value may be tried, and actions from the sheriffs' court removed hither, before the jury be sworn.

This is also a court of chancery or equity, respecting affairs transacted in the city and liberties; and gives relief when judgment is obtained in the sheriffs' court, for more than the just debt. This court has an office peculiar to itself, held at present in the west wing of the Royal Exchange, consisting of four attorneys, by whom all actions cognizable therein are entered, for the execution whereof there are six serjeants at mace, who daily attend in the said office.

To this court and that of the sheriffs is confined the peculiar privilege attached to the city of London (in common only with a few ancient trading cities in England) of foreign attachment, a process anomalous to the common law of the land, but of great benefit to the citizens of London and the community at large, inasmuch as large sums are daily received by such means, which in consequence of the absence of the debtors from the kingdom, would be otherwise lost. The custom is this, if a creditor finds within the city of London, goods or money belonging to his debtor, in the hands of a factor or banker, or that any person is indebted to such debtor, he can attach such goods, money, or debts, and if the debtor does not give bail for his appearance before judgment is obtained in the attachment, the plaintiff recovers the thing attached. But as this might work an injustice to the debtor, in consequence of his absence from the country at the time judgment is given against his property, the plaintiff in the attachment gives security to restore the money, if the debtor comes into court within a year and a day after the judgment, and shews that the debt of the party attaching, is not a just one. The costs of proceedings in the cause are so low, when compared with the courts at Westminster, as to render proceedings here, when they can be adopted, very desirable to the party sueing. In addition to the peculiar practices of the court, all actions which are maintainable in the superior courts, can be maintained and tried in the lord mayor's court; and as the stat. of 7th and 8th Geo. IV. c. 17, s. 6, confines debts under 20l. to this court, great advantages are derived to the parties sueing, inasmuch as a just debt must be recovered in a space of little more than six weeks, which is in general the utmost time a defendant can gain, at a comparatively trifling expense. The advantages attending the commencement of actions in this court are so great, as to account for the quantity of business and the large sums which are constantly recovered there.

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* This court is regularly adjourned, but no cause has been tried in it for several years past.

The juries for trying causes in this, and the sheriffs' courts, are by the several courts of wardmote annually returned at Christmas, when each ward, according to custom, appoint a sufficient number of persons to serve on the said juries for every month of the year, as follows:

January.—Aldgate, Portsoken, and Cornhill.
February.—Cheap Ward.
March.—Bassishaw and Cripplegate within and without.
April.—Vintry and Bread-street.
May.—Tower and Billingsgate.
June.—Farringdon without.
July.—Bridge.
August.—Aldersgate, Coleman-street, and Broad-street.
September.—Farringdon within and Castle Baynard.
October.—Queenhithe, Dowgate, and Walbrook.
November.—Langbourn and Lime-street.
December.—Candlewick, Cordwainer, and Bishopsgate.

The Sheriffs' Courts.

These are courts of record, held in Guildhall, of which the sheriffs being judges, each has his assistant or deputy, who are commonly called judges of these courts, before whom are tried actions of debt, trespass, covenant, &c. To each of these courts belong four attornies, who upon their being admitted by the court of aldermen, have the following oath administered to them:—

THE OATH.

"Ye shall swear, that ye shall well and lawfully do your office of attorney, and well and lawfully examine your clients, and their quarrels, without champarty, and without procuring of any juries, or any inquest embracing. And that ye shall change no quarrel out of his nature, after your understanding. Also ye shall plead, *ne ley*, nor suffer to be pleaded or leyed by your assent, no foreign release, acquittance, payment, arbitration, plain account, whatsoever it be, to put the court out of his jurisdiction, nor none other matter; but it be such as ye may find rightful and true by the information of your client, whose information and saying upon your oath and conscience ye shall think to be true.

"And ye shall not inform ne inforce any man to sue falsely against any person by false or forged action. Ready ye shall be at all times to come and attend at the warning of the said maior, and of the sheriffs of the said city, unless ye be letted about the business of this city, or for some other reasonable cause. The franchises, laws, and ordinances of this city, you shall keep, and due to be kept to your power. And that well and lawfully ye shall do all things that to the office of attorney pertaineth to do. As God help you."

To each of these courts likewise belong a secondary, a clerk of the papers, a prothonotary, and four clerks sitters. The secondary's office is to allow and return all writs brought to remove causes out of the said courts; the clerk of the papers files and copies all declarations upon actions: the prothonotary draws and engrosses all declarations; the clerks sitters enter actions and attachments, and take bail and verdicts. To each of the compters or prisons belonging to these courts, appertain sixteen serjeants at mace, with a yeoman to each, besides inferior officers, and the prison keeper.

The Court of Orphans.

This court was formerly held by the lord mayor and aldermen, who were guardians to children that were under the age of twenty-one years, at the decease of their fathers; and who took upon them not only the care and management of their goods and chattels, but likewise that of their persons, by committing them to careful and faithful tutors, to prevent disposing of themselves during their minority, without their approbation.

The common serjeant was authorized by the said court to take exact accounts and inventories of all deceased freemen's estates; and the youngest attorney of the mayor's court, being clerk to that of the orphans, was appointed to take securities for their several portions, in the name of the chamberlain of London, who is a sole corporation of himself, for the service of the said orphans; and to whom a recognizance or bond, made upon the account of an orphan, shall, by the custom of London, descend to his successor; which is hardly known elsewhere.

When a freeman of London dies, and leaves children in their minority, the clerks of the several parishes were to give in their names to the common crier, who was thereupon immediately to summon the widow, or executor, to appear before the court of lord mayor and aldermen, to bring in an inventory of, and give security for the testator's estate; for which, two months time was commonly allowed; and in case of non-appearance, or refusal of security, the lord mayor might commit the contumacious executor to Newgate.*

Justice-Hall Court.

This court is held by the king's commission of *oyer* and *terminer*, at justice-hall in the Old Bailey, eight times a year, for trying of criminals, for crimes committed within the city of London and county of Middlesex; the judges of the court are, the lord mayor, aldermen that are past the chair, and the recorder, who on all such occasions are attended by both the sheriffs, and generally by one or more of the twelve judges. All offences committed in the city are tried by a jury of citizens; and those committed in the county, by one of that. The crimes and misdemeanours tried in this court, are high and petty treason, murder, felony, perjury, forgery, petty larceny, cheating, libelling, false weights and measures, &c. the penalties incurred by which, are the loss of life, corporal punishment, transportation, amerciaments, &c.

The Coroner's Court.

The lord mayor being perpetual coroner of the city, this court is held before him, or his deputy, who is to inquire into the cause of the death of any person, who, upon sight of the body, is supposed to have come to an untimely end, as he is likewise into the escape of the murderer; and also concerning found treasure, deodands, and wrecks at sea.

The Court of Escheator.

The lord mayor of London being perpetual escheator within the city, this court is also held before him or his deputy, to whom all original writs of *Diem clausit extremum, Mandamus, Devenerunt, Melius inquirend, &c.* are directed to find an office for the king, after the death of his tenant who held by knight's service. The escheator may also find an office for treason, felony, &c.

The Court of Conservacy.

This court is yearly held eight times before the lord mayor, at such places and times as his lordship shall think fit to appoint within the respective counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey; in which several counties he has a power of summoning juries, who for the better preservation of the fishery of the river Thames, and regulation of the fishermen that fish therein, are upon oath to make inquisition of all offences committed in and upon the said river from Staines-bridge in the west, to Yenfleet in the east; and to present all persons that are found guilty of a breach of the articles.

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* This court has become obsolete.

And for the more effectual preservation of the navigation and fish in the river Thames, the lord mayor, as conservator thereof, has his assistant or deputy, the water-bailiff; who, together with his substitutes, detect and bring to justice all such persons as shall presume to destroy either the current or fish of the said river.

The Court of Requests.

This excellent court, from its reasonable and equitable proceedings, is commonly called the court of conscience, and which had its beginning in the ninth of Henry VIII. anno 1518, by act of common council, whereby it was ordained, that the court of lord mayor and aldermen should monthly appoint two aldermen and four commoners to be commissioners thereof, who were to sit weekly in Guildhall on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to hear and decide all causes brought before them for the recovery of debts not exceeding forty shillings.

This being an experimental act, was only made for two years; but upon its being found to be of great use and benefit to the poor, it was renewed and continued by divers acts of common council, and the number of commissioners increased to fourteen; in which state it continued till the 3rd of king James I. 1606, at which time divers cruel and inexorable creditors, despising the authority of the same, commenced suits in superior courts against several citizens for trifling debts, to the ruin of them and their poor families; wherefore the city in the year aforesaid, applied to parliament for redress of this grievance, by which it was enacted, that all the citizens, and others inhabiting within the city of London, and liberties thereof, who then had, or thereafter shall have any debt or debts due, or becoming due to him or them, by any citizens, &c. as aforesaid, not amounting to the sum of forty shillings, that he or they should, or might cause such debtor or debtors, to be summoned to appear before the commissioners of the court of requests at Guildhall, by the officer thereunto belonging; where they, or any three thereof, are empowered to hear and determine all matters between citizen and citizen, &c. touching debts not amounting to forty shillings; and in a judicial manner to administer oaths to plaintiffs, defendants, and witnesses. And for the more effectual preventing all litigious and merciless creditors from ruining their poor debtors, it was ordained, that if by any action of debt, brought against a citizen of London, in any of the courts of Westminster, or elsewhere (out of the said court of requests) it shall appear to the judge or judges where such action shall be prosecuted, that the debt sued for does not amount to forty shillings, in such case, the said judge or judges, instead of allowing the plaintiff or plaintiffs any costs of suit, they shall adjudge the said plaintiff to pay to the defendant all such costs as he shall make appear to have been by him disbursed in defending the said suit.

It was also ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that if either plaintiff or defendant, after having been duly summoned, shall refuse to appear before the said commissioners in the court of requests, or shall refuse to obey the orders or decisions of the said court; in both such cases, the commissioners are empowered to commit such person or persons to either of the compters, till he, she, or they shall submit to the rules and determinations of the said court.

Perhaps never a court of justice was better adapted than this, for the ease and relief both of debtor and creditor; for here the first is not exposed to the payment of exorbitant charges, and the latter may recover his debt with the greatest expedition, at a trifling expense.* The amount has been since extended by the stat. 39 and 40 Geo. 3, c. 104, to debts amounting to 5*l*. If the defendant do not appear the second court day, after being regularly summoned, an attachment is awarded against him; which compelling him to appear, the charge is thereby enhanced.

The Court of Wardmote.

This court is so denominated from the words ward and mote, that is, the ward court; for in London parishes are as towns, and wards as hundreds; wherefore this court resembles that of the leet in the county: for, as the latter derives its authority from the county court, so does the former from that of the lord mayor; as is manifest by the annual precept issued by the lord mayor to the several aldermen, for holding their respective leets, for the election of proper officers in each ward; the tenor whereof is as follows:

To the alderman of the ward of ——

'We charge and command you, that upon St. Thomas's day, the apostle, next coming, you do hold your wardmote; and that you have afore us, at our general court of aldermen, to be holden the Monday next after the feast of the Epiphany next coming, all the defaults that shall be presented afore you by inquest in the said wardmote; and the said inquest shall have full power and authority, by one whole year, to inquire and present all such defaults as shall be found within your said ward, as oftentimes as shall be thought to you expedient and needful; which we will shall be once every month at least.

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* Maitland, ii. p. 1211.

2. And if it happen any of your said inquest do die, or depart out of the said ward within the said year, that then in place of him or them so dying, or departing out of your said ward, you cause to be chosen one able person in his stead, to inquire and present with the other, in manner and form abovesaid.

3. And that at the said general court, you give afore us the names and sirnames of all of them of your said ward that come not to your said wardmote, if they be duly warned, so that due redress and punishment of them may be had, as the case shall require, according to the law.

4. And that you do provide, that at all times convenient a sufficient watch be kept: and that lanterns with light by nightertail, in old manner accustomed, be hanged forth; and that no man go by nightertail without light, nor with vizard, on the peril that belongeth thereto.

5. And also, that you do cause to be chosen men, of the most sufficient, honest, and discreet men, of your said ward, to be for your said ward of the common council of this city for the year ensuing, according to the custom in that behalf yearly used. And also, that you do cause the said men, so to be chosen to be of the common council, to be sworn before you, and in your presence, according to the oath by them used, and of old time accustomed.

6. And that also in the said wardmote you cause to be chosen certain other honest persons, to be constables and scavengers, and a common beadle, and a raker to make clean the streets and lanes of all your said ward, according to the custom yearly used in that behalf; which constables have, and shall have full power and authority to distrain for the salary and quarterage of the said beadle and raker, as oftentimes as it shall be behind or unpaid.

7. Also, that you keep a roll of the names, sirnames, dwelling-places, professions and trades of all persons dwelling within your ward, and within what constable's precinct they dwell; wherein the place is to be specially noted by street, lane, alley or sign.

8. Also, that you cause every constable, from time to time to certify unto you the name, sirname, dwelling-place, profession and trade of every person who shall newly come to dwell within his precinct, whereby you may make and keep your roll perfect; and that you cause every constable for his precinct, to that purpose, to make and keep a perfect roll in like manner.

9. Also, that you give special charge to every innholder, and other persons within your ward, who shall receive any person to sojourn in his house above two days, shall, before the third day after his coming thither, give knowledge to the constable of the precinct where he shall be so received, of the name, sirname,

dwelling-place, profession and trade of life, or place of service of such person, and for what cause he shall come to reside there. And that the said innholder lodge no suspected person, or men or women of evil name.

10. Also, that you cause every constable within his precinct, once every month at the farthest, and oftener if need require, to make diligent search and inquiry what persons be newly come into his precinct to dwell, sojourn or lodge; and that you give special charge, that no innholder or person shall resist, or deny any constable in making such search or inquiry, but shall do his best endeavour to aid and assist him therein.

11. And for that of late there is more resort to the city, of persons evil-affected in religion and otherwise, than in former times hath been; you shall diligently inquire if any man be received to dwell or abide within your ward, that is not put under frankpledge, as he ought to be by the custom of the city: and whether any person hath continued in the said ward by the space of one year, being above the age of twelve years, and not sworn to be faithful and loyal to the king's majesty, in such sort as by the law and custom of this city he ought to be.

12. To all these purposes, the beadle of every ward shall employ his diligence, and give his best furtherance.

13. Also you are to take order, that there be provided and set up a pair of stocks, and a whipping-post, in some convenient place in every parish within your ward, for the punishing of vagrants and other offenders.

14. Also, that you have special regard that from time to time there be convenient provision for hooks, ladders, buckets, spouts and engines in meet places, within the several parishes of your ward, for avoiding the peril of fire.

15. Also, that the streeets and lanes of this city be from time to time kept clean before every church, house, shop, warehouse, door, deadwall, and in all other common passages and streets of the said ward.

16. And whereas by divers acts of common council aforetime made and established for the common-weal of this city, among other things it is ordained and enacted, as hereafter ensueth. That from henceforth no huckster of ale or beer be within any ward of the city of London, but honest persons of good name and fame, and so taken and admitted by the alderman of the ward for the time being; and that the same hucksters do find sufficient surety afore the mayor and aldermen for the time being, to be of good guiding and rule; and that the same hucksters shall keep no bawdry, nor suffer no letchery, dice-playing, carding, or any other unlawful games to be done, exercised or used within their houses; and to shut in their doors at nine of the clock in the night from Michaelmas to Easter, and from Easter to Michaelmas at ten of the clock in the night, and after that hour sell no ale or beer.

And if any huckster of beer or ale, after this fact published and proclaimed, sell any ale or beer, within any ward of the city of London, and be not admitted by the alderman of the same ward so to do, or find not sufficient surety, as it is above rehearsed, the same huckster to have imprisonment, and make fine and ransom for his contempt, after the discretion of the lord mayor and aldermen. And also that the said hucksters suffer no manner of common eating or drinking within their cellars or vaults, contrary to the ordinance thereof ordained and provided, as in the said act more plainly appeareth at large. We charge you, that you put the same in due execution accordingly.

17. And also, that you see all tipplers, and other sellers of ale and beer, as well privy osteries, as brewers and innholders within your ward, not selling by lawful measures sealed and marked with the city arms, or dagger, be presented, and their names in your said indentures be expressed, with their defaults, so that the chamberlain may be lawfully answered of their amerciaments.

18. And also, that you suffer no alien, or son of any born an alien, to be of the common council; nor to exercise or use any other office within this city, nor receive or accept any person into your watch, privy or open, but Englishmen born; and if any stranger born out of this realm, made denizen by letters patents, or any other, after his course and lot be appointed to any watch, that then ye command and compel him, or them, to find in his stead and place an Englishman to supply the same.

19. And also, that you cause an abstract of the assize appointed by act of parliament for billets and other fire-wood, to be fair written in parchment, and to be fixed or hanged up in a table, in some fit and convenient place in the parish within your ward, where the common people may best see the same.

20. And furthermore, we charge and command you, that you cause such provision to be had in your said ward, that all the streets and lanes within the same ward be from time to time cleansed, and clearly voided of ordure, dung, mire, rubbish, and other filthy things, whatsoever be to the annoyance of the king's majesty's subjects.

21. And also, that at all times, as you shall think necessary, you do cause search to be made within your said ward for all vagrant beggars, suspicious and idle people, and such as cannot shew how to live; and such as shall be found within your said ward, that you cause to be punished, and dealt with according to the laws and statutes in such case ordained and provided.

22. And also, we will and charge you the said alderman, that yourself certify and present before us at the said general court, to be holden the aforesaid Monday next after the feast of the Epiphany, all the names and sirnames truly written of such persons being and dwelling within your said ward, as to be able to pass

in a petty jury by themselves, that is to say, every grand juryman to be worth in goods an hundred marks, and every petty juryman forty marks, according to an act in that case ordained and provided, the same you shall indorse on the back side of your indenture.

23. *Item.* For divers reasonable and urgent considerations especially moving, we straightly charge and command you, on the king our sovereign lord's behalf, that you diligently provide and foresee, that no manner of person or persons, within your said ward, what condition or degree soever he or they be of, keeping any tavern or ale-house, ale-cellar, or any other victualling-house, or place of common resort to eat or drink in, within the same ward, permit or suffer at any time hereafter, any common women of their bodies, or harlots, to resort and come into their said house, or other the places aforesaid, to eat or drink, or otherwise to be conversant, or abide, or thither to haunt, or frequent, upon pain of imprisonment, as well of the tenant and keeper of every such house or houses, and all other the places afore-remembered, as of the common women and harlots.

24. Also, that you do give in charge to the wardmote inquest of your ward, all the articles delivered to you herewith; and that you may have a special care of keeping the peace and good order during your wardmote; and if any offend herein, you may fine or punish him or them according to law.

25. And whereas the monies received for the fines of persons refusing to hold ward offices within your ward, ought to be employed in the service and for the public benefit of the whole ward, and not of any particular precinct or parish within the ward; these are therefore to require you to take care that all such fines be from time to time disposed of accordingly, for the benefit of the whole ward, as you, with the deputy, and common councilmen of your ward shall think most fitting and convenient; and that no such fines be received or employed in any particular precinct or parish.

Not failing hereof, as ye tender the common weal of this city, and advancement of good justice, and as ye will answer for the contrary at your uttermost peril.

Dated at under the seal office of mayoralty of the said city, the day of December, in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the fourth, &c."

By this precept it appears, that the court of wardmote consists of the alderman and the respective householders of his ward, by whom are annually elected the several officers peculiar to the same; among whom being those of the inquest, they receive the aforesaid instructions for their better regulation.

The Chamberlain's Court.

This is an office kept in the Guildhall of London, by the chamberlain of the city, who is thereunto annually chosen by the liverymen of the respective companies on Midsummer day. But this practice is rather a custom than otherwise; for there are no instances on record of any of the said officers being turned out, without being found guilty of mal-practices.

This being a place of great trust, the chamberlain at his first being chosen, is obliged to give security for his fidelity. He receives and pays all the city cash, and with him are deposited all public securities, for which he annually accounts to the proper auditors.

This officer attends every morning for enrolling and turning over apprentices, admits all persons duly qualified into the freedom of the city, and decides all differences that arise between masters and apprentices; of the latter about fifteen hundred* are yearly admitted into the freedom of the city.

The Court of Hallmote.

This court is denominated from the place wherein it is kept, and belongs to the several companies of citizens, by whom it is occasionally held in their respective halls, and wherein the affairs belonging to each of the said corporations are respectively transacted.

Pie-Powder Court.

This court of record, denominated *pepcudres* (vulgarly pie-powder) is incident to every fair, as a court baron is to a manor; it is derived from *pedes pulverisati,* and is so called from its expeditious proceedings in the decision of all controversies that happen in fairs, in which, for the encouragement of traders who frequent the same, justice is as quickly administered as dust can fall from the foot.

This court is held in Cloth Fair (during the time of Bartholomew fair) by the city of London and Mr. Stent, for hearing and deciding all differences committed against the tenor of the following proclamation, which is annually made before the lord mayor, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, for the better regulation of the said fair:†

"The right honourable sir A. B. knt. lord mayor of the city of London, and his right worshipful brethren the aldermen of the said city, straightly charge and command, on the behalf of our sovereign lord the king, that all manner of persons, of whatsoever estate, degree, or condition they be, having recourse to this fair, keep the peace of our sovereign lord the king.

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* Maitland, ii. p. 1213.

† This proclamation has been carefully examined with the original proclamation used at the last fair, A. D. 1827.

That no manner of persons make any congregation, conventicles or affrays, by the which the same peace may be broken or disturbed, upon pain of imprisonment and fine, to be made after the discretion of the lord mayor and aldermen.

Also, that all manner of sellers of wine, ale, or beer, sell by measures ensealed, as by gallon, pottle, quart, and pint, upon pain that will fall thereof.

And that no person sell any bread, except it keep the assize;* and that it be good and wholesome to man's body, upon pain that will follow thereof.

And that no manner of cook, pie-baker, nor huckster, sell, or put to sale any manner of victual, except it be good and wholesome for man's body, upon pain that will fall thereof.

And that no manner of person buy, nor sell, but with true weights and measures, sealed according to the statute in that behalf made, upon pain that will fall thereof.

And that no manner of person or persons take upon him or them, within this fair, to make any manner of arrest, attachment, summons, or execution; except it be done by the officers of this city thereunto assigned, upon pain that will befal thereof.

And that no person or persons whatsoever, within the limits and bounds of this fair, presume to break the Lord's day, in selling, shewing, or offering to sale, or in buying or offering to buy, any commodities whatsoever; or in sitting, tippling, or drinking, in any tavern, inn, alehouse, tippling-house, or cook's-house, or in doing any other thing that may tend to the breach thereof, upon the pains and penalties contained in several acts of parliament, which will severely be inflicted upon the breakers thereof.

And finally, that what persons soever find themselves grieved, injured, or wronged by any manner of person in this fair, that they come with their plaints before the stewards in this fair, assigned to hear and determine pleas; and they will minister to all parties justice, according to the laws of this land, and the customs of this city."

St. Martin's-le-Grand Court.

This court, though within the city, is yet without its jurisdiction, as being in, and belonging to the liberty of that name, which is subject to the dean and chapter of Westminster; it is a court of record, held weekly on Wednesdays, for the trial of all personal actions whatsoever; the principal whereof is a *cpias* against the body, or an attachment against the goods, so that a man's goods may be seized upon in his own house, upon the first process, if his person is not secured before; which is according to the practice of all ancient liberties or franchises.*

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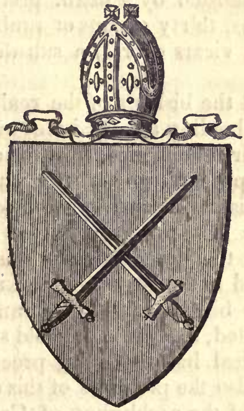
* These words ought not to have been retained in the proclamation after the assize of bread was abolished by act of parliament.

The Court of the Tower of London.

This is a court of record held by prescription, within the verge of the city, on Great Tower-hill, by a steward appointed by the constable of the Tower of London, by whom are tried actions of debt (for any sum) damage, and trespass.

CHAPTER XI.

Some account of the Ecclesiastical Government of the city of London, with a List and Biographical Notices of the Bishops of the see.



It is certain that not long after the first introduction of Christianity into Britain, London was erected into a bishop's see; but at what particular period, or by whom, is involved in obscurity.

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* This court has not been held for many years, and in consequence of this lapse may be considered as having become inoperative.

In the list of ecclesiastics, who formed the second general council held at Arles, in France, in 326, we have the presence of a bishop of London recorded in these terms: " *Ex Provincia Britanniæ Civitate Londinensi Restitutus Episcopus*." Joceline of Furnes, in his book of British bishops, says, that this Restitutus was the twelfth bishop of London; but no dependence can be placed on the accuracy of his list.

It was not till the time of Pope Gregory the Great, that Augustine, who had been called the apostle of the English, restored the light of the gospel. Among the first converts was Ethelbert, king of Kent, who, about 610, erected London of new into a bishop's see, and founded St. Paul's cathedral.

This diocese, which has never experienced any alteration, being formed of the ancient kingdom of the East Saxons, is in the province of Canterbury, and is composed of the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and part of Hertfordshire, and latterly the British plantations in America. The following parishes in the city are, however, exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction, being peculiars, under the immediate government of the archbishop of Canterbury: viz. Allhallows, Bread-street; Allhallows, Lombard-street; St. Dionis, Back-church; St. Dunstan in the East; St. John the Baptist; St. Leonard, Eastcheap; St. Mary Aldermary; St. Mary Bothaw; St. Mary-le-bow; St. Michael Royal; St. Pancras, Soper-lane; and St. Vedast, Foster-lane. It is governed by a bishop, who is assisted by a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, five archdeacons, thirty canons or prebendaries, twelve petty or minor canons, six vicars choral, a sub-dean, and other inferior officers.

In common with all the bishops of the realm, the bishop of London has the power of holding a court in his own diocese, for the trial and punishment of spiritual offences, in which he may either sit as judge himself, or depute his power to a chancellor, suffragan, or other officer. The bishops' courts, therefore, though held by the king's authority, are not properly to be accounted the king's courts, since none of the judges possess this privilege, neither are writs from them issued in the name of the king, but of the bishop.

In precedence, the bishop of London ranks next after the two archbishops, and is stiled, in some of the old statutes, *Primus Baro Regni*, the ecclesiastical barons taking precedence of all the temporal barons. It is also the privilege of this diocese, not to be subject to the visitation of the archbishop of Canterbury.

The dean is to assist the bishop in ordinations, deprivations, and other affairs of the church; and on the king's writ of *Congé d'elire*, the dean and prebendaries elect the bishop; but this election is now a mere matter of form, since the person recommended by the king is always chosen. The dean is also elected by the chapter, on letters missive from the king, whose assent must be obtained before the bishop can confirm and give power to instal him.

The sum at which the see is entered in the king's books, is 1,000*l.*, but it is estimated to be worth at least 12,000*l.* per annum.

The precentor, or chanter, is to superintend the church music; under him is a sub-chanter, who officiates in his absence. The second stall, on the north side of the choir, belongs to this officer, whose corps is in the church of Stortford, of which he is proprietor and perpetual rector, and patron of the vicarage.

The chancellor was anciently called *Magister scholarum*, from having had the charge of literature within the city of London, whereby he was empowered to license all the schoolmasters in the city, except those of St. Mary-le-Bow, and St. Martin-le-Grand; but at present, he is only secretary to the chapter. He has the third stall on the north side of the choir, and his corps is in the church of Boreham and Yelling.

The treasurer has the custody of the valuables belonging to the cathedral church of St. Paul; for the faithful keeping of which he is sworn before the dean and chapter. He has the third stall on the south side of the choir, and his corps is in the church of Pelham and Aldebri. Under him is the sacrist, who is also sworn to the faithful discharge of his office, three vergers, and the inferior servants of the church.

The five archdeaconries are those of London, Essex, Middlesex, Colchester, and St. Alban's. Their office is to visit the several cures within their respective archdeaconries, and to inquire into the reparations and moveables belonging to them; to reform slight abuses in ecclesiastical matters, and to bring affairs of moment before the bishop. It is also the office of the archdeacon to induct clerks into their benefices upon the bishop's mandate.

The thirty canons, or prebendaries, with the bishop, compose the chapter, by which the affairs of the church are managed. All the prebends are in the collation of the bishop, and out of them there are three residentiaries, besides the dean: so called from their continual residence in the church.

The prebends belonging to this cathedral are as follows; viz.

Bromesbury, or Brandesbury, whose corps lie in the parish of Willesdon, in Middlesex; whose stall is the fourteenth on the left side of the choir,

Brownswood, or Brownsword, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex, has the sixteenth stall on the left side of the choir.

Cadington major, in the manor of Cadington, in the county of Bedford, now called the manor of Aston-bury, with a further revenue from certain houses in St. Paul's church-yard; has the seventeenth stall on the left side of the choir.

Cadington minor, in the parish of Cadington, Bedfordshire; has the fifth stall on the left side of the choir.

Chamberlain-wood, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex; has the fifth stall on the right side of the choir.

Chiswick, in the parish of Chiswick, Middlesex; has the eighteenth stall on the left side of the choir.

Consumpt. per Mare (or in Woltone), in the parish of Walton in le Soker, Essex, about three miles north of the Gunfleet upon the sea-coast. This corps is so called from having been swallowed up by the sea before the conquest. It holds the thirteenth stall on the left side of the choir.

Ealand, or Eldelond, in Tillingham, near Dengy, in the deanery and hundred of Dengy, and county of Essex; has the tenth stall on the left side of the choir.

Ealdstreet, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex; has the eighteenth stall on the right side of the choir.

Harleston, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex, has an additional revenue from some houses in St. Paul's church-yard, and the seventh stall on the right side of the choir.

Holbourne, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the suburbs of London; has the sixth stall on the right side of the choir.

Holywell, alias Finsbury, in the manor of Finsbury, situate in the several parishes of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and St. Leonard, Shoreditch; has the fourth stall on the right side of the choir.

In the year 1315, May 22, an agreement was entered into between Robert de Baldock, prebendary of Holywell and Finsbury, and John Gizors, the mayor, and commons of London; whereby the said Robert, for himself and successors (with the consent of the dean and chapter), did grant all his right and claim in Mora de Holywell and Finsbury, to the same mayor and commonalty; for which they were to pay him and his successors twenty shillings rent per annum.

Hoxton, of old named Shoreditch, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, or within the limits thereof; has the ninth stall on the left side of the choir.

Isledon, or Islington, in the parish of Islington, Middlesex; has the eleventh stall on the left side of the choir.

Kentish-town, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex; has the tenth stall on the right side of the choir.

Mapesbury, or Maplebury, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex; has the twelfth stall on the right side of the choir.

Mora, or More extra London, in the parish of St. Giles, without Cripplegate; has the ninth stall on the right side of the choir.

Nelsdon, or Neasdon, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex; has the fifteenth stall on the left side of the choir.

Newington, or Newton Canonicorum, in the parish of Stoke Newington, Middlesex; has the sixteenth stall on the left side of the choir.

Oxgate, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex; has the thirteenth stall on the right side of the choir.

St. Pancras, in Middlesex, near London; has the sixth stall on the left side of the choir.

N. B. The prebendary of Pancras was originally the bishop of London's confessor; and to this day, whoever is prebendary of St. Pancras, is admitted with the office of confessor and penitentiary thereunto annexed.

Portpoole, or Pourtepol, extra London, in and about Portpool-lane and Gray's-inn-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn; has the eighth stall on the right side of the choir.

Reculverland, in the parish of Tillingham, in Essex; has the seventh stall on the left side of the choir.

Rugmore, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, has the seventeenth stall on the right side of the choir.

Sneating, in the parish of Kirkeby, in Essex; has the fourteenth stall on the right side of the choir.

Tottenhall, or Tottenham-court, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex; has the fourth stall on the left side of the choir.

Twyford, called East Twyford, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex; has the eleventh stall on the right side of the choir.

Wenlake's-barn, or Wellakesbury, in the parish of St. Giles; has the fifteenth stall on the right side of the choir.

Wildland, in the parish of Tillingham, Essex; has the eighth stall on the left side of the choir.

Willesdon, or Willesdon-green, in the parish of Willesdon, Middlesex; has the twelfth stall on the left side of the choir.

The twelve petty canons are usually chosen out of the ministers and officers belonging to the church. They were constituted a body politic and corporate, by letters patent of Richard II. dated in 1399, under the denomination of "The college of the twelve petty canons of St. Paul's." They are governed by a warden chosen from among themselves, and have the privilege of a common seal.

One of the petty canons is appointed sub-dean, by the dean with the consent of the chapter and minor canons. His office is to supply the dean's place in the choir. Two others are denominated cardinals of the choir, to which office they are elected by the dean and chapter, and are to superintend the duty of the choir.

With respect to the ancient state of the parish priests of London, it is to be observed that their revenues did not arise from a glebe, or from tythe of lands, but from customary payments issuing out of the houses of their parishioners according to the value of the rents, which were called *oblations,* because they were small pieces of money offered by each parishioner to God and the church, on certain holidays.

This custom had been used for many ages, but the earliest document on record for regulating the amount of the payments, is the constitution of Roger Niger, bishop of London, from 1229 to 1241, whereby the citizens were enjoined to pay to their respective parish priests on all Sundays and festivals, the vigils of which were to be observed as feasts, one farthing for every house at ten shillings a year rent; a halfpenny for one of twenty, and for those of forty shillings one penny each: all which amounted to about two shillings and sixpence in the pound; for there were but eight apostle's days on which these payments were to be made, and if any of these chanced to fall on a Sunday, there was only one payment made for that day.

This mode of payment continued, until the 13th Richard II. when Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, published 'An Explanation' of the constitution made by Niger, in which he added twenty-two other saint's days, by which the payments were increased to three shillings and five pence in the pound; but this having occasioned contests between the inhabitants and their pastors, a bull of confirmation was issued by Pope Innocent, in the 5th year of Henry IV. Still the citizens were dissatisfied, and notwithstanding a second bull of confirmation by pope Nicholas, in the 31st of Henry VI. they caused a record or protest to be made, in which they asserted, that the order of explanation by the archbishop of Canterbury, was surreptitiously obtained, without the knowledge and consent of the citizens of London, and was to be considered rather as a destructive, than a declaratory law.

Notwithstanding this opposition of the citizens, they were constrained to pay on the additional saint's days, until the 17th of Henry VIII. when the matter in dispute being referred to the lord chancellor and privy council, an act of parliament, founded upon their report, was passed, by which the rate was reduced to two shillings and nine pence in the pound.

But although the citizens obtained this diminution of the rate, they remained equally unwilling to pay it, and sought to reduce it by various stratagems, particularly by taking their houses at low nominal rents, and making up the difference to the landlord by yearly or quarterly fines, annuities, new year's gifts, &c. whereby the clergy were defrauded of their just demands, which occasioned repeated applications to parliament, and to the king and council, but no effectual redress was obtained, until after the fire of London.

By this event, eighty four of the ninety seven parish churches within the walls were destroyed, and their number being greatly reduced by the uniting of several parishes into one, in pursuance of the act for rebuilding the city, it was found necessary to make a more certain provision for the incumbents of the several livings; in consequence of which an act was passed in 1671, for providing a fixed annual revenue for the maintenance of the parsons, vicars, and curates, of the respective single or united parishes, to be raised by an equal assessment. This act remained in force until the year 1804, when in consequence of a petition of the London clergy, for an increase of their annual stipends, a new act was passed by which they were settled as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Allhallows, Lombard-street	200	0	0
St. Bartholomew, Exchange	200	0	0
St. Bridget, or St. Bride's	200	0	0
St. Bennet Finck	200	0	0
St. Michael's, Crooked-lane	200	0	0
St. Dionis, Back-church	200	0	0
St. Dunstan in the East	333	6	8
St. James, Garlick-hithe	200	0	0
St. Michael, Cornhill	233	6	8
St. Margaret, Lothbury, and St. Christopher	366	13	4
St. Michael, Bassishaw	220	18	4
St. Mary, Aldermanbury	250	0	0
St. Martin, Ludgate	266	13	4
St. Peter's, Cornhill	200	0	0
St, Stephen, Coleman-street	200	0	0
St. Sepulchre's	333	6	8
Allhallows, Bread-street, and St. John Evangelist	233	6	8
Allhallows the Great, and Allhallows the Less	333	6	8
St. Alban's, Wood-st. and St. Olave's, Silver-st.	283	6	8
St. Anne, St. Agnes, and St. John Zachary's	233	6	8
St. Augustine and St. Faith	286	13	4
St. Andrew, Wardrobe, and St. Anne, Blackfriars	233	6	8
St. Antholine, and St. John Baptist	200	0	0
St. Benet's, Grace-church, and St. Leonard, East-cheap	233	6	8
St. Benet, Paul's-wharf, and St. Peter, Paul's-wharf	200	0	0
Christ's church, and St. Leonard, Foster-lane	233	6	8
St. Edmund the King, and St. Nicholas Acons	300	0	0
St. George, Botolph-lane, and St. Botolph, Billingsgate	300	0	0
St. Lawrence, Jewry, and St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street	200	0	0
St. Magnus, and St. Margaret, New Fish-street	283	6	8
St. Michael Royal, and St. Martin Vintry	233	6	8
St. Matthew, Friday-street, and St. Peter, Cheap	250	0	0
St. Margaret Pattens, and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch	200	0	0
St. Mary at Hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard	333	6	8
St. Mary Woolnorth, and St. Mary, Woolchurch	266	13	4
St. Clement, Eastcheap, and St. Martin's, Ogars	233	6	8
St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Lawrence Poulteney	200	0	0
St. Mary Aldermary, and St. Thomas Apostle's	250	0	0
St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Pancras, Soper-lane, and Allhallows, Honey-lane	333	6	8
St. Mildred, Poultry, and St. Mary, Colechurch	283	6	8
St. Michael, Wood-street, and St. Mary, Staining	200	0	0
St. Mildred, Bread-street, and St. Margaret Moses	216	13	4
St. Michael, Queenhithe and Trinity	266	13	4

	£	s.	d.
St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, and St. Gregory - - -	200	0	0
St. Mary Somerset, and St. Mary Mounthaw	200	0	0
St. Nicholas Cole-abbey, and St. Nicholas Olave's	216	13	4
St. Olave Jewry, and St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane	200	0	0
St. Stephen, Walbrook, and St. Bennet, Sherehog	200	0	0
St. Swithin, and St. Mary Bothaw -	233	6	8
St. Vedast, alias Foster's, and St. Michael-le-Quern	266	13	4

The annual stipends are over and above glebes, gifts, bequests, and surplice fees; and the vicar of St. Sepulchre's is entitled to one-third part of the impropriate tythes, in respect of that part of the parish which is within the county of Middlesex.

We learn from Fabian's Chronicle, that in his time, the number of parish churches in London, amounted to one hundred and thirteen, and that there were also twenty-seven houses of religion, monasteries, colleges, and chapels, which were not parochial.

Of the bishops, who filled this see till the arrival of the Normans, little is known. The following list has been compiled from the most authentic sources.

List of the Bishops of London.

Mellitus, consecrated by Augustine 604; died April 24, 624

Cedda, succeeded 654, died at the abbey of Lestingham in Yorkshire, Oct. 26, 664

Wine, bishop of Winchester, 666, died 671

Erkenwald, son of Offa, king of the East Angles, 675, died about 685, buried in St. Paul's

Waldhere, or Walther, succeeded him, but in what year is uncertain.

Ingwald sate as bishop about 704, died about 744

Ecgwlf, or Egwolfe, 747

Wighed, or Sighah, about 754

Eadbright, or Edbartus, 761

Eadgar, or Edgar, 789*

Kenewalchus, or Cenwalk, occurs as bishop, 773

Eadbaldus, 784

Heathobright, or Eadbert, 795, died 802

Osmund, or Oswyn, succeeded in 802, died 816

Æthelnoth, bishop 816

Ceolbryht, consecrated before 830

Deorwlf, or Cerolf, 841

Swithulf, or Swytholf, 851

Eadstanus I. succeeded about 898

Wulfsius, about 900

Ethelwardus†

Elstan, or Eadstanus II. 926

Theodoricus, or Theodore, about 938

Wulfstanus I. bishop in 922

Brithelmus 941, died 958

Dunstan, bishop of Worcester, translated to this see 958, removed to Canterbury, and died 988

Eadstanus III. succeeded; during his episcopate St. Paul's church was burnt, 961

Wulfstane II. consecrated 996

Ælfhunus, or Alphunus, 1012

Ælfwius, or Alwy, 1015, died before 1035

Ælfwordus, or Ailward, before 1035, died 1044

Robert, a Norman, made bishop by Edward the Confessor in 1044, translated to Canterbury 1051, died in Normandy 1070

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* Stow says 768.

† Placed by Stow in 878.

William, another Norman, and chaplain to the same king, consecrated bishop of London 1051

Hugh de Orivalle succeeded 1075, died of leprosy 1084

Maurice, chaplain and chancellor to the conqueror, consecrated 1085, died Sept. 26, 1107

Richard de Belmeis I. elected bishop 1108, died Jan. 16, 1127, buried in the church of St. Osyth, Essex

Gilbert Universalis, a canon of Lyons, consecrated January 22, 1128, died 1134

Robert de Sigillo in 1141, died about 1151

Richard de Belmeis II. succeeded, died 1162

Gilbert Foliot translated from Hereford March 24, 1183, died February 18, 1187

Richard de Ely, consecrated December 13, 1189, died September 10, 1198

William de Sancta Maria was chosen bishop September 16, 1198, resigned January 26, 1221

Eustace de Fauconberge, one of the king's justices, bishop in 1221, died October 21, 1228

Roger Niger, consecrated June 10, 1229, died at Stepney, 3rd of the calends of October, 1241

Fulk Basset, 1241, died of the plague 1259

Henry de Wengham chosen 1259, consecrated in the church of Saint Mary Overy, February 15, 1260, died 1262

Henry de Sandwich consecrated May 27, 1263, died 1273

John de Chishul, dean of Saint Paul's, and treasurer of England, elected December 7, 1273, died Feb. 1280

Richard de Gravesend* consecrated August 11, 1280, died December 9, 1303

Ralph de Baldock elected 1304, but not consecrated till January 30, 1306; he had been lord chancellor, and died July 24, 1313

Gilbert de Segrave, elected August 17, 1313, died November 25, 1317

Richard de Newport, elected January 17, 1317, died August 24, 1318

Stephen de Gravesend, nephew of the former bishop of that name, elected September 11, 1318, died April 8 1338

Richard de Bentworth, elected May 4, 1338, made chancellor of England July 6, 1338, and died December 8, 1339

Ralph de Stratford,† a canon of London, elected January 26, 1340, consecrated March 12 following, died at Stepney, April 7, 1354

Michael de Northburg,‡ LL.D. elected bishop on the decease of the above; He died at Copford in Essex, September 9, 1361

Simon de Sudbury, of Sudbury || in Suffolk, consecrated 1362, translated to Canterbury 1375, murdered by the rebels under Wat Tyler, 1381

William de Courteney, son of Hugh, earl of Devon, bishop of Hereford, translated to London September 12, 1375, afterwards made lord chancellor and metropolitan

Robert de Braybroke, consecrated Jan. 5, 1382, made lord chancellor in the September following, and died August 27, 1404

Roger de Walden, installed June 30, 1405; he was first rector of Fordham in Essex and treasurer of Calais, afterwards lord treasurer of England. On the deposition of archbishop Arundel in 1398, he was advanced to the see of Canterbury; and on Arundel's restoration, retired into private life until called to the see of London; he died in 1406

Nicholas Bubbewich, he was a canon of Litchfield in 1392, and in 1399 a canon of Ripon; afterwards master of the rolls and keeper of the privy seal; he was consecrated bishop of London in 1406, and was translated in 1407 to the sees of Salisbury and Bath and Wells, in the latter of which he died 1424

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* This bishop first instituted the office of sub-dean in St. Paul's, and founded a priory at Maldon, Essex.

† Built a chapel to the honour of St. Thomas in Stratford on Avon, the place of his birth.

‡ He gave £2000 towards the endowment of the Charter-house.

|| Where he founded a college to the honour of St. Gregory.

Richard Clifford translated from Worcester October 13, 1407, died August 20, 1421

John Kemp from the see of Chichester May 20, 1422; he was lord chancellor in 1426, about which period he was removed to the archiepiscopal see of York; and thence, after he had sate 28 years, to Canterbury, where he died March 22, 1450

William Gray consecrated May 6, 1426, translated to Lincoln 1431

Robert Fitz-hugh, rector of St. Leonard Eastcheap, canon of Lismore in Ireland in 1406, master of King's Hall in Cambridge 1425, and in 1428 chancellor of that university; he was consecrated bishop of London September 16, 1431, died January 15 1436

Robert Gilbert consecrated October 28, 1436, died July 27, 1728

Thomas Kemp succeeded and died March 28, 1489

Richard Hill, B. D. elected August 19, 1489, consecrated 15 November following

Thomas Savage translated from Rochester August 3, 1496; installed 27 October following. In 1501 he was preferred to York, and died at Cawood 1508; his body was buried at York, but his heart in a chapel which he had erected at Macclesfield

William Warham, installed October 5, 1502, made lord chancellor in January 1503; and towards the end of the same year promoted to the see of Canterbury. He died at Saint Stephen's nea Canterbury, August 22, 1532

William Baron succeeded; he was enthroned November 28, 1504, and died October 1505

Richard Fitz-James, after many preferments in the church, was, August 2, 1506, translated from the see of Chichester to this of London, where he disbursed considerable sums in adorning his cathedral; and having bestowed large sums in charitable uses, died January 15, 1521

Cuthbert Tunstal, who was celebrated for his learning and knowledge of the sciences, was preferred to the see of London; to which he was consecrated October 9, 1522, where, after having sate about seven years, was translated hence to Durham, 1530. At the reformation he was ejected his bishoprick by Edward VI. restored by queen Mary, and dispossessed again by queen Elizabeth, and committed to the custody of the archbishop of Canterbury. He died at Lambeth, Nov. 18, 1559.

John Stokesley, D.D. prebendary of St. Stephen's chapel, at Westminster, being sent ambassador to Rome about the king's divorce, was at his return promoted to the bishoprick of London, in 1530, and consecrated thereto on the 27th November, he died September 8, 1539.

Edmund Bonner favoured the reformation, and the king's divorce from Catherine of Spain; which probably procured him the see of Hereford, and soon after that of London, to which he was translated October the 20th, 1539. In the year 1549, an information was preferred against Bonner, by William Latimer, B. D. and John Hooper, afterwards bishop of Gloucester, for omitting in his sermon at Paul's-Cross, the article touching the king's power during his minority, though expressly thereunto enjoined by his majesty's special command. He was also charged with an omission of duty, in not searching after polygamists, and such persons who either officiated, or were present at any forms of divine worship, not tolerated by the government; and that, instead of going to the sermons at Paul's-Cross, and countenancing the same with his presence, pursuant to the king's order, he not only left the congregation at the beginning of the discourse, but likewise writ to the lord mayor and aldermen of the city to persuade them to do the like; wherefore a commission was directed to Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, Nicholas Ridley, bishop of Rochester, sir William Petre, and sir Thomas Smith, secretaries of state, and Dr. Williams, dean of St. Paul's, before whom Bonner appeared at Lambeth, and, being convicted of the several charges brought against him, was, on the 1st of October, 1549, deprived of his bishoprick.

Nicholas Ridley, bishop of Rochester, was preferred to this see in place of Bonner, where he was enthroned April the 12th, 1550. But upon the accession of queen Mary to the crown, Ridley was not only deprived of his bishoprick, but likewise committed to prison, and tried and condemned at Oxford, for the sincere and constant profession of his faith, for which he was burnt October the 16th, 1555.

Bonner was restored to his bishoprick, September 5, 1553, when, after having glutted himself about five years with human gore, by a grievous persecution of the Protestants, was, on the 30th May, 1559, displaced by authority of parliament, and committed prisoner to the Marshalsea, where he ended his wretched life September 5, 1569.

Edmund Grindal, some time master of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, chaplain to the late bishop Ridley, and the precentor of St. Paul's, after a voluntary exile in Germany on the account of religion, during the reign of queen Mary, was, at his return, elected bishop of this see, July 26, 1559, where, after he had sate above ten years, he was translated to York, in the month of May, 1570. And having been re-translated from the see of York to that of Canterbury, February 15, 1575, died at Croydon in Surrey, July 6, 1583*

Edwin Sandys, D. D. master of Catherine-hall, in Cambridge, and vice chancellor of that university, interesting himself in the proclamation of the lady Jane Grey, was committed to prison, where, after a long confinement, he was, at the intercession of friends, released, and withdrawing into Germany, resided there during the life of queen Mary; and returning to England upon queen Elizabeth's accession to the crown, had the see of Worcester conferred upon him, to which he was consecrated December 21, 1559, whence he was translated to this of London, June 2, 1570, where after he had sate six years, was preferred to that of York, wherein he died, August 8, 1588, and was buried at Southwell.

John Aylmer, chaplain to Henry duke of Norfolk, was, in the year 1553, made archdeacon of Stow; but not conforming himself according to the times, was deprived of his archdeaconry, and retiring into Germany, continued there till the death of queen Mary, and accession of queen Elizabeth, by whom he was appointed one of the Protestant disputants against seven Popish bishops in a religious controversy. He was made archdeacon of Lincoln, 1562, and March 12, 1576, elected bishop of London, and on the 24th of the same month, consecrated at Lambeth. He died at Fulham, June 3, 1594.

Richard Fletcher, D. D. prebendary of Islington, and dean of Peterborough, elected bishop of London, December 30, 1594, but having the misfortune to fall under the queen's displeasure for taking the lady Baker, a beautiful young widow, to his second wife, died soon after suddenly, (as it is said, by discontent, and the immoderate use of tobacco,) June 15, 1596.*

Richard Bancroft, D. D. rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, treasurer of St. Paul's, prebendary of Bloomsbury and Westminster, was elected to the see of London, April 21, 1597, and consecrated the 8th May following; and in 1604, was translated to Canterbury, he died November 2, 1610, and was buried in the chancel of Lambeth church.

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* He founded and endowed a free school at St. Bee's in Cumberland, the place of his nativity.

* He was sent down to Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire, in order to assist Mary queen of Scotland, in her devotions, and likewise to prevail upon her to renounce the errors of popery before she suffered.

Upon Fletcher's arrival at Fotheringhay, the unfortunate princess was deprived of her almoner, confessor, and all spiritual assistance of her own communion; and in lieu thereof, had Fletcher forced upon her, to her great displeasure and disturbance in her devotion, by the company of a minister whose religion she abhorred; yet nevertheless she was cruelly and ungenerously denied the assistance of her confessor in her last moments.

Richard Vaughan, D. D. prebendary of Holborn, archdeacon of Middlesex, then bishop of Chester, was translated to the see of London, in December, 1604, and died March 10, 1607.

Thomas Ravis, D. D. vicar of Allhallows Barking, canon of Westminster, dean of Christ church, then bishop of Gloucester, was, from that see, translated to this of London, May 18, 1607. He died December 14, 1609, and was buried in St. Paul's.

George Abbot, D. D. master of University college in Oxford, and dean of Winton, being chosen bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, was translated to the bishoprick of London, January 20, 1609, and about a year after removed to the see of Canterbury. He died at Guildford, August 4, 1633, and was buried in Trinity church in the same town.

John King, D. D. archdeacon of Nottingham, rector of St. Andrew's Holborn, prebendary of Sneating in the church of St. Paul, London, dean of Christ church in Oxford, and vice chancellor of that university, was preferred to the see of London by king James I. (who, by way of distinction, gave him the appellation of king of preachers) in the year 1611, and died March 30, 1621.

George Monteine, D. D. at first lecturer at Gresham college, then master of the Savoy, and dean of Westminster, from which he was promoted to the bishoprick of Lincoln, to which he was consecrated December 14, 1617, and thence translated to London, July 20, 1621, and afterwards to Durham and York, where he died in the year 1628, and was buried at Cawood.

William Laud, D. D. president of St. John's college, in 1611, dean of Gloucester, 1616, bishop of St. Davids in 1621, and bishop of Bath and Wells in 1626, elected bishop of London, July 15, 1628, and thence translated to Canterbury in 1633. He was impeached by the house of commons and found guilty of high treason, for which he was condemned and beheaded on Tower-hill, January 10, 1645. His body was at first buried in the church of Allhallows, Barking, but afterwards removed to a vault near the altar in the chapel of St. John's college, Oxford.

William Juxon, LL.D., president of St. John's college in Oxford, dean of Worcester, chaplain and dean of the closet to the king, and bishop of Hereford, was promoted to the see of London, October 23, 1633. Soon after he was appointed one of his majesty's privy council, and in the year 1635, lord high treasurer of the kingdom, which he enjoyed till he was by the parliament divested of all his places both in church and state, 1641.—He attended king Charles I. at his execution, 1648, after which he retired to his estate in Gloucestershire, where he continued till the restoration, when he was restored to his bishoprick, and soon after, viz. September 20, 1660, translated thence to Canterbury. He died at Lambeth, June 4, 1663, aged 81.

Gilbert Sheldon, D. D. vicar of Hackney, prebendary of Gloucester, and chaplain and dean of the closet to the king, succeeded Juxon in the see of London, to which he was elected October 23, 1660, and translated thence to Canterbury, August 30, 1663; and being elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, 1667, died on the 9th of November in the same year.*

Humphry Henchman, D. D. translated from the see of Salisbury to London, September 15, 1663. He was in great favour with king Charles II. whose escape he greatly contributed to after the battle of Worcester † He died in October, 1675.

Henry Compton, D. D. youngest son of Spencer earl of Northampton, was translated from Oxford to London, December 18, 1675. This prelate, soon after the prince of Orange's landing, seems to have changed his crosier for a sword; for, mounted on horseback, completely armed, he attended the princess Anne (afterwards queen Anne) of Denmark in her escape from court to Nottingham, and afterward exerted himself in accomplishing the revolution, 1688. He died at Fulham, July 7, 1713.

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* The charitable benefactions given by this prelate are said to have amounted to about sixty-six thousand pounds.

† He built the chapel in London-house, in Aldergate-street.

John Robinson, D. D. at first domestic chaplain to the English ambassador at the court of Sweden, upon the return of his master to England, was appointed resident, and soon after envoy extraordinary, by king William, wherein he was continued by queen Anne; by whom, upon his arrival in England, he was made dean of Windsor, register of the garter, and prebendary of Canterbury; and in the year 1710, preferred to the see of Bristol, and the office of lord privy seal, one of her majesty's plenipotentiaries at the congress of Utrecht, privy counsellor, and one of the commissioners for building fifty new churches within the bills of mortality; and upon the decease of Dr. Henry Compton, March 13, 1713, was preferred to the see of London. He died at Hampstead, April 11, 1723.

Edmund Gibson, D. D. was, on May 4, in the same year translated from the see of Lincoln to this of London. He was chaplain to archbishop Tenison and rector of Lambeth, and by the recommendation of the archbishop to George I. consecrated bishop of Lincoln and thence translated, as he says in his first pastoral letter to the clergy of London, without his own seeking to the see of London. In his younger days, he distinguished himself among the clergy, by several pieces wrote in the controversy between the archbishop and the convocation: and afterwards by his collection of the ecclesiastical laws in that voluminous work, called by him the 'Codex.' He published several pastoral letters to the people of his diocess of London, occasioned by the impiety of Woolston's writings, and the enthusiasm of the Methodists; besides some pieces of devotion. He died September 6, 1748.

Thomas Sherlock, D.D., translated from the see of Salisbury. He had been dean of Chichester and afterwards bishop of Bangor. He was buried at Fulham July 25, 1761.

Thomas Hayter, D. D. translated from the see of Norwich to London, September 19, 1761. He died January 9 1762.

Richard Osbaldeston, D. D. translated from the see of Carlisle in the month of January 1762.

Richard Terrick, D. D. translated from the see of Peterborough to London, in June 1764. He died March 31, 1777.

Robert Lowth, D. D. was translated from Oxford in 1777. He was born in 1711, and received his early education at Winchester school, from thence he was removed to New College Oxford. In 1742 he was chosen professor of poetry in the same university, and became bishop of St. David's in 1766; whence four months afterwards, he was translated to the see of Oxford. He died November 3, 1787.

Beilby Porteus, D. D. was translated from the see of Chester to that of London in 1787. He was born at York 1731, and in 1769 became master of the hospital of St. Cross near Winchester; and in 1776 was promoted to the bishoprick of Chester. He died May 14, 1808.

John Randolph, D. D. was translated to the bishoprick of London in 1808. He was born July 6, 1749, and received his university education at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1783, he became canon of Christ church, and regius professor of divinity, in 1799; he was promoted to the see of Oxford, and thence translated to Bangor in 1807. He died suddenly, July 28, 1813.

William Howley, D.D. canon of Christ church, and regius professor of divinity, in Oxford, was elected bishop of London, October 1, and consecrated October 3, 1813.

The ARMS OF THE BISHOPRICK are, *gu.* two swords in saltier, *ar.* hilts and pomels, *or,* the dexter surmounting the sinister.

CHAPTER XII.

Some Account of the Military Government of London, and the Artillery Company.

Though the origin of the military government of London cannot be ascertained, it nevertheless must be of great antiquity; for in the year 896, the London auxiliaries, having joined Alfred, marched to dislodge the Danes from a place in Hertfordshire, supposed to have been the town of Hertford. Therefore it is highly probable, that if a military government was not at first settled in this city by that great prince, yet that the same was established by him after the reduction thereof from the Danes, in the year 883, we think, may reasonably be presumed; since which time, by the many gallant actions performed by the citizens, in the most dangerous enterprizes, we may reasonably conclude, that they have always had the greatest regard to the support of the military art, seeing their lives and fortunes so often depended thereon.

In the reign of Ethelred, the Londoners bravely resisted three attacks by the Danes; and thrice also was Canute repulsed when he laid siege to the city, nor did he ultimately gain possession of it, until, by a compromise with his rival, a division of territory was agreed upon. With equal spirit did the citizens refuse to admit William the Conqueror, when his arms had been victorious over Harold's army, until the clergy and the men of rank set the example of submission. It is true that Domesday-book, the oldest record of military service extant, does not mention the Londoners, but the reason of this is to be found in the peculiar nature of their civic privileges. The citizens did not, like other persons under the feudal system, hold their possessions by the tenure of military service; London was the 'king's own chamber,' where all were free, and all service was spontaneous. But though not bound to furnish any particular quota of fighting men, the Londoners always mustered in great force, when an enemy was in the field; indeed it would seem from their numerous arrays, and the indiscriminate manner in which they turned out at every call to arms, that in early times every citizen was a soldier. It appears that playing at bucklers, and practising feats of arms, was one of the most ancient and favorite amusements of the London apprentices.

'Every Sunday in Lent,' says Fitzstephen, 'immediately after dinner, it was customary for great crowds of young Londoners mounted on war horses, well trained, to perform the requisite turnings and evolutions, to ride into the fields in distinct bands, armed with shields and headless lances, where they exhibited the representation of battles, and went through a variety of warlike exercises.' He adds, that young noblemen from the king's court, and from the houses of the barons, often joined the citizens in the trial of their skill in arms. Numerous exploits are recorded, which attest the spirit and promptness with which the skill thus acquired, was, in maturer life, exerted in the defence of the city and kingdom. During what are called the barons' wars, in the reigns of Stephen, John, and Henry III., Fitzstephen says, that there went out of the city to a general muster no less than 20,000 horsemen and 60,000 foot; and though unquestionably there must have been included in these numbers many vassals of the noblemen, who had then castles and inns within the city, and of others who had sought the protection of its walls, yet it is clear, from the preponderance which the Londoners invariably gave to the party, whose cause they espoused at this period, that they must have constituted a very considerable portion of the force.

Often did the citizens contend in arms against the power that sought to oppress them in the reign of Henry III., and on one occasion, Stowe relates, they 'fortified the city with iron chains, drawne overthwarte their streets, munited the citie, and did marvellous things.'

The manufacture of armour must, at this period, have been very considerable, for when Louis the Dauphin contended for the crown of England against Henry III. in the year 1216, the city of London sent him six hundred knights and 60,000 coats of mail.

In the time of Edward II. the queen having been refused admittance into Leeds castle, in Kent, the king called to him 'the commons of Essex and London,' by whose assistance it was speedily reduced; but that this demand on the Londoners for military service might not be construed into an admission of their ordinary liability to such requisitions, the king, by his letters patent, declared 'that the circumstance should not be prejudicial to them, nor drawn into precedent for time to come.'

In 1326, when the queen had taken part with the barons, the king demanded from the citizens a supply of men and money. The answer they made was, that 'they would not go out of their city to fight, except they might, according to their liberties, return home again the same day before the sunset.'

During the French wars in the reign of Edward III., the quota of troops contributed by London was comparatively small. In 1346, they furnished only 100 men at arms, and 500 foot soldiers, and in 1355, 25 men at arms and 500 archers. Probably more were not required, for these wars were popular; and on the triumphal entry of the Black Prince into London with the king of France, we are told that the citizens displayed with peculiar exultation from their windows and balconies, the implements and ornaments of war.

During the contest between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, the military defence of the capital became an object of great importance, and appears to have been duly appreciated. When the leaders of each party met in London in 1458, attended by a great number of their followers, in order to attempt a reconciliation, sir Godfrey Boleyn, the lord mayor, kept watch daily with a guard of 5,000 citizens completely armed; while three aldermen, with another body of 2,000, continued the watch during the night.

Henry VII. having been very partial to archery in his youth, gave it every encouragement when he ascended the throne, in preference to the cross bow, although he sometimes amused himself with it, as we find by the following memoranda, in an account of his expenditure preserved in the remembrancer's office. "Lost to my lord Morging, at the buttes, six shillings and eightpence," and "paid to sir Edward Boroughe, thirteen shillings and fourpence, which the kynge lost at buttes with his cross bow." From these entries it would appear that the king was not so skilful a bowman as his sons, particularly the eldest, prince Arthur, who frequently exercised with the society of London bowmen at Mile End, and was so expert, that the captain, and every expert shooter, was called by his name.

The military art still continued to be cultivated. At a general muster of "the most able men between the ages of sixteen and sixty," which took place twice by order of Henry VIII. in 1532, and again on the 8th of May, 1539, when there appeared no less than 15,000, "all in bright harness;" "Most of the citizens of any quality or office," Strype says, "were clad in white satin or white silk coats, with chains of gold, and some had rich jewels." The king expressed himself highly pleased with their martial appearance.

From this period, archery fell into disuse, principally, no doubt, from the introduction of muskets. Hollinshed bewails, that in his time, we had "given over that kind of artillery," the long bow, in which in times past, the chief force of England consisted; and bishop Latimer equally laments the change that had taken place. In his sixth sermon, he says, "The art of shutynge hath been in times past much esteemed in this realme, it is a gyft of God, and he hath given us to excell all other nations wythall. It hath bene Godde's instrumente whereby he hath gyven us manye victories agaynste our enemyes." He then points out the necessity of calling upon the justices, and charging them "upon their allegiance, that thys singular benefit of God may be practised." That it had been practised, and that successfully, we learn by a fact recorded in the journal of Edward VI., which shows the force with which arrows were discharged. A hundred archers belonging to the guard of this king shot at an inch board, singly, two arrows each, when some of the arrows pierced through the board, and entered another placed behind it, although the wood was extremely hard. At what distance the arrows were discharged, does not appear, but Père Daniel says, an ancient bow could carry four hundred yards, or nearly a quarter of a mile.

A strong instance of the military character of the British in this reign is furnished by Etienne de Perlin, who, in a narrative of his tour through England in the year 1558, speaking of the quarter sessions, says, "The servants carry pointed bucklers, even those of bishops and prelates, and the men commonly exercise them with the bow. The husbandmen, when they till the ground, leave their bucklers and swords, or sometimes their bow, in the corner of the field, so that in this land every body bears arms."

In the second year of Elizabeth's reign, there was a muster of the citizens before her majesty, and the French and imperial ambassadors in Greenwich park; but it seems from the comparatively small number assembled, to have consisted of some select companies only. There were 1,400 men, whereof 800 were pikemen, all in fine corselets, 400 harquebuts in shirts of mail with merins, and 200 halberdiers in almayne rivets; they had to every hundred, two whifflers richly apparelled, and twelve wardens of the best companies, riding in coats of black velvet, to conduct them, with drums and fifes, and six ensigns, all in jerkins of white Bruges satin, cut and lined with black sarsnet, with caps, hozen, and scarfs according. The 'six ensigns' here mentioned, seem to denote that the city had thus early made that sextuple division of its forces into the regiments of the blue, green, yellow, orange, white, and red, which subsisted till the recent introduction of the militia system.*

When in the year 1572, Elizabeth began to be disturbed in her government by machinations, foreign and domestic, she sent an order to the lord mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen, recommending to them renewed diligence in training up the young citizens to the use of arms for the defence of the capital; and particularly to the use of musketry, which was now beginning to supersede the bow and arrow. The order was obeyed with so much alacrity, that, within two months after, a choice body of 3,000 pikemen and gunners, completely armed and disciplined, mustered before the queen in Greenwich park; and these were independently of the city archers who were estimated to amount to 4,000 more.

The preparation in the ports of Spain of the boasted Armada, which was to effect the conquest of England and the re-establishment of the catholic religion called for still greater exertions on the part of the loyal citizens of London. From a report of the arrangements made for the defence of the kingdom on that occasion, recently compiled from the records in the Tower, it appears, that London then contained 20,696 able householders within the wards, besides 933 strangers fit for service; and that of this number, no less than 10,000 were actually embodied.

In the year 1585, the storm which had so long threatened the entire destruction of this kingdom assumed a formidable aspect;

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* Percy Histories—London, vol. ii. p. 189.

divers citizens of London, of great experience in military affairs, were by order of the government taken out of the artillery company, and, to their great honour, were appointed officers in several parts of the kingdom; by whose care and indefatigable application, the militia in most parts were put into a good state of defence.

The citizens of London the more effectually to prevent all sudden attempts that might be made by the enemies of government in favour of the Spaniards, in the year 1586, drew up the following regulations, intituled,

"*The Manner of ordering the Citizens of London, to the Safe-keeping and defence of her Majesty's City, against the traiterous and sudden Attempts of all Conspirators and Traitors whatsoever.*

1. That every alderman of his warde, assisted with the gravest inhabitants there, do gather and register the names of all such householders, their children, and servants, as dwell in the same warde, who openlye professe and shewe themselves to love the gospel, and hate poperie, being of sufficient wealthe to maynteyne their own state, and able to beare armes.

2. That of the most apte of those cittizens, there be chosen out for special leaders (every of them to lead five and twenty of his neighbours dwelling next him), and that there be so manye of those leaders, as after that rate shall be sufficient to lead four or five thousand men, or more, or less, as shall be thought meete; and that the said nomber of men be chosen out of those, to be registred as aforesayd.

3. That of the most valiant, grave, and wise amonge the sayd registred cittizens, there be chosen captaynes of bandes, every of them under severall ensignes, to receive terms of the said speciall leaders, with every of them, his five and twenty men, so shall there be two hundred and fifty men under an ensign, and that they have these severall ensignes accordingly.

4. That of the sayd cittizens then be chosen to serve under everie such of their captaynes, their severall lyvetenantes, ensignteanens, and sergeants, with a fit drumster. And that there be a place certain to every captayne, whereunto he shall resorte upon any sudden alarme. And that he know all the officers and those fitting especialie appointed to bring his men thither to him, and likewise that these officers and leaders know the same place and their captaynes.

5. That after such election and appointment as aforesayd, everie one apply himself to learn and know how to exercise their several offices and roomes as appertaineth, and that everie householder have readie in house, all weapons and furniture for himself and those of house, to be appointed for his service.

6. That the watches for the nighte be kept according to the

former order, but the same to be of more sufficient reasons, and that especialie there be at every gate a watche, from nine of the clock at nighte, till six in the morning, for the wynter, and from ten to five in the summer, and that the portcullisis at everie gate be surveyed and made ready to use at any suddeyn, yf any nede be.

7. That inasmuch as that syde of the cytie next the river lyeth open; that therefore from the Tower to Brydewell, they do appoint all alongest a sufficient number of watche-howses; and therein nightlie to be good watches, to come and continue as at the gate. And that all pryvate kayes, alleys, and wharfes, during the howers aforesayd, be close shut upp.

8. That at thendes of streets be prepared chaynes, as shall be thought needfull, for interrupting thentrie and passage of any adversarie.

9. For quenching of sudden fiers, yt will be necessarie to have a thowsand trustie persons to carry leather bucketts and ladders; and that to them of the graver cittyzens, there be appoynted leaders, to lead them as nede may be, by hundred and fifties, for to be ready to releve anye fiered place. And that likewise under like leading, there be appointed five hundred pyoners, with mattockes and shovels, ready to make trenches and rampyers at all occasions.

10. That the whole ordering and disposing of the premises be at the direction of the lord maior, sheriffs, and aldermen, and such grave persons as they shall take and chuse of the sayd cytte to assiste them; and so from tyme to tyme, and not otherwise.

11. That upon any alarme to be geven, everye captayne forthwith to repayre to his appointed place, and all his officers and the several leaders, with them five and twenty men apeece forthwith to resort to that place, to their special appointed captayne. And two of those captaynes being placed next to the lord maior's howse for the tyme being, with both their bandes, to repayre ymmediately to his lordship. And to either of the sheriffs in like sorte, to repayre one several captayne, with his several bande; and all other captaynes and their companies to remain at their appointed places, till they receave order from the maior. And that in such case one general watch-word be geven to every soldyer; and that they have some special token, whereby everye of them may be known one to another.

12. That upon any shewe, or suspicion of any dangerous attempt descry'd or perceyved by any of the watches; that then forthwith they shall geve knowledge thereof to the lord maior and sheriffs, and to everye alderman, or his deputie, in the several wardes, that they may call so many to armes, as in case by them shall be thought convenient and sufficient.

13. That upon any alarme, or warning geven, everie inhabitant prepare and have readie in his howse a lanthorne with lighte ready to hang oute, when by authority it shall be so commanded.

14. That straighte order be taken, that yf any alarme be pro-

claymed, that no masters of howses goe noe further than the streete dores of their howses; and that no servante, or other (upon grevous payne) do then issue into the streetes, except the lord maior, aldermen, sheriffs, captaynes, leaders, officers, and soldiers aforesayd, and their buketiers and pyoners, and their leaders; and suche others as shall be especiallie called or comanded by the lord mayor or sheriffes.

15. That one of the watche howses at the water syde be nere the engine there that serveth the cyttie with water; for that above all other is most present, and aboundant to that purpose, and most ready for quenching fyer, and therefore is specially to be guarded.

16. That such recusants as have greate houses and lodgings within the liberties of the cittie; and likewise all dangerous and suspicious persons to the state, may by her majestie's authority be removed from lodging within the walles of the cittie (or suburbs yf that may be), for those houses are like to harbour and cover dangerous persons, to be nearer and readyer to make suddeyn invasion upon the cittie.

17. That some special consideration may be had of all strangers, having howses in the city, and which are not of the French or Dutche churche; and that some order may be set down, especiallie concerning them, as in this tyme and state shall be found requisite."

The lords of the council ordered Edmund York, a brave officer who had served in the Low Countries, to point out the best means of putting the city in a good state of defence; he recommended that it should be divided into sections, containing 1500 men, 'all inhabitants, which shall be either the householder, his sonne, or continued servant.' Every night, at six o'clock, five companies of different regiments were to assemble in the Exchange, 'and there stand in battell a quarter of an hour.' After the countersign was given to every officer, says York, 'a prayer for her majesty's estate and kingdome, and the Lord's prayer, shall be said.' Five billets were next to be put into a hat, which the captains were to draw, to determine their respective stations for the night.

The queen placed so much reliance on the courage and attachment of the citizens, that she selected 9000 of them to be her body guard. The remaining 1000 were sent to the grand camp at Tilbury Fort.

The usual place of training the city bands at this period, was the old Artillery garden or ground, the site of which is commemorated by the names of several streets and lanes on the east side of Bishopsgate-street, as Artillery-street, Artillery-lane, Fort-street, &c. Five hundred of the most expert, who had 'experience both abroad and at home,' were selected to drill the rest, and we are told, that 'very sufficient and skilful they were to train and teach common soldiers the managing of their muskets, pikes, and halberds, march, counter-march, and ring.' These masters of the art military formed a company by themselves, of which 'every man by turn bore orderly office, from the corporal to the captain.' Some of these were sent to the camp at Tilbury, to assist in drilling the new levies, and were then known by the name of the captains of the Artillery garden.

The military ardour which the Spanish Armada called forth, was succeeded by a long period of inglorious ease. The whole of the city corps were disembodied, and the exercises in the Artillery garden entirely discontinued; so that, when the queen wanted an aid of men from the city, to send to the relief of Calais in 1596, she was obliged to resort to the mode of impressment, and that in a way not attempted perhaps either before or since. On the forenoon of Easter Monday, the lord mayor and aldermen received orders to provide instantly, for the queen's service, a thousand able bodied men. The day and hour were conveniently chosen; the churches, as is usual on this festival, were filled; and thither the magistrates immediately repaired with their proper officers, made fast all the doors, and in a few minutes executed the required levy on the assembled congregations. 'The men were forthwith furnished with armour, weapons, and all things necessary,' and marched off to Dover before night. This system of pressing, though not in the same indecorous manner, was afterwards repeatedly resorted to during the reign of Elizabeth.

A material change in the military exercises of the London citizens took place at the close of Elizabeth's reign, with which the use of the sword and buckler seems to have ended. Stowe relates that in his time, 'the art of defence and use of weapons was taught by professed masters,' and that the young Londoners, after the evening prayer on holidays, were permitted to exercise themselves with their wafters and bucklers before their masters' doors. The wafters here mentioned, were swords with the flat part placed in the direction of the edge. Shakspeare and all the writers of his time mention schools for teaching the use of weapons as common in London; but when the alarm of outward danger had been dissipated, and the pusillanimous reign of James had commenced, military exercises were naturally discountenanced by a king, who had an instinctive horror at the sight of a naked sword; and who praised armour, rather because, as he said, it prevented the wearer from hurting others, than for the protection it gave him.

The danger which might arise from such an habitual neglect of military exercises, at length roused some patriotic individuals to exert themselves, to revive the ancient trainings in the Artillery garden. In 1610, Philip Hudson, lieutenant of the artillery company, and divers other gentlemen and citizens of London, considering the inconveniences which had been suffered by many 'late populous and flourishing neighbour cities, principally by reason of their neglect of that most noble exercise of arms and martiall discipline in times of wealth and peace; they, like loving sons to so glorious a city,' undertook, 'at their own private or particular charge, a weekly exercise of arms and military discipline after the modern and best fashion, and construction then in use;' and for their better ease and more convenience, 'they erected a strong and well furnished armory in the said ground, in which are arms of several sorts; and of such extraordinary fashion and goodness for service, as are hard to be matched elsewhere.'

Four years after, James I. commanded a general muster of all the horse and foot soldiers throughout England; and such was the progress which the citizens of London had by that time made in their military re-organization, that no less than 6000 of them assembled on the occasion. They were commanded by twenty captains selected of the most active and forward citizens, and unto every one of them were allotted 300 shot and pikes, being, for the most part, all householders bravely furnished; and such of them as were not formerly of the Martial society, and practice of the Artillery garden, became then admitted of that warlike company.

During the disputes between the king and the parliament, in the time of Charles I. the regular forces of the city, which were, at that period, distinguished by the appellation of the Trained Bands, were first embodied, or, as the phrase was, 'drawn forth in arms' on the side of the monarch; yet in the subsequent war, the citizens supported the popular cause, and it was principally by their aid that the house of commons obtained its decided preponderancy. So early as November, 1642, within three months after Charles had erected his standard at Nottingham, the trained bands were marched out to join the earl of Essex, on 'the heath near Brentford,' 'where,' says Clarendon, 'they had indeed a full army of horse and foot, fit to have decided the title of a crown with an equal adversary.'* In the further progress of the war, several auxiliary regiments, both of foot and horse, were raised by the city; and, to a part of these forces, joined to two regiments of the trained bands, 'of whose inexperience of danger,' remarks the historian just quoted, 'or any kind of service beyond the easy practice of their postures in the Artillery garden, men had till then too cheap an estimation;' the parliament army was indebted for its preservation in the first battle of Newbury, 'for they stood as a bulwark and rampire to defend the rest; and when their wings of horse were scattered and dispersed, kept their ground so steadily,' that prince Rupert himself, who charged them at the head of the choice royal horse, 'could make no impression upon their stand of pikes, but was forced to wheel about.'† The same noble historian designates London, as 'the devoted city' of the commons, and their 'inexhaustible magazine of men.'‡

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* Hist. of the Reb. Vol. ii. p, 75. † Ibid. p. 347. ‡ Ibid. p. 348.

In the subsequent affair at Cheriton Downs, the citizens acquired fresh laurels. Two of their strongest auxiliary regiments fought under sir William Waller, on that occasion, and, as Whitelock tells us, 'did very brave service; they drove the enemy from the hedges, which they had lined with musketeers, and gained the passage to a wood, which stood the parliamentary forces in great stead, and shortly after put the enemy to a rout; which was so total, that scarcely ten of them were left together.'

The city shortly after increased the number of troops they had in the field against the king to 8,400; four regiments were under the earl of Essex, and three under sir William Waller.

The Londoners continued foremost in the struggle between the crown and the people, till the success of the latter was complete; but when the parliament and the army quarrelled, and Cromwell rose on the bucklers of the latter to supreme power, they fell into the back ground, and suffered but too many affronts and hardships at the hands of those, whom they had been the principal means of placing in the seat of royalty. The works about the city were ordered to be demolished; the trained bands were discharged; the treasuries of different city companies were robbed, in order to pay arrears due to Cromwell's soldiers; particularly that of the Weaver's company, from which 20,000*l.* were carried off; and when these were found insufficient for the purpose, bands of these satellites were quartered on the city, not only in the inns, but in private houses, till the deficiency was made up.

During the quarrel between the army and the parliament, the services of the London trained bands were frequently called on to suppress those tumults which are common to a state of anarchy; nor were those of a political nature the most dangerous to the existing government. In April, 1648, a riot was begun in Moorfields, on account of the infraction of the parliamentary ordinance against tippling and gaming on the Sabbath, which required all the energy of Fairfax to suppress. The first party of the trained bands sent to quell the tumult were overpowered by the rioters, who seized their arms, drums, and colours, and daringly beat up for recruits. The prisons of Newgate and Ludgate were surprised during the night; and next day they attempted to seize Whitehall, but were repelled by the soldiers. They, however, were more successful in the city, where they attacked the Mansion-house, and carried off a piece of artillery, called a drake. Ammunition was obtained from the magazine, in Leadenhall-street, where they made a stand against the only two regiments then in London, nor did they give way until several of them were wounded, and others taken prisoners.*

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* Percy Histories—London, ii. p. 199.

In April, 1660, about six weeks before the restoration of Charles the Second, and when the artful management of general Monk had disposed the citizens to countenance the measures he was pursuing in favour of royalty, a muster of the city forces was held in Hyde Park, and the number of men then assembled amounted to about 18,600; viz. six regiments of trained bands, six auxiliary regiments, and one regiment of horse: the foot regiments were composed of eighty companies of two hundred and fifty men each, and the regiments of cavalry of six troops, each of one hundred men. The assembling of this force was judged to have been highly instrumental to the success of the plan for restoring the monarchy.

Within a few months afterwards, the king granted a commission of lieutenancy for the city of London, which invested the commissioners with similar powers to those possessed by the lords lieutenants of counties; and by them the trained bands were new-modelled, and increased to 20,000 men; the cavalry was also increased to 800, and divided into two regiments of five troops, with eighty men in each. The whole of this force was, in the same year, reviewed by the king in Hyde Park.*

After the state of public affairs had become more composed, and the better stability of the government ensured, the six auxiliary regiments, and the regiments of horse, were reduced, and the permanent military force of the city was settled in the six trained bands. These regiments consisted of citizens and freemen, and each was composed of eight companies: their entire effective strength, in 1728, as given by Maitland from the muster rolls, was as follows:—

Number of men in the Blue Regiment		1411
in the Green	-	1566
in the Yellow	-	1526
in the Orange	-	1740
in the White	-	2088
in the Red	-	1630
Officers and Drums	- -	337
Total	- -	10,298

By adding this number to the trained bands of the Tower Hamlets, of Westminster, and of Middlesex within the bills of mortality, as they stood in 1729, together with the artillery company, &c. we shall find that the entire force of the metropolis, about that time, was as follows:—

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* Strype's Stow, ii. p. 572.

Trained Bands of the City	- -	10,298
Ditto of the Tower Hamlets	First Reg.	2300
	Second do.	1898
Ditto of Westminster	- -	4182
Ditto of Middlesex	- -	2597
Westminster Cavalry, about	-	300
Middlesex ditto	- -	300
Artillery Company	- -	400
	Total -	22,275

The trained bands of Southwark, including officers and drums, in 1712, when the last return, prior to 1729, was made, amounted to 2291.

The rebellion of 1745 again roused the military spirit of the metropolis: the trained bands were kept in readiness, and the militia embodied; two regiments were raised at the expence of the merchants, and corps of volunteers incorporated. The lawyers exchanged their briefs for muskets, and the judges their wigs for helmets; the weavers of Spitalfields laid aside their shuttle and distaff for the pike and the bayonet; and even the managers of the theatres offered to form a corps of 'his majesty's servants,' ready to quit the mimic combats of the stage for the tented field. Large subscriptions were raised for supplying the troops with the necessary clothing and the munitions of war, towards which the corporation of the city gave 1,000*l.* and several of the city companies contributed liberally. Even the Quakers so far overcame their religious scruples, as to raise a considerable sum for the purchase of woollen waistcoats for the soldiers; and had the danger been more imminent, it is probable they might have been induced to go farther, and, like the Quakers of America at the commencement of the revolution, have subscribed for gunpowder, under the equivocal denomination of grain, or for muskets, under the name of fire irons.*

The approach of the rebels to Derby increased preparations in the metropolis: the city gates were guarded; and a large train of artillery was sent from the Tower to a camp formed on Finchley-common.†

The continued tranquillity of the capital in the times subsequent to the above period, having rendered any call on the military power of the city unnecessary, excepting for mere holiday purposes, the trained bands were gradually disorganized, though they were still nominally kept up, and the commissions filled by the chief citizens; each regiment having an alderman for its colonel, who also was usually a knight. After the breaking out of the revolution in France, however, and the strong demonstrations made by that country to invade England, the extreme insufficiency of such a force for any adequate resistance became so apparent, that a new system was resorted to, and in the year 1794, an act of parliament was passed for raising two regiments of militia for the defence of the city, to be trained and exercised under the superintendance of the commissioners of lieutenancy. By that act the men were proposed to be raised by ballot, in the following manner: that every person or corporation within the city, possessed of a tenement of the annual value of 15*l.* and less than 100*l.* and under 200*l.* to find two men as substitutes; and if it exceeded the latter sum to supply three substitutes.

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* Percy Histories—London, vol. ii. p. 202.

† This circumstance gave rise to Hogarth's admirable picture, 'The March to Finchley,' for which he sought the royal patronage; but the king, who saw nothing in the picture but that his soldiers were ridiculed, expressed great displeasure; and the print was dedicated to the king of Prussia.

This mode of raising the men by ballot having been found on trial to be attended with many inconveniences, another act was passed in May, 1796, by which it was enacted that 1200 men (exclusive of officers) should be raised within the city and its liberties, to be formed into two regiments, each consisting of eight companies, besides a grenadier and a light infantry company; the expences to be defrayed by an equal assessment upon the different wards.

Under the above act, the numbers raised and maintained by the respective wards are as follow: for the East regiment, Algate ward, 60; Bassishaw, 12; Billingsgate, 41; Bishopsgate-within, 44; Bishopsgate-without, 50; Bridge, 26; Broad-street, 50; Candlewick, 20; Coleman-street, 36; Cornhill, 36; Dowgate, 27; Langbourn, 67; Lime-street, 20; Portsoken, 45; Tower, 66; total 600. For the West regiment, Aldersgate-within, and St. Martin's-le-grand, 18; Aldersgate-without, 21; Bread-street, 24; Castle Baynard, 44; Cheap, 44; Cordwainer, 22; Cripplegate-within, 44; Cripplegate-without, 36; Farringdon-within, 84; Farringdon-without, 192; Queenhithe, 21; Vintry, 23; Walbrook, 27; total 600. Each regiment is commanded by a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, a major, ten captains, ten lieutenants, ten ensigns, &c. all of whom are appointed by the commissioners of lieutenancy, who are, the lord mayor, aldermen, and their deputies, the recorder, chamberlain, and common serjeant for the time being, and one hundred and fifty-five of the principal citizens appointed by his majesty. Two courts of lieutenancy are required to be held every year; namely, on the third Wednesdays in January and June; but the commissioners are also empowered to hold a court as often as may be requisite: their usual place of meeting is at Barber's hall. All the officers above the rank of lieutenants must be freemen; but the sons of freemen are eligible to the offices of lieutenant and ensign. When embodied for service, his majesty is authorized to put one regiment under the command of such general officer as he may appoint, and to direct it to march to any place not exceeding twelve miles from the city, or to the nearest encampment beyond that distance; but the other is to remain within the city or its liberties, to defend the same. By an express enactment it is also declared, 'the said militia shall possess and enjoy all and singular the rights and privileges which were possessed and enjoyed by the ancient trained bands of the city of London.'*

The volunteer regiments had their origin during the late destructive war; and were chiefly formed in the year 1798 and 1803, when the repeated threats of invasion from France, conjoined with other circumstances, rendered it expedient to increase the military force in every part of the kingdom. The primary associations consisted of inhabitant householders of each ward, acting under the general superintendence of local committees, and eventually liable to be united into one body, and placed under the direction of the lord mayor and court of aldermen. In the subsequent arrangements made in 1803, other persons, not citizens, nor inhabitants, but residing contiguous to the city, were permitted to associate; and the whole of the infantry was then distributed into eleven regiments, having authority to elect their own officers, and generally speaking, defraying all the expences of arms, accoutrements, &c. out of their own subscriptions, aided by some inconsiderable funds collected in the different wards. The city volunteer cavalry, which never exceeded one hundred and sixty, was formed into one regiment.

Whilst the alarm of invasion continued to exist, the volunteers exhibited a most commendable activity in assembling at their respective quarters, and they very quickly attained an advanced degree of discipline; but when the course of continental affairs had assumed another direction, the attendance of individuals was gradually lessened, and, with little exception, the city volunteers are at present in a dormant state, so far as regards military concerns. The returns of late, have not been regular; yet should the presumed necessity again arrive, there cannot be a doubt but that these regiments will attain as great a degree of effective strength as at any former period. In the returns laid before the house of commons in March, 1806, after the general inspection of the volunteer force of Great Britain made in the preceding month, the numbers of each regiment are stated thus:

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* Brayley's Hist. of London, ii. 178.

	Present under arms.	Absent.	Establishment.
First reg. of loyal London volunteers	84	448	762
Second ditto	300	500	800
Third ditto	84	516	600
Fourth ditto	381	430	811
Fifth ditto	253	291	544
Sixth ditto	104	454	715
Seventh ditto	243	231	474
Eighth ditto	415	385	800
Ninth ditto	161	296	592
Tenth ditto	124	312	557
Eleventh ditto	100	185	352
Loyal London volunteer cavalry	122	34	200
Total	2371	4082	7207
Honourable artillery company	184	494	678
Grand total	2555	4576	7885

In addition to the above forces, there were several other volunteer regiments of infantry, raised for the purpose of protecting the immense property of different corporate bodies within the city; as well under circumstances of internal commotion, as in case of invasion.

The Honourable Artillery Company.

The artillery company of London had its origin in the reign of Henry VIII. This monarch, who was fond of archery, and saw with much pleasure that it was a favourite exercise with the citizens, thought that if the archers were organized into a regular company, they might be rendered much more effective. With this view, and in order to encourage archery, he issued his royal letters patent for the formation of the honourable artillery company.

This royal ordinance, which is dated the 25th of August, 1537, grants to 'Sir Crystofer Morres, knt. master of the ordnance, Anthony Knevett and Peter Mewtes, gentlemen of the privy chamber, and overseers of the fraternity or guild of St. George, that they shall be overseers of the science of artillery, namely, of long bows, cross-bows, and hand guns; and that the said Sir Crystofer Morres, Cornelys Johnson, Anthony Knevett, and Henry Johnson, shall be masters and rulers of the said science of artillery, during their lives.' The patent grants authority to them and their successors, being Englishmen or denizens, 'to begyn, founde, edefye, make, ordeygn, gadre, knytte, and establyshe, a certeyn perpetuall fraternytye of Saint George.' Power was given them to admit all manner of honest persons, strangers as well as others, into a body corporate, having perpertual succession, by the name of the 'maysters, and rulers, and commynaltye, of the fraternytye or guylde of artyllary, of long bowes, cross bowes, and hand gonnes.' The society might elect four under masters or rulers, either English or strangers, of good character, to oversee and govern the company, and to have the custody of their property, real and personal, and had the usual power granted to corporations, that of purchasing lands and using a common seal, with some peculiar privileges.

The fraternity was empowered to form their own laws for their governance, and change them at their pleasure. They were authorized to exercise themselves with shooting at all manner of marks and butts, and at the game of the popynjaye, an artificial parrot, frequently set up as a mark to be shot at; nor did their privileges terminate here. The fraternity of St. George had a full letter of licence to shoot at the fowl or fowls in the city of London and its suburbs, and in all other places in England, Ireland, Calais, and the marches of Wales, with the exception of the royal forests, chases, and parks. They were also precluded from shooting at herons and pheasants, within a circuit of two miles of the royal residence for the time being.

The privileges of this fraternity afforded a great protection for bad marksmen, for if any of them, shooting at a known and accustomed butt, should kill any passenger, he should not be impeached, or troubled for it, if he had, previous to his shooting, spoken the usual word 'Fast.'

The fraternity were exempted from the usual laws for regulating costume, and might use any sort of embroidery, or any cognizance of silver they should think proper on their gowns and jackets, coats, or doublets, and to use them in any kind of silk or velvet, satin or damask, of any colour except scarlet and purple; all sorts of furs, not above that of martyns, were also free for their use. The masters and wardens were exempted from serving on any inquest within the city of London, or any where else within the realm, their servants were allowed to carry their weapons, but were deprived of the privilege of their masters, that of shooting at the fowl.

The old Artillery-ground, which, in the time of the Romans, was their *Campus Martius*, and had long been used by the London archers to exercise their skill in arms, had become a part of the land attached to the convent of St. Mary Spital, and on the suppression of the monasteries, William Major, the last prior, on Jan. 3, 1530, leased it to the 'fraternity of artillery in great and small ordnance,' (or gunners of the Tower,) who erected a mound of earth for a butt, and every Thursday practised in firing brass cannon.

One of the most important advantages derived from the establishment of the artillery company, was, that it formed a sort of school where military exercises were taught.

Stow says, "About three years before, (1586) certaine gallant, active, and forward citizens, having had experience both abroad and at home, voluntarily exercised themselves, and trayned uppe others, for the ready use of warre, so as within two years there was almost three hundreth marchants, and others of like quality, very sufficient and skilfull to traine and teach common souldiers the managing of their peeces, pikes, and holbards, to march, countermarch, and ring; which said marchants, for their owne perfection in military affayres and discipline, met every Tuesday in the year, practicing all usuall poynts of warre, and every man by turn bare orderly office, from the corporal to the captain; some of them this yeare had charge of men in the great Campe [at Tilbury] and were generally called 'captaines of the Artillery Garden." The whole number of soldiers funished by the city to repel the invasion in 1588 was 10,000; and it is somewhat remarkable, that nine-tenths of that body, together with 1000 men that had been supplied by the county, were all included in the army appointed to guard her majesty's person; the other 1000 of the city troops were sent to the camp at Tilbury.

In the subsequent reign, the Artillery-ground became still more a military academy, where an armoury was erected,* in which five hundred stand of arms of beautiful workmanship were deposited, which were all lost, during the civil wars. Their captain, during a part of those affrighted times, was a Mr. Manby, who irrecoverably detained, for his own purposes, the arms, plate, money, books, and other goods of the company. The protector was in vain solicited to enforce their being restored.† Citizens unconnected with the artillery company, repaired to this place, to learn how to defend themselves and their country: aud several country gentlemen, as already stated, here learnt the first rudiments of the military art, in order to qualify themselves to train the levies in the country.

The artillery company, though acting under a patent of Henry the Eighth, had now become more regularly incorporated by a charter of James the First, dated the 1st of February, 1606, in which he states, that the artillery company 'had not only bred and increased a great force and strength, towards the maintenance, defence and safety of the realm,' but also 'a fear and terror to all other realms and foreign enemies, in times of war and hostility.'

The principal object of the charter of king James, was to protect to the company the free exercise of arms, in the grounds appointed for that purpose, which had been invaded, and even the shooting marks removed. A commission was therefore appointed to inquire into the subject, and to give to the company the privileges they had formerly enjoyed. The charter of James was long enforced, even so late as the year 1746 it was in operation, when a cowkeeper of the name of Pitfield, who had removed one of the shooting marks, was compelled to replace it; and the company, in order to perpetuate the circumstance, had 'Pitfield's Repentance' inscribed on the stone.

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* Towards this, the chamber of London gave them £300.

† Ellis's History of Shoreditch, p. 349.

When the Artillery Garden was found too small for exercising the numerous bands of citizens who resorted there, a plot of ground was selected near Moorfields, which Mr Leate, one of the officers of the company, prepared for the purpose; and towards the close of the reign of James I. it was determined that the artillery company, which now amounted to 6,000 men, should remove to the New Artillery-garden, as it was called, and now known by the name of the Artillery-ground, where the company have for two centuries mustered.

Charles I. who in his youth had frequently honoured the artillery-company with joining in its exercises, appointed a commission, in 1633, similar to that of his father, which was to prevent the fields from being so inclosed as to interrupt the 'necessary and profitable exercise of shooting.'

The corporation of the city of London seconded the patronage of his majesty; and in 1638, after the artillery company had performed their exercises in Merchant-taylors' hall, before the lord mayor and aldermen, presented them with the Artillery-ground, as a field for their exercise; to which, two years afterwards, was added, on a long lease, for the rent of six and eightpence, eleven acres of Bunhill Field.

Charles, whose early attachment to the company never forsook him, caused his sons to become members; and, in 1641, the prince of Wales and duke of York, together with the count Palatine, enlisted into the honourable artillery company, without assuming any share of its government.

During the civil wars, the artillery company was much disorganized; but on a petition to Cromwell, in 1655, it was revived, and for several years a festival was held at one of the city halls, to celebrate its restoration. On these occasions the company had a field day, and then marched in procession to St. Paul's cathedral, where divine service was performed, and a sermon preached. These field days and festivals were kept up after the restoration, and frequently attended by the duke of York, who, in 1644, was appointed captain-general of the company.

The Artillery Company was frequently augmented, and sometimes large numbers of the trained bands, the city auxiliaries, and the Tower-hamlets militia, were admitted without paying any fine; the society of archers was incorporated with the archers' division of the artillery company.

In the political dissensions which took place during the latter part of the reign of Charles I. and the reign of James II. the artillery company could not entirely keep aloof, but they refused to abet the arbitrary designs of the monarch, and maintained the honour of the corps.

During the reign of William III. this company declined considerably, although the king honoured them with filling the office of captain-general himself; but the clamour at that time raised against standing armies, made the party even jealous of the artillery company.

From this period they have always enjoyed the favour of the sovereign, from their unshaken loyalty, and alacrity in lending their services on all occasions. His late majesty manifested a strong partiality to the company, and in 1786 ordered the commissioned officers of the trained bands to be incorporated with it, appointing at the same time the young prince of Wales captain-general, a rank which his majesty still continues to hold.

In all the momentary ebullitions of popular feeling during the late reign, the hon. artillery company were always found at their post, ready to maintain the peace of the metropolis; and although some misunderstanding at one time occurred with the London militia, relative to the right of the latter to exercise in the Artillery-ground, yet it was soon settled by an honourable arrangement. In all the military preparations which have been noticed in a preceding article, the hon. artillery company took the lead; and in all reviews of volunteers by his majesty or his staff officers, the company takes the first place on the right of the line.

The honourable artillery company is governed by a court of assistants, consisting of a president, vice-president, treasurer, colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major; the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, for the time being, with twenty-four elective assistants.

The company possesses the power of censuring, fining, or expelling members for gaming, swearing, being refractory, or for any offence which may be deemed derogatory to their character as citizens and soldiers. A register is kept of the acts and proceedings of the company; and the first entry on record of a member being expelled is that of one James Coney, for the singular and ‘unmanly action of biting off his wife's nose.’

The costume of the artillery company has frequently varied, as well as their armour; but until the last forty years the pioneers carried a singular weapon, which it is probable was used by them from their first establishment, and much resembled the ‘morning star,’ which was much in use in Italy and in Wales in the eleventh century.

This company, at present, forms a regular battalion of infantry, consisting of a grenadier, light infantry, and hat divisions;

together with the matross division for the use of two field pieces, presented in the year 1780, by the city.

The ARMS of the ARTILLERY COMPANY are *Ar.* on a cross *gu.* a lion passant guardant *or;* on a chief *az,* a portcullis of the third, between two ostrich feathers of the first. CREST. A dexter arm in armour, embowed, *proper,* garnished *or,* holding in a gauntlet a trailing pike, or leading staff *proper,* tasselled *or;* all between two dragons wings expanded *ar.* each charged with a cross *gu.* SUPPORTERS. The dexter, a man *proper,* his head and body in armour, his arms habited in *buff,* breeches *gu.* stockings, *ar.* shoes *proper,* holding in his dexter hand a pike; the sinister, a man *proper,* habited as the dexter, except the armour on the body; this having a coat of *buff;* over his left shoulder, and under his right arm, a belt strung with cartouches *gu.* in his sinister hand a musket erect, a resting-staff and match-rope, and at his side a scimitar, all *proper.* MOTTO. '*Arma pacis fulcra.*'

* * *

CHAPTER XIII.

An Account of the twelve principal Companies of the City of London.

THE city of London, like many other corporate towns at the present day, had originally but one collective trading company or fraternity, called the *guilda mercatoria;* but when the population increased, and trades became more numerous, the citizens began to associate in distinct companies, according to their respective occupations, and to seek charters of incorporation and protection for the purpose of excluding non-freemen from exercising the same trade within the precincts of the city.

Merchant guilds do not appear to have been known to the Anglo Saxons, nor does it appear very certain that they were introduced into this country on the arrival of the Normans, although it is extremely probable that this was the case. The first mention we find of a guild or fraternity of tradesmen occurs in a record in the Exchequer, during the reign of Henry I. in which a sum of sixteen pounds is entered as having been paid by Robert the son of Leuestan, as the rent or ferme for the guild of weavers of London.* It is probable that the various fraternities were now rapidly augmenting by royal privilege. The oldest patents or charters of incorporation, however, that have been preserved, are those of the skinners and goldsmiths, which were granted by Edward III. in the year 1327. Several fictitious or self-constituted guilds had, however, been set up a century and a half before this time, but being without the royal licence they were fined. Indeed, so early as the year 1180, we find sixteen of these *adulterine* guilds as they were called, fined by Henry II. in various sums of from one mark to forty-five marks each.*

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* Madox. Fir Bur. p. 191.

The city companies, though branches of the general corporation, have each a distinct government and peculiar liberties and immunities granted to them by their respective charters. Most of the companies have separate halls for their place of meeting, either to transact business or for their banquets. Each company has a master, or prime warden, wardens, assistants, clerks, and other subordinate officers, for the general management and government of its affairs.

The following are the names of all the companies arranged in their order of precedency.

1. MERCERS.
2. GROCERS.
3. DRAPERS.
4. FISHMONGERS.
5. GOLDSMITHS.
6. SKINNERS.
7. MERCHANT TAYLORS.
8. HABERDASHERS.
9. SALTERS.
10. IRONMONGERS.
11. VINTNERS.
12. CLOTH-WORKERS.
13. Dyers.
14. Brewers.
15. Leather-sellers.
16. Pewterers.
17. Barbers.
18. Cutlers.
19. Bakers.
20. Wax-chandlers.
21. Tallow-chandlers.
22. Armourers and braziers.
23. Girdlers.
24. Butchers.
25. Sadlers.
26. Carpenters.
27. Cordwainers.
28. Painter-stainers.
29. Curriers.
30. Masons.
31. Plumbers.
32. Innholders.
33. Founders.
34. Poulterers.
35. Cooks.
36. Coopers.
37. Tylers and Bricklayers.
38. Bowyers.
39. Fletchers.
40. Blacksmiths.
41. Joiners.
42. Weavers.
43. Woolmen.
44. Scriveners.
45. Fruiterers.
46. Plasterers.
47. Stationers.
48. Embroiderers.
49. Upholders.
50. Musicians.
51. Turners.
52. Basket-makers.
53. Glaziers.
54. Horners.
55. Farriers.
56. Paviors.
57. Loriners.
58. Apothecaries.
59. Shipwrights.
60. Spectacle-makers.
61. Clock-makers.
62. Glovers.
63. Comb-makers.
64. Felt-makers.
65. Framework-knitters.
66. Silk-throwsters.
67. Silk-men.
68. Pin-makers.

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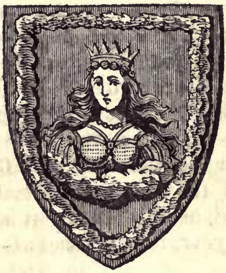
* See vol. i. p. 61.

69. Needle-makers.
70. Gardeners.
71. Soap-makers.
72. Tin-plate-workers.
73. Wheel-wrights.
74. Distillers.
75. Hatband-makers.
76. Patten-makers.
77. Glass-sellers.
78. Tobacco-pipe makers.
79. Coach, and Coach-harness-makers.
80. Gun-makers.
81. Gold and Silver Wire-drawers.
82. Long bow-string makers.
83. Card-makers.
84. Fan-makers.
85. Wood-mongers.
86. Starch-makers.
87. Fishermen.
88. Parish-clerks.
89. Carmen.
90. Porters.
91. Watermen.

MERCERS.



The Arms* of the Company of Mercers, are *gu.* a demi-virgin couped below the shoulders, issuing from clouds, all *proper,* vested *or.* crowned with an eastern crown of the last, her hair dishevelled, and wreathed round the temples with roses of the second, all within an orle of clouds *proper.* Motto. '*Honor Deo.*' Patroness. The Virgin Mary.

The Mercers' Company existed by prescription long previous to its regular incorporation, which did not take place till the year 1393 (17th of Richard II.) when the members received their charter under the title of 'the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of the mercers of the city of London,' and were empowered to purchase lands in mortmain to the value of twenty pounds annually. The company was affluent at that period, and its property has continued to accumulate to the present time, through the various grants, donations, trusts, &c. that have been progressively made to it, or otherwise committed to the guidance of its members. This increase, however, has not taken place without some intervention, particularly during a considerable part of the last century, when the company's affairs were much involved, through the members having engaged about the end of the year 1698, in a scheme of granting annuities, for the benefit of widows, which had been at first suggested by the rev. William Asheton, D. D. rector of Beckenham in Kent. For every 100*l.* subscribed, the annuitants were to receive 30*l.* during life; yet that sum having been found too large, it was lowered at different times to 25*l.* 20*l.* and 15*l.* per annum, but the payments were still so numerous, that the company was at last obliged to make a complete stop in November, 1745; its bond and other debts, then amounting to about 87,000*l.* besides the annual charge of 510*l.* 1*s.* on account of legacies for charitable purposes. Parliamentary aid was afterwards obtained for the relief of the annuitants, and the rents and profits of the company's estates having much increased, a new act was passed in 1764, empowering the company to consolidate their debts (which made together 146,687*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*) into one sum, subject to 3*l.* per cent. interest per annum; to issue new bonds of 100*l.* or under; and to draw a lottery in their own hall, for the progressive payment of the said bonds, whenever there was a surplus of 1,000*l.* or upwards. Since that period, the company's affairs have become so flourishing, partly through the great increase in the value of estates, and partly in consequence of the deaths of all the annuitants, that for many years they have gone on drawing their lottery about a week before Chritsmas—and since the year 1796, have annually paid off bonds amounting to the sum of 7,000*l.* or more.* The present clear income of the company is stated to exceed 8,000*l.* annually; and independent of this sum, it is said to distribute upwards of 3,000*l.* every year, for purposes of benevolence and charity.

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* Confirmed 1634.

The mercers are recorded to have been seated near the spot where their present hall and chapel stand, in Cheapside, as early as the period of the first introduction of their trade into this kingdom, and their congregated dwellings were, in former ages, distinguished by the general appellation of The Mercery. About the centre of this cluster stood the house of Gilbert Becket, a citizen of London, and most probably a mercer, who was father to the celebrated Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, and whose wife Matilda, the mother of Thomas, was, according to traditionary lore, a fair Saracen, the daughter of a Pagan prince, to whose custody Gilbert had been assigned, after having been made prisoner when travelling in the Holy Land. The legend states, that after a confinement of a year and a half, he effected an escape by the assistance of Matilda, who had fallen in love with him, and been converted to Christianity by his persuasions. She next, urged on by unconquerable affection, deserted her friends, and followed him home to England, where finding him in London, she was married to him, and had issue Thomas, the archbishop, (afterwards called Thomas of Acons, or Acres, the ancient Ptolemais, from the presumed birth-place of his mother,) and a daughter named Agnes. The latter was married to Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heili, or Helles, who, within a few years after the assassination of Becket, founded, in conjunction with his wife, a chapel and hospital, upon the very spot where the dwelling of Becket's father had stood, and where the archbishop himself was born.

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* Mal. Lond. Red. vol. iv. p. 543.

In the times of Catholic superstition, it was customary for the new lord mayor, on the afternoon of the day when sworn in at the Exchequer, to meet the aldermen, and go from this hospital in solemn procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, whence, having prayed for the soul of the Norman bishop, William, they proceeded to the grave and chapel of Becket's parents in the church-yard, and there prayed for 'all faithful souls departed;' after which they returned to the hospital of St. Thomas of Acons, where the mayor and aldermen each offered 'one penny.'

On the suppression of the hospital, in the 13th of Henry VIII. its annual expenditure was stated at 277*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* About three years afterwards, it was granted, under the appellation of the 'College of Acon,' to the Mercers' company, together with sundry premises in the neighbourhood, and was again 'set open,' says Stow, (who also states, that the mercers purchased it through the means of sir Richard Gresham) 'the eve of St. Michael, 1541. It is now called the Mercers' chappel, and therein is kept a free grammar school as of olde time had been accustomed, and had been commanded by parliament: there is also a preaching in the Italian tongue, to the Italians and others, on the Sundaies.'*

In the hall, not only the ordinary business of the company is transacted, but the meetings also of the Gresham committee are regularly held. This committee, to whom the important trusts attendant on the magnificent bounties of sir Thomas Gresham are delegated, consists of four aldermen (of whom the lord mayor for the time being is constantly one) and eight other members of the corporation of London, with whom, for this purpose, are associated a select number of the court of assistants of the mercers' company.

In the long list of members whose names have been enrolled in this fraternity, are included various sovereigns and other princes, a great number of nobility and gentry, and upwards of eighty lord mayors. In regard to the latter, it was formerly the custom, whenever any member of this company was elected to the civic chair, says Stow, that 'a most beautiful virgin is carried through the streets in a chariot in all the majesty and glory possible, with her hair all dishevelled about her shoulders; to represent the maidenhead which the company give for their arms. And this lady is plentifully gratified for her pains, besides the gift of all the rich attire she wears.'

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* It was in the Mercers' chapel that Marc Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalatro, who came to England in the reign of James I. preached his first sermon in 1617, in Italian, before the archbishop of Canterbury, and a splendid audience, after his conversion to the Protestant religion; and he also continued his discourses in the same place. The king gave him the deanery of Windsor, the mastership of Savoy, and the rich living of West Ildesley in Berkshire; but he afterwards returned to Italy, where, notwithstanding his relapse to the church of Rome, he was imprisoned by the inquisition, and died in confinement in 1625, in the 64th year of his age. Granger says, we are indebted to him for father Paul's excellent 'History of the Council of Trent,' the manuscript of which he procured for archbishop Abbott; and that he was the first that accounted for the phænomena of the rainbow, in his book '*de Radiis Visus et Lucis.*'

Such a pageant formed part of the procession in the year 1701, when sir William Gore came into the important office of lord mayor, and is said to have been of remote origin; but whether displayed in allusion to the 'Blessed Virgin,' the chosen patroness of the company, or to the 'maiden's head,' which constitutes the company's arms, is not exactly known.

Among many eminent men that have been masters of this company, occur sir Richard Whittington, mayor in 1397, 1406, and 1419; he founded the college that bears his name. Sir Godfrey Boleyn, ancestor of queen Anne Boleyn, the mother of queen Elizabeth. Sir Henry Colet, the father of Dr. Colet, dean of St. Paul's, and founder of St. Paul's school. Sir John Allen, one of the privy council, and mayor in 1525 and 1535; and sir Richard Gresham, the father of the founder of the Royal Exchange and Gresham college.

This company consists of a principal,* and three other wardens, a court of assistants, and a livery, altogether forming a body of about 110 members; yet it is a singular fact, that there is not a single person of the profession which gives name to the company, at present belonging to it. Besides having the general management of St. Paul's school, this company supports another seminary, called the mercers' school, which originated in the petition to parliament of four benevolent clergymen, in the 25th of Henry the Sixth, one of whom, John Neel, or Neil, was master of the hospital of St. Thomas of Acres, and the same who petitioned for the incorporation of the brethren, as mentioned above.† This was the grammar school noticed by Stow, it having been continued by the mercers' company after purchase of the suppressed hospital. For many years it was kept in the Old Jewry, but it has recently been removed to College-hill, Upper Thames-street. Twenty-five boys are here instructed in grammatical learning, &c. and the master is allowed a dwelling, in addition to his annual salary. Among the learned men who have been masters of this school, was Mr. William Baxter, a native of Shropshire, nephew to the famous Richard Baxter, and author of the Dictionary of British Antiquities, published under the title of '*Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum.*' He resigned but a short time previous to his death, which occurred in May, 1723. Two other schools, several alms-houses, and various lectures, &c. in different parts of England, are also supported by this company.

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* The list of the masters of this company is printed at length in Strype's Stow, vol. ii. ed. 1720, p. 175.

† See p. 159, vol. i.

Respecting the state of this and several other companies a curious record has been kindly communicated by J. Caley, esq. F. R. S. F. S. A., &c. It is a list of the freemen of the various companies resident in London and Westminster; from Thomas Lewyn being mentioned as sheriff, it appears it was made in the year 1537. The original is in the Chapter House, Westminster.

Touchinge the Pliament.

The Companeys of all the Craftes or Mysteries of London.

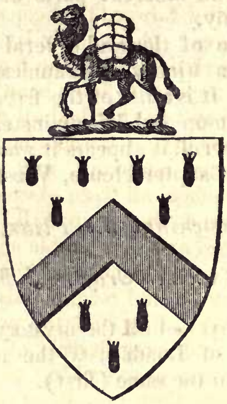
The seuerall companyes of all the mysteryes, craftes, and occupaciones wi^{t}in the citie of London, w^{t} the names of eury free man beyng householder w^{t}in the same (first).

Mercers.

George Medley
Thomas Burnell
Robert Palmer
Edmond Kemp
Willm. Locke
Willm. Gressham
Willm. Fferneley
John Porter
Willm. Colsell
Robert Chersey
Richard Jervis
Water Marshe
Robert Codnam
Rowland Hyll
Humfrey Pakyngton
John Ffaire
Edward Burlacye
John Garway
Bartholome Baron
Thomas Ffuller
John Coke, the elder
Andrewe Ffuller
Willm. Coke, the yonger
George Robynson
Edward Waters
John Curtes
Willm. Wodleffe

Richard Wilson
John Colett
Edward Grene
George Elyott
John Gowdge
Willm. Serles
Willm. Broke
Rogier Starky
Willm. Castelyn
Rowland Shakerley
John Boys
John Harte
Vyncent Randall
Willm. Lamberd
John Maynard
John Aleyn
Rogier Chaloner
Robert Merydeth
Willm. Harding
Thomas Legh
Willm. Rede
Willm. Mounslowe
Cristofer Meryng
Cristofer Aleyn
Richard Etton
John Skynner
John Browne

GROCERS.



The Arms of the Company of Grocers are *Ar.* a chevron *gu.* between nine cloves *sa.* three, three and three. Crest. A camel passant *proper*, bridled *gu.* on his back a bale *ar.* corded *gu.* Supporters. Two griffins per fesse *gu.* and *or.* Motto. '*God grant grace.*' Patron. St. Anthony.*

This company was incorporated by Edward the Third, in the year 1345, under the title of 'The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Grocery of the City of London.' The grocers, however, under their primitive name of Pepperers, existed as a company long previous to that period, perhaps for centuries; and so early as the 17th of Henry the Third, (ann 1232); a pepperer, named Andrew Buckerell, was chosen to fill the civic chair, and he retained his seat during six years. Several other pepperers were afterwards advanced to the same dignity, previous to the year 1328, when John Grauntham, another member of this company, was elected to the prætorian office, under the then modern appellation of grocer.

A pepperer was still, however, not unfrequently a distinct business; and continued so till as late a period as 1559. In that year a quantity of pepper, having been taken in a Spanish carrack, was purchased from the queen at a good price by certain exclusive dealers in that article. The grocers, however, endeavoured to undersell the pepperers by making other importations of their own, which caused the latter to petition her majesty, that no pepper might be imported for three years, which would enable them to keep their engagement with her majesty; and to induce her to do so, they promised not to raise the price of pepper above three shillings in the pound.

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* Granted 23 Hen. viii.

Starch was first sold by this company, which Stow says came into fashion about the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth.

The charter granted by Edward has been several times confirmed, with additional privileges; particularly by Henry VI. and Charles I. Among their other privileges was the management of the king's beam, an office which appears to have been vested in the company time immemorially; they 'having had all along,' says Ravenhill, the historian of the company,* 'the naming of the weight-master, and the naming, placing, removing, and governing, of the four porters attending that office, all to be elected out of their own company, and to be sworn at their own hall, a privilege allowed to them, as their undoubted and inseparable right, as ancient as that office itself used in the city. Amongst other privileges and ancient usages of this company, I find recorded also, that even as high as Edward the fourth's days, they had the power of inspection and correction of abuses and irregularities of all persons in the city or suburbs, any way using or exercising any kind of grocery, and also to assay the weights they bought or sold by; and to take notice of all defaults, and to return such to be fined at the discretion of this fellowship; and to take *4d.* of every person for their labour herein: which usage was always continued; and, in the charter renewed to the company, the 15th of Charles I. this privilege is confirmed and expressed to extend to the distance of three miles from the city, as well within the liberties as without.'

This company has had the honour to enrol in its fraternity no fewer than five monarchs, besides many princes, dukes, earls, viscounts, and barons; and so highly was it once regarded in the estimation of the citizens, that in the reign of Henry IV. twelve aldermen were members at the same time. It consists of a master, three wardens, fifty-two assistants, and an extensive livery; formerly the master was always an alderman. Stow says, that about the year 1429, this company had licence to purchase lands to the value of 500 marks.

Though the committee of parliament fixed upon Grocers' Hall for their place of sitting at the commencement of the unhappy disputes with Charles I. the company itself was distinguished for its steady attachment to that unfortunate sovereign; and it was probably on this account that Charles II. his profligate successor, became a member of it, when he accepted the freedom of the city in the year 1675, after having been sumptuously banquètted in Guildhall at the inauguration feast of sir Robert Vyner, goldsmith. In the two preceding years also, the civic dinner was honoured by the presence of the king; in 1673, when sir Robert Hanson, grocer, and in 1674, when sir William Hooker, grocer, took possession of the mayoralty. On all these occasions, the general splendour of the processional show was increased by much pageantry, &c. at the charge of the respective companies in which the lord mayors had taken up their freedoms.

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* Who published an account of this company in 1689, in which he refers the origin of the society of grocers to the Romans!

Various free schools, alms-houses, exhibitions, &c. are supported by this company in different parts of England, and their expenditure for charitable purposes is upwards of 1,000*l.* yearly.

The hall of this company is situated on the north side of the Poultry, within an inclosed court. The site of this edifice with the 'building thereupon,' was originally purchased by the company in the year 1411, for the sum of 320 marks, of the baron Robert Fitzwalter, hereditary castellan banneret, or standard bearer to the city of London.*

The Names of the Company of 'Grocers' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

Mr. Laxton
Mr. Aleyn
Mr. Prest - - 300
Mr. Gybson
Mr. Ffermor
Mr. Crull
Mr. Bodley
Mr. Gimson
Mr. Lane
Mr. Lumner
Mr. Osborne
Mr. Posyer
Mr. Pynchester
Mr. Mery
Mr. Bodnam
Mr. Myller
Mr. Bowyer
Mr. Wodcok
Mr. Wheler
Mr. Wolley
Mr. Wendon
Mr. Deane
Mr. Morys
Mr. Chertsey
Willm. Huxley
Ambrose Barker
Willm. Toker
Henry Horne
Rob^{t}. Wolworth
Phillip Yorke

Willm. Butler
John Lyon
Richard Cull
John Dunstall
Edward Reste
Harry Barneys
Willm. Mathew
James Apott
Nichus Tycheborne
Rob^{t}. Fabyane
George Betynson
Thomas Alsopp
Edward Moreton
Willm. Pratt
Willm. Wyott
Thomas Onslowe
John Core
John Saunders
Edmond Cokerell
Robert Colte
Willm. Lyvers
Willm. Rawlyns
Harry Chamley
John Malyn
Willm. Rest
George Lytilcote
Arthur Devonshire
Thomas Cunstable
Willm. Pegham

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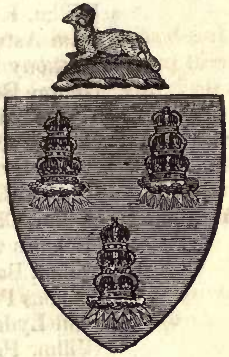
* Brayley's London, ii. p. 359.

DRAPERS.



Their **Arms*** are *Arg.* three clouds *proper,* radiated in base *or.* each surmounted with a triple crown *or.* caps *gu.* **Crest.** A mount *vert,* thereon a ram couchant *or.* attired *sa.* **Supporters.** Two lions *ar.* pellettè. **Motto.** '*Unto God only, be honour and glory.*' **Patroness.** The Virgin Mary.

The **Drapers' Company,** which was an ancient society or guild, was first incorporated in 1439, by Henry VI. under the style of ' the master, wardens, brethren and sisters of the guild or fraternity of the blessed Mary the Virgin, of the mystery of drapers,' and is governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of assistants. About one hundred lord mayors are recorded to have been members of this respectable community ; and the names of many other eminent persons are enrolled among its freemen.

Drapers'-hall is situated in Throgmorton street, near its junction with Broad-street ; it was erected on the site of a large mansion, that had been built in the time of Henry VIII.

Henry Fitz-Alwyn, the first mayor of London (from 1189 to 1212) is claimed by the drapers as having belonged to their fraternity, though Stow and other authors describe him as a member of the pepperers or grocers. Sir Joseph Sheldon and sir Robert Clayton, the first mayor in 1676, and the other in 1680, were members of this company.†

The Names of the Company of ' Drapers,' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

Peter Starkie
Willm. Brothers
Thomas Perpoynt
Robert White

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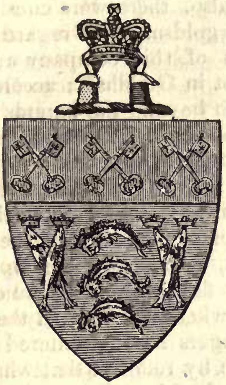
* The arms granted 1439 ; crest and supporters, 1590 ; the whole confirmed 1634.

† Portraits of them are in the hall of the company.

Willm. Dolphin
Robert Warner
John Clerk
John Kedermyster
Willm. Chamberlayn
Thomas Spencer
Willm. Prudde
Thomas Wattes
Robert Lawrance
John Bruanche
Richard Warner
Robert Alford - 100
Willm. Page
Thomas Dudley
Willm. Burnynghill
Thomas Pikmer
Thomas Blower
Cuthbert Bechar
John Blakesley
Thomas Grafton
Thomas Beste
John Chaundeler
John Swan
Cristofer Ranwike
Thomas Bower
Lawrence Sollie
John Broke
Willm. Mason
Thomas Skrevyn
Anthony Cave
Thomas Bough
Richard Ffeld
John Kidman
Giles Bruges
Edmond Pirre
Thomas Lyncoln
John Lowen
Peter Honybourne
John Eliot
Richard Tull
Willm. Kent
John Astue
Anthony Ffabian
George Bruges
John Dudley
Robert Jenyns
Alisander Perpoynt
Edward Dee
Willm. Chester
Nicholas Chester
Willm. Barrye
Thomas Petite
John Lydeot
Willm. Prat
Henr. Dolphyn
Edward Hedyngton
Anthony Eliot
John Lamberd
Launselot Alford
Willm. Chevall
Robt. Knyght
Roger Whaplod
Willm. Watson
Richard Poynter
Thomas Fyshe
Robert Sounyng
Henr. Richard
George Richardson
Robert Harrys
Thomas Warner
Edmond Astue
John Trott
Robert Hardye

This company has numerous free-schools, alms-houses, and lectures; they have also several exhibitions (one of which is in the Arabic language at Cambridge); the whole are supported from the funds of this company. Their expenditure for charitable uses, is stated by Maitland to amount to about 4,000*l*. annually.

FISHMONGERS.



Their **Arms*** are *Az.* three dolphins naiant in pale *ar.* finined and ducally crowned *or.* between two pair of lucies in saltier (the sinister surmounting the dexter) *proper,* over the nose of each lucy, a ducal crown of the third; on a chief *gu.* three pair of keys, indorsed in saltier, *or.* **Crest.** Two cubit arms erect, the dexter vested *or.* the sinister *az.* both cufted *ar,* holding in the hands *proper,* a regal crown of the last. **Supporters.** The dexter a merman *proper;* on his head a helmet, the body only covered in armour, in his dexter hand a sabre, all of the first. The sinister, a mermaid *proper,* crined *or.* in her sinister hand a mirror of the last. **Motto.** '*All worship be to God only.*' **Patron.** St. Peter.

This Company, as it now exists, was formed by the junction of the two guilds or brotherhoods of salt-fishmongers and stock-fishmongers, and was incorporated by Henry VIII. by the name of 'the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Fishmongers,' &c. in the year 1536. The salt-fishmongers had been first incorporated so early as 1433, the stock-fishmongers not till 1509; yet long before either of those dates, the fishmongers were united as a brotherhood, and from the great extent of their trade during the prevalence of the catholic religion, they had obtained great sway and affluence. In the reign of Edward I. (anno 1290,) they were fined 500 marks for being guilty of forestalling, contrary to the laws and constitutions of the city; and during the following century, so strong a prejudice had been excited against them from charges of fraudulent dealing, that in 1382, the parliament enacted, 'that no fishmonger should for the future be admitted mayor of this city;' this prohibition, however, was removed in the following year. About that time, there seems to have been a very strong prejudice existing against these traders, and in the parliament then held, Nicholas Exton, speaker for the fishmongers, particularly 'prayed the king to receive him and the company under the immediate royal protection, lest they might receive corporeal hurt.' This request originated from the various street tumults, wherein the fishmongers were the objects of popular indignation and insult ; for a considerable period also, there were continual disputes between this company and the goldsmiths in regard to precedence.

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* Granted 1536—confirmed 1575.

The ancient statutes of this company are to be found in the *Liber Horn,* still kept in Guildhall ; according to which, no fishmonger was to buy fish beyond the bounds appointed ; which were the chapel on London-bridge, Baynard's castle, and Jordan's Key. No fish were to be bought in any boat, unless first brought to land. No fishmonger was to buy a fresh fish before mass was ended at the chapel upon the bridge ; and was to sell fresh fish only after mass, and salt fish after prime. About the same time, viz. A. D. 1320, the fishmongers, who kept shops upon Fish-wharf, used to sell herrings and other fish brought by land and by water, to the inhabitants, and to hawkers who carried them through the streets ; but the other fishmongers having entered into a combination to prevent the sale of fish by retail at that wharf, those belonging to the wharf obtained the king's order to the mayor and sheriffs, to permit them to continue to sell herrings and other fish, either in wholesale or retail, to all who chose to buy.

Before the union of the two companies we learn from Stow, that the fishmongers had 'six several halls,' 'in Thames-street twain, New Fish-street twain, and in Old Fish-street twain ;' but after their joint incorporation they agreed to have but one, namely, 'in the house given unto them by lord Fanhope (sir John Cornewell) in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked-lane.' The fabric here mentioned was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, after which the hall (recently pulled down by the side of the Thames,) was erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren.

The Names of the Company of 'Ffyshemongers' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

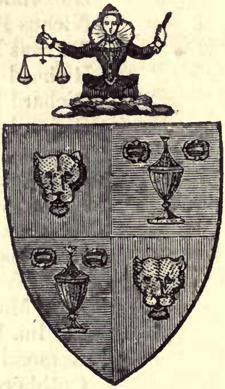
Rauff Symond
Mr. Hunnyng
John Pyrrie
Willm. Turke
Willm. Berde
Thomas Reynold
Humfrey Knyght
Leonard Johnson
Water Myllett
Hamond Amcottes
Rob^t Hardıng
Thomas Doughtie
Olyver Leder
Thomas Brown

Hugh Brampston
John Crowche
John Browman
John Bays
Rob^t. Wydmerpole
Rob^t. Long
Peter Pore
John Swyngfeld
Rychard Turke
John Stone
Edmond Nott
Thomas Trumbull
Richard Warner
Perryvall Skerne

Edward Collyng
John Nycols
Christofer Ffowler
Rogier Hunyng
Nicholas Wodeward
Richard Baseden
Willm. Storye
Eustace Wodeford
James Raser
Thomas Pauley
Willm. Saunderson
Richard Horton
Roland Goodman
Robert Harrey
John Cowper
John Gardyner
Thomas Malby
Thomas Taylour
Lawrence Jackson
Mighell Hayward
Willm. Harvy
Bryan Strevyn
Willm. Cooke
John Sykelmore
John Buckeney
Rogier Welles
John Wyndis
Christofer Bussher
Thomas Jenyns
Edmond Warner
Willm. Shirivie
Willm. Broke
Rob^{t}. Lyvers
Herry Gardyner
George Turk
Thomas Anderson
James Goldesmyth
Rauff Davy
Ambrose Warrop
John Smythe
Anthony Horne
Rob^{t}. Glossopp
Richard Williams
Thomas Harrys
John Hawkes
Rob^{t}. Heron
Nicholas Byrche
Thomas Lucas
John Tylcock
John Turpyn
Alexander Beele
Nichus Bucke
Thomas Bromesgrove
Richard Ffoyster
Richard Byffyn
Richard Long
Thomas Broune
Henry Long
John Austen
John Tailor
Nicholas Harker
John Wilson
Rafe Martyn
Willm. Dary
Edmond Gifford
Cuthbert Maners
Willm. Howle
John Stubbard
Rob^{t}. Wodd
John Myland
John Bullock
Willm. Sampson
Thomas Longham
Richard Williamson
Thomas Ffranck
Cuthbert Pratt
Robert Hawley
Willm. Dent
Thomas Dynes
Thomas Sampson
Piers Barsey

This company consists of a prime, and five other wardens, a court of assistants, and a livery. About fifty lord mayors have been members of it, and many persons of eminent distinction are enrolled among its freemen. Among the lord mayors of this company were sir William Walworth, who arrested Wat Tyler; and Isaac Pennington, a republican, who was imprisoned on the restoration of Charles II. and died in the Tower. Their expenditure for benevolent purposes, as the support of alms-houses, hospitals, &c. is stated to amount to about 800*l.* yearly. The fishmongers were anciently accustomed to make a considerable display of pageantry, whenever a member of their company was advanced to the mayoralty.*

GOLDSMITHS.



Their **Arms** are quarterly, *gu.* and *az.* in the first and fourth, a leopard's head *or.* in the second and third, a covered cup, and in chief two round buckles, the tongues fessewise, points to the dexter, all of the third. **Crest.**† A demi-lady, her arms extended, *proper,* issuing out of clouds of the last, vested *gu.* garnished *or,* cuffed *ar.* round her neck a ruff of the last, in her dexter hand a pair of scales of the third; in her sinister hand a touchstone *sa.* **Supporters.** Two unicorns *or.* horned, crined, and hoofed, *ar.* **Motto.** '*Justitia virtutum regina.*'‡ **Patron.** St. Dunstan.

The Goldsmiths' Company is of very remote institution, as already noticed, it having been fined as adulterine so early as the year 1180; yet it was not incorporated till 1327, when Edward the Third, in consideration of the sum of ten marks, granted the members his letters patent, under the title of 'The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths,' &c. with power to purchase estates to the value of 20*l.* annually, for the support of their indigent and superannuated brethren. This grant was confirmed by Richard the Second, in 1394, on the further payment of twenty marks. These grants were afterwards confirmed by Edward IV. in the year 1462, who also constituted this society a body politic and corporate, to have a perpetual succession, and a common seal. By the said grant they had likewise the privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all gold and silver wares, not only in this city, but in other parts of this kingdom; and this privilege has been since so materially enlarged, that they have the power of inspecting all gold and silver wares, in the following particular places, viz. Birmingham, Sheffield, Chester, Newcastle, Norwich, and Exeter; with the power of punishing all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold and silver; and of making bye-laws for their better government.

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* Brayley's London, ii. p. 369.

† Crest and supporters granted 1571; whole confirmed 1634.

‡ Another motto commonly used by the company was '*To God only be all glory.*'

This was evidently an extension of a statute made in the twenty-third of Edward the First, which empowered the warden to 'assay gold and silver manufactures;' which 'shall be of good and true alloy, and be marked.' The privileges of the goldsmiths have since been confirmed under various acts of parliament, and many judicious enactments made to support their authority.

In Fabian's Chronicle, under the fifty-third of Henry the Third, 1239, is the following relation of a violent affray between the goldsmiths' and taylors' companies. 'In this liii. yere in ye moneth of November fyll a varyaunce atwene the felysshyppes of goldsmythes and taylloures of London, whiche grewe to makynge of parties, so that with the goldsmythes take partie the felysshep or craft of ——, and with the taylloures held ye craft of stayners;* by meane of this moche people nyghtly gaderyd in the stretes in harneys, and at length, as it were prouyded, the thirde nyght of the sayd parties mette vpon the nombre of V. C. men on both sydes, and ran togyder, with such vyolence that some were slayne, and many wonded. Then outcry was made, so that ye shyreffes, with strengthe of other comors, came to the ryddynge of theym, and of theym toke certayne persones, and sent theym vnto dyvers prysons: and upon the morrowe, such serche was made, yt the moste of the chief causers of that fray were taken and put in warde.—Then vpon the Fryday folowynge saynt Katteryns daye, sessyons were kepte at Newgate by the Mayre and Lawrence de Broke iustice and other: where xxx. of the sayd persons were arregned of felony, and xiii. of theym caste and hanged: and for one Godfrey de Beuerley holpe to arme one of the sayde persones, he was also caste amonge the others.'†

Out of the company of goldsmiths once a year a jury is taken, consisting of twenty-four persons who go up to the court; and there in the presence of the lords of the council, some pieces of every sort of money coined the foregoing year, and that had been taken out of the mint, is exactly assayed and weighed.‡

Goldsmith's-hall, is an extensive and handsome pile, standing in Foster-lane, on the site of a more ancient hall, which had been founded for the use of the Company in 1407, by sir Drew Barenˑinte, lord mayor in 1398.

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* 'Cordewayners' M.S. of Fab. Chron. *Brit. Mus.*

† Fabian p. 364. Ellis's ed. 1811.

‡ Strype's Stow, ii. p. 184.

Of this company was Nicholas Faringdon, mayor, 1309; from whom Farringdon ward took its name.

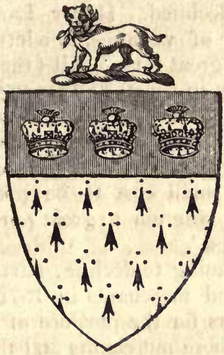
This wealthy community is governed by a prime, and three other wardens, and a numerous court of assistants. Its revenues are very considerable; and its disbursements for charitable purposes, are stated to amount to more than 1000*l.* annually: this sum is principally expended in the support of alms-houses and free-schools. Before the business of banking became a regular trade, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and also for many years afterwards, the goldsmiths were the chief bankers, their general opulence occasioning them to be regarded as the most trustworthy of the various classes of tradesmen, that inhabited the city.

The Names of the Company of 'Goldesmythes' from the Record in the Chapter House.

Harry Averell
Rogier Horton
Rob . Spendeley
John Ffrende
Mr. Bowes, alderman
Rafe Rowlett
Thomas Calton
Rob$_{t}$. Trappis
Rob^{t}. Draper
Thomas Wastell
Rogier Mundye
Nicholas Bull
Rafe Lathum
Water Lambert
Thomas Hays
Thomas Sponer
Nicholas Aldewyn
Edmond Hatcombe
Edmond Lee
Wyncent Mundye
Robert Lawerd
John Lewes
John Ffreman
William Sowthwod
John Chaundeler
Rob^{t}. Hortopp

Morgan Wolff
Thomas Baven
Thomas Trappis
Thomas Stevyns
Thomas Rede
Silvester Todd
Ffabiant Wydder
Symond Palmer
William Chamber
Rob^{t}. Alleyn
Nicholas Molde
John Bolter
John Bardolph
Rogier Taylour
Cornelys Hayes
Willm. Tylsworth
Rasel Cornyshe
Willm. Symson
Nicholas Johnson
William Keylway
John Dale
Herry Goldeville
George Webbe
Anthony Neale
Thomas Browne
John Barons.

SKINNERS.



Their **Arms*** are Ermine, on a chief *gu.* three princes' crowns composed of crosses pattee and fleurs de lis *or,* with caps of the first tasselled of the third. **Crest.** A lizard *proper,* wreathed about the neck with laurel leaves vert, purfled *or.* **Supporters.** The dexter, a lizard, or short tailed wild cat of Norway, rampant guardant *proper.* The sinister, a martin *sa.* each gorged with a wreath of laurel leaves *vert,* purfled *or.* **Motto.** '*To God only be all glory.*' **Patroness.** The Virgin Mary.

The Skinners' Company was incorporated by Edward the Third, in the year 1327, by the appellation of 'the master and wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of Brothers and Sisters of the skinners of London, to the honour of God and the precious body of our Lord Jesus Christ.' At that period, the skinners, who had long formed a very affluent and respectable class of citizens, were divided into two brotherhoods, one at St. Mary Spital, the other at St. Mary Bethlehem, but Richard the Second, in his eighteenth year, consolidated the two bodies, and Henry the Sixth, in 1438, confirmed their former grants, and directed that every person when admitted to the freedom of the company, should in future be presented to the lord mayor; this custom is still observed.†

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* Arms granted 5th Oct. 4 Edw. VI. 1551; crest and supporters in 1561.

† In the times of Catholic superstition, it was customary for the company of Skinners, to make a grand procession through the principal streets of the city on Corpus Christi day in the afternoon, in which, says Stow's continuator, Munday, 'were borne more than one hundred torches of wax (costly garnished, burning light,) and above two hundred clerks and priests in surplices aud copes, singing: after which came the sheriffs' servants, the clerks of the compters, chaplain for the sheriffs, the mayor's serjeants, the councell of the city, the mayor and aldermen in scarlet, and then the skinners in their best liveries.'—Stow's Sur. p. 248. Edit. 1633.

The Skinner's company particularly flourished when sables, lucerns, and other rich furs were accustomed to be worn for tippets by the monarchs and nobility of England; but as commerce extended in the reign of queen Elizabeth, other garments came into use, and the trade declined. Henry Lane, a correspondent of Hackluit, the collector of voyages, in a letter written in 1567, remarks, that it was “ a great pity but it (the wearing of furs) should be renewed; especially in courts and among magistrates, not only for the restoring of an old worshipful art and company, but also because they are for our climate, wholesome, delicate, grave, and comely, expressing dignity, comforting age, and of long continuance; and better with small cost to be preserved than those new silks, shags, and rags, wherein a great part of the wealth of the land is hastily consumed.’

The fur trade continuing to decline, particularly after the incorporation of the Eastland merchants in 1579, who purchased skins from pedlars and others for the purpose of exportation, a controversy arose between those merchants and the Skinners' company, and the latter in consequence petitioned queen Elizabeth, that “ no pedlars or petty chapmen might gather or engross any skins or furs of the breed of England, but under licence of the justices of the peace; that those who were thus licensed should not make sale of any such skins or furs so gathered by them, except to some persons known to be of the trade of skinners, and that all others might be restrained to buy and transport them.” The petition was opposed by the Eastland company, who, on the other hand, required ‘ to have free licence to buy, provide, and engross, in any place whatsoever, all manner of coney-skins, raw, or tawed [that is, prepared as white leather, by artizans hence called tawers] and at their pleasure to transport them in any bottom whatsoever, unto any place, yielding the ordinary custom.’

The claims of the Skinners' company were also powerfully resisted by the corporation, who in the height of the dispute wrote a letter to the lord treasurer, urging, ‘ that this practice of the skinners, that all the skins of the breed of England must first pass through the hands and property of some freeman of that company, before they should be transported, would be to the exceeding great prejudice, not only of the city, but of all other traders into foreign ports within the whole realm,’ they therefore prayed, that the intended new patent to the skinners, which was then nearly ready to be signed by the queen, ‘ might be stayed, till such time as he should be better informed, touching the great inconvenience which would grow thereby, and for which purpose they had appointed a deputation of aldermen and others to attend upon him.’ Through this application, the petition of the Skinners' company was rendered ineffectual, and the fur trade got into fresh channels, as commercial rights were extended, and became better understood. These results lowered the influence of the company, as a trading society, though in all other respects it still one of the most respectable and affluent belonging to the city.

The original Skinners'-hall, which Stow describes as 'a very fayre house, sometimes called Copped-hall,' was purchased by the company, together with several small tenements adjacent, as early as the reign of Henry III. and the skinners afterwards held it under a licence of mortmain granted by that king. It was afterwards alienated, though by what means is uncertain; and in the 19th of Edward II. was possessed by Ralph de Cobham, the brave Kentish warrior, who having made Edward III. his heir, was thus the cause of the skinners being reinstated in their ancient purchase, which the monarch restored about the time of the legal incorporation of the company.

The present Skinners'-hall, is a very handsome and convenient structure, standing on Dowgate-hill, on the site of the ancient building.

The Names of the Company of 'Skynners' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

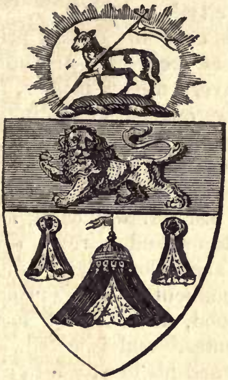
Willm. Beale
Andrew Judd
Thomas Addyngton
Richard Stanffeld
Rychard Dobbes
Thomas Mydelton
Thomas Percye
Thomas Davye
Thomas Wanles
John Goldewell
Barnard Jenyns
John Wiseman
Willm. Jeffeson
Vincent Coxston
John Bromeles
Symond Englyshe
Willm. Naysby
Edmond Wheler
John Wolf
Rogier Banks
Henry Sushe
Nicholas Pavye
Henry Baily
Richard Bewe
George Aleyn
Thomas Heymond
Rob^{t}. Colyns
Willm. Gybbelett

Willm. Clerk
John Warner
George Crowche
John Howe
Miles Parkyns
Philip Gonter
Willm. Landesdale
Willm. Hynton
Thomas Herytage
Rafe Preston
Thomas Coper
John Burwell
Edmond Backton
Raynborne Banks
Henry Hardson
George Forman
Thomas Orwell
Willm. Johnson
John Cannon
John Smythe, sen.
Willm. Howe
Richard Hackelett
Willm. Chamberlayn
Richard Braunche
James Parman
Ambrose Beckwith
James Stevyns
Richard Clyston

Robert Hodges
William Landeslay
Nicholas Bardeney
Richard Sushe
John Nycolson
John Graywytte
John Knell
Willm. Henton, sen.
Nicholas Marstyn
Edmond Etton
Richard Ratclyff
Thomas Balthropp
John Jeskyn
Willm. Hollyngworthe
James Brakenock
Thomas Royse
Willm. Stoddard
John Bawdwyn
Robt. Long
Henry Bathe
Robert Harryson
Benet Lethel
Arthur Graveley
John Harte
John Payne
Humfrey Cotton
John Colman
John Penson
John Colyere
Thomas Sewell
Robert Plant
Richard Castell
Richard Ragdale
Nicholas Dalton
John Yong
John Adeane
Rogier Medcalf
Thomas Smythson
Richard Busse
Thomas Rede
Henry Cutler
Leonard Mannyng
Leonard Gardener
Henry Medlam
Thomas Baxter
Thomas Pierson
John Gaer
Thomas Manghen
John Latwytte
Mathew Ponye
John Smythe, jun.
John Ffyner
John Holywell
John Danyell
Willm. Derby
Hugh Grene
Willm. Ffletcher
Marten Denam
Thomas Wadde
James Banks
John Pursell
Nicholas Emerson
Willm. Whitley
Willm. Easter
Richard Lacy
John Shorton
Nicholas Marche
Thomas Davy
Thomas Hilton
Willm. Humfrey
Henry Baily
Richard Studeley
Thomas Starkye
Cristofer Ward
Richard Stafford
Thomas Peyke
Thomas Yett
Robert Baily
Robert Huntley
Willm. Ffissher
Richard Mathewe
John Borne
Rogier Eyton
John Bayte
John Bromesgrove
Robert Talbot
Richard Cramp
John Warde
John Graunger
Henry Bulshe
Christofer Button
Robert Robynson
Robert Ffranke
Willm. Playne
Ellys Wayte

The skinners' company is governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of about sixty assistants, whose disbursements for the support of schools, alms-houses, exhibitions, lectures, &c. amount to between one and two thousand pounds annually.

MERCHANT TAYLORS'.



The Arms* of this company are, *Ar.* a royal tent between two parliament robes *gu.* lined *ermine,* the tent garnished *or,* tent staff and pennon of the last; on a chief *az.* a lion passant guardant *or.* Crest. On a mount vert, a lamb passant *ar.* holding the banner of the last, staff *proper,* on the banner a cross pattèe *gu.* all within a glory of the third. Supporters. Two camels *ar.* Motto. '*Concordia parvæ res crescunt.*'

This company arose from an ancient guild or fraternity, dedicated to St. John Baptist, and called 'time out of mind,' says Stow, 'of taylors and linen armourers of London.' This guild received a confirmation from Edward I. in his 28th year, with power to 'hold a feast, at Midsummer, to choose a master,' &c. At that period, and during a long succession of years, the master was denominated 'the pilgrim—as one that travelled for the whole companie, and the foure wardens were then called purveyors of alms.'† In the year 1466, a more regular incorporation of this company took place, under the authority of the letters patent of Edward IV. who was himself a freeman, as all his predecessors in the sovereignty had also been, from the time of Edward III. Henry VII. who was likewise a member, re-incorporated the company in the year 1503, by the new description of 'the master and wardens of the merchant taylors, of the fraternity of St. John Baptist, in the city of London.' This was done, according to the above historian, 'for that divers of that fraternitie had beene great marchants, and had frequented all sorts of marchandizes into most partes of the world, to the honour of the king's realme, and to the great profit of his subjectes, and of his progenitors; and the men of the said mistirie, had, during the time aforesaid, exercised the buying and selling of all wares and marchandises, especially of woolen clothe, as well in grosse, as by retayle, throughout all the realme of England, and chiefly within the said city.'

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* Arms granted 21 Edward IV. 1481; confirmed 22 Hen. VIII. 1530; crest and supporters granted Dec. 23, 29th Eliz. 1584.

Stow's Sur. p. 142.

The members of this company consist principally of merchants, mercers, drapers, taylors, &c. to the amount of upwards of 500 in number. They are governed by a master, four wardens, and about forty assistants. In the long list of distinguished characters, who have been enrolled among the freemen of this most respectable community, are included eleven sovereigns, about as many princes of the blood royal, thirteen dukes, two duchesses, nearly thirty archbishops and bishops, fifty earls, five countesses, between seventy and eighty lords and barons, upwards of twenty lord mayors, fifteen abbots and priors, many knights, &c.

One of the most eminent taylors (professionally so) on record was sir John Hawkwood, a native of Essex.* He was usually styled, 'Johannes Acutes,' and is stated, in the jocular language of Fuller, to have 'turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield.' During his apprenticeship to a taylor in the city, he was pressed, and sent into France, where, through his valour and talents, he was promoted from the station of a private soldier to the rank of captain, and was also honoured with knighthood. After the peace made in 1360, he became a leader among the military adventurers, or companies, called the 'late-commers,' and having greatly signalized himself as commandant of the white bands, his aid was solicited by Barnabas, (brother to the duke of Milan,) who was then at war with the state of Mantua. In this new service, his prowess and gallantry gave so much satisfaction, that Barnabas bestowed on him his daughter in marriage, together with an estate of considerable value. He afterwards assisted pope Gregory the twelfth, in recovering the revolted cities of Provence, and was rewarded with dominion over five towns. He next entered into the pay of the Florentines, and served them with such great success and fidelity, that on his decease, 'after infinite victories obtained, and an incomparable renown amongst all men for the same,' he was most honourably buried in the Great Church at Florence, where a noble monument was raised to his memory, agreeably to a vote of the senate. He died full of years and glory, in 1394. Sir Ralph Blackwell, who is stated to have been his fellow apprentice, and was also knighted for his valour by Edward III. was a member of this company. Pennant says, ‘ he founded the hall which bears his name,’ but this assertion appears to have been made without sufficient authority.* Among the other eminent persons enrolled as merchant taylors, were the celebrated historians, Speed, and Stow; both of whom, likewise, were taylors by profession.

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* He was the son of Gilbert de Hawkwood, a tanner of Sible Hedingham; after his decease a monument was erected in the church there to his memory, by his executors.

In Stow's Annals, under the date 1607, is an account of a splendid entertainment given to James I. his son Henry, and ‘ very many of the nobility, and other honourable personages,’ by the merchant taylors, on the day of their annual feast, (July the 16th) and election of master and wardens. ‘ Against their coming,’ says our author, ‘ the lord mayor gave his attendance there, and at the hall gate presented his majestie with the sword, who presently gave it him againe, who bare it before the king into the upper large dining roome, anciently called the king's chamber,’ &c. Here the king was feasted, ‘ very royally and joyfully,’ and afterwards presented with a ‘ purse of golde,’ by the master; the ‘ clerk of the hall,’ shewing him, at the same time, a roll of all the dignified members that had ever belonged to this company. The purse was ‘ graciously received’ by the monarch, who in return stated, that ‘ he was himself free of another company, but that the prince, his eldest son, should become a merchant taylor,’ and that ‘ he would see, and be a witness, when the garland should be put on his head.’ Then all ‘ descended into the great hall, where the prince dined,’ and he also, having first been presented with a ‘ purse of golde,’ and shewed the roll, declared that he would become a freeman, ‘ and therewithal commanded one of his gentlemen, and the clerk, to go to all the lords there present, and to require all of them that loved him, and were not free of other companies, to be free of his company ; this was of course acceded to, and James, during the whole ceremony, ‘ stood in a new window, made for the purpose,’ and beheld all ‘ with gracious kingly aspect.’†

The hall of this company is situated in Threadneedle-street, on an extensive site, originally occupied by the ‘ principal messuage’ of a ‘ worshipful gentleman,’ named Edmund Crepin, who in the year 1331 (sixth of Edward III.) ‘ for a certain sum of money,’ made it over in trust for the company, to John de Yakesley, the king's pavillion-maker.‡ This messuage was afterwards called the New Hall, or Taylors' Inn, to distinguish it from the ancient hall which stood in Basing-lane.‡ The present structure was erected soon after the fire of London, and is a large but irregular structure of brick.

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* In the year 1668, Winstanley published a small octavo, now very scarce, with the following title, ‘ The Honour of the Merchant Taylors; wherein is set forth the noble acts, valiant deeds, and heroic performances of merchant taylors in former ages; their honourable loves, and knightly adventures, their combatting with foreign enemies, and glorious successes in honour of the English nation; together with their pious acts and large benevolences,’ &c. The head of sir Ralph Blackwell, with city arms on the right, and those of the merchant taylors on the left, was prefixed.

† Howe's Stow, p. 890, 891.

‡ Stow's Sur. p. 143, edit. 1797.

From an early period this hall has been chosen as the place of entertainment for large and honourable parties, as public corporations, &c.; and the anniversary meeting of the great characters, both of church and state, who compose the 'Corporation for the Benefit of the Sons of the Clergy,' is always held here.

The Merchant Taylors' is a very affluent company, and its annual income for benevolent purposes, is said to exceed 3000*l.*, a considerable portion of which is expended in the support of Merchant Taylors' school.

The Names of the Company of 'Marchaunt Taylours,' from the Record in the Chapter House.

John Skutt
Thomas White - 100
Robert Dawbeney - 100
John Nynes
Robert Mellishe - 100
Willm. Wilford
Geffrey Vaughan
Paule Withipoll
John Benet
James Mighell
Richard Holt
Henry Beauford
Richard Bukland
John Jenkyns
John Wilford
Willm. Kirkby - 111
John Malt
Robert Dacres
Henr. Sukley
John Jerard
John God
Willm. Wilford, the yonger
Willm. Barnes
Richard Travers
Henr. Polsted
Robert Wilford
Willm. Huetson
Nicholas Cousyn
Richard Wadyngton
Stephyn Kirton

Hen. Brayne
Thomas Broke
Richard Sowthewerk
Thomas Hairdford
John Ffarthyng
Richard Buttill
John Remes
John Marchaunt
John Ffissher
John Sampier
Patrike Powse
John Cachemayd
Nycholas Marten
Thomas Campion
Cristofer Lordyng
Nicholas Wilford
Rauff Ffoxley
Thomas Emerye
John Shaa
Willm. Barlowe
Thomas Offley
John Smythe
John Bothe
Willm. Churcheman
Richard Pawlyn
Emanuell Lucar
John Canon
Henr. Spede
Robert Herd
Cristofer Nicholson

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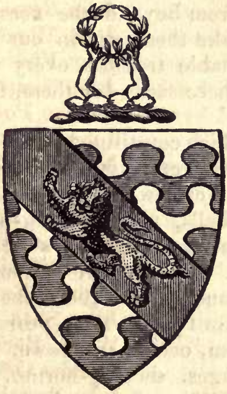
‡ Stow's Sur. p. 198, edit. 1633.

Stephyn Vaughan
Willm. Harper
John Jakes
George Bruges
Walter Yong
Willm. Wilde
Rauff Daueunt
Robert Waren
John Miller
Henr. Douncest
Willm. Grene
Thomas Ridley
Henr. Cooke
John Bland
Roger Nues
Rauff Coo
James Danyell
Richard Hopper
Willm. Wolberd
Richard Tong
Richard Maye
Thomas White, jun.
Nicholas Wolberd
Thomas Howe
Willm. Rigeley
Eustas Ripley
Richard Tournour
Willm. Bodie
John Withers
John Ffulwode
Willm. James
Rogier Basyng
Robert Goodwyn
Henr. Wyncot
John Chamber
Robert Kirk
Kobert Pymond

HABERDASHERS.



Their Arms* are Barry nebulee of six *ar.* and *az.* on a bend *gu.* a lion passant gardant *or.* Crest. Two arms embowed *proper,* issuing from clouds of the last, holding a chaplet of laurel *vert.* Supporters Two Indian goats *ar.* attired and ungulled *or.*† Motto. ‘ *Serve and obey.*’ Patroness. St. Katherine.

This Company was first incorporated as a brotherhood, or guild, by Henry the Sixth, in the year 1447, under the appellation of ‘ the Fraternity of St. Katherine the Virgin, of the Haberdashers of the City of London.’ There was likewise a fraternity of haberdashers, which had made choice of St. Nicholas as its patron; and it seems probable that both brotherhoods were united previously to the 17th of Henry the Seventh, when this company received a confirmation by the title of 'the master and four wardens of the fraternity of the art or mystery of Haberdashers,' &c. and its members were styled merchant haberdashers. The more ancient name of these traders was hurriers and milainers, the first from dealing in hats and caps, the latter from their dealing in merchandize chiefly imported from the city of Milan in Italy.

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* Arms granted 1571.

The business of the haberdashers made but little progress in London, till after the extension of commerce in the reign of queen Elizabeth. In the time of her immediate predecessor, there were scarcely more than a dozen of their shops in the whole city; yet within forty years after (about 1580) they had greatly increased, and we are told, though doubtless with some considerable exaggeration, that 'the whole street from Westminster, was crowded with them.' The haberdashers of that age appear to have been dealers in most of the minor articles of foreign manufacture, and their shops made such a 'gay appearance,' that many persons were thence induced to commence an extravagant expenditure. 'I marvel no man taketh heed to it,' said a writer in Elizabeth's days, in reference to the circumstance just stated, 'what number of trifles cometh hither from beyond the seas, that we might either clean spare, or else make them within our own realm; for which we either pay inestimable treasure every year, or else exchange substantial wares and necessaries for them, for the which we might receive great treasure.'

Among the wares which constituted a part of the haberdashery of that period, were, 'daggers, swords, owches, broaches, aiglets, Spanish girdles, French cloths, Milan caps, glasses, painted cruises, dials, tables, cards, balls, puppets, ink-horns, tooth-picks, fine earthern pots, pins and points, hawk's bells, salt-cellars, spoons, knives, and tin dishes.' A yet more curious enumeration of goods vended by the 'milloners, or haberdashers,' who dwelt at the Royal Exchange, within two or three years after it had been built by sir Thomas Gresham, occurs in Howe, who says, they 'sould mouse-trappes, bird-cages, shooing-hornes, lanthorns, and Jew's trumpes.'* The article pins, before the introduction of which, the English ladies are stated to have used points or skewers made of thorns, &c. to fasten their garments with, formed a very lucrative branch of trade; and 60,000*l.* annually, is said to have been paid for them to foreigners in the early years of queen Elizabeth; yet long before the decease of that princess, they were manufactured in great quantities in this country, and in the time of James the First, the English artizan 'exceeded every foreign competitor in the production of this diminutive, though useful article of dress.'†

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* Howe's Stow's Ann. p. 869.

† Brayley's London, ii. p. 385.

The hall of this company is a respectable brick building, standing in Maiden-lane, Wood-street; the arms of the company (but without the supporters) are exhibited on a small shield over the entrance.

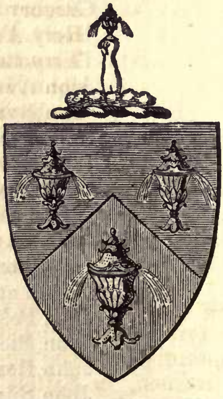
The Names of the Company of 'Haberdashers', from the Record in the Chapter-house.

John Hardy
John Sympson
Thomas Marbury
Thomas Lawe
David Woderuff
John Hasilfoote
Willm. Blanke
Thomas Gale
Robert Baxter
Robert Raven
Thomas Huntloo
Edmond Shaa
Thomas Blank
Edward Dormer
Raff Westwode
Thomas Cherell
John Stourgeon
John Clamperd
Thomas Osbourne
Nicholas Spakman
Mathew Dale
Richard Aleyn
Thomas Atwell
Willm. Cotyngham
Thomas Atkenson
Garret Hynke
George Tadlowe
John Loun
James Page
Edward Bovere
Willm. Buknour
John Beston
George Barnes
Willm. Taylour
Willm. Ostriche
Richard Crymes
Robert Clerk
Thomas Holland
John Yeldame
Willm. Baylby
Raff Johnson
Richard Harrys
Richard Dun
Anthony Marler
Stephyn Cobbe
Martyn Calley
Willm. Hobson
Thomas Lewice
Willm. Roo
Herry Holland
Alyssaunder Best
Bartilmewe Averell
Charles Horseley
Cristofer Cootes
Cristofer Harebotell
Edmond Love
Edmond Kirkham
Edward Butler
Edward Hall
Edward Morley
Edward Thornton
Gregory Conyas
Herry Austen
Herry Beket
John Awoode
John Bynkys
John Danyell
John Edwarde
John Geylward
John Griffithe
John David
John Ilerd
John Lame
John Peke
John Richardson
John Rowlys
John Silvester
John Smythe
John Trice
John Yerdely

John Spakman
Laurence Eliott
Laurence Wilson
Nicholas Bowman
Nicholas Crispyn
Nicholas Gower
Nicholas Russell
Peter Thorpe
Richard Aberfurthe
Rauff Hart
Richard Bukland
Richard Cade
Richard Cawar
Richard Costrop
Richard Fflower
Richard Holland
Richard Lambard
Richard Medilton
Robert Bulle
Robert Campion
Robert Danyell
Robert Graunt
Robert Newport
Roger Wolthouse
Thomas Bracy
Thomas Hargrave
Thomas Laurence
Thomas Porter
Thomas Ripton
Thomas Waldyng
Willm. Bower
Willm. Bland
Willm. Bulle
Willm. Garret
Willm. Johnson
Willm. Kellett
Willm. Pashemer
Willm. Prest
Willm. Smythe
Willm. Vivyan

Various free-schools, alms-houses, lectures, and exhibitions, are supported from the funds of this affluent community, whose charitable disbursements are stated to amount to about 3,500*l*. per annum. The company is governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of about twenty assistants; the livery amounts to between three and four hundred persons.

SALTERS.



The ARMS* of this company are per chevron, *az.* and *gu.* three covered salts,

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* The arms were granted in the 20th year of Henry VIII. by Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux, the crest and supporters by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, in 1587. The whole confirmed 1634.

or. sprinkling, *ar*. CREST. A cubit arm erect, issuing from clouds, all *proper*; holding a covered salt, *or*, sprinkling salt, *ar*. SUPPORTERS. Two otters *sa*. bezantee, ducally collared and chained *or*. MOTTO. '*Sal sapit Omnia*.'

This company, though of considerable antiquity, as appears from a grant of a livery made to it by Richard II. in the year 1394, was first regularly incorporated by queen Elizabeth, in the year 1558, under the appellation of 'the master, wardens, and commonalty, of the art, or mystery, of salters, of London.' The members are, 'usually termed dry-salters, and deal in logwood, cochineal, pot-ashes, and in short, in almost every chemical preparation.'* They are governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

The ancient hall of this company, which stood in Bread-street, was destroyed by fire in the year 1539, as was also the re-edified building, in the conflagration of 1666. The present Salter's-hall, an elegant structure, stands in St. Swithin's-lane.

The names of the Company of 'Salters' from the Record in the Chapter House.

Thomas Cheney
Willm. Spencer
Nicholas Waryng
John Donyngton
Willm. Cocks
Willm. Litton
John Sampson
Richard Rede
Robert Colwell
John Cocks
Richard Brock
Thomas Kyrry
Thomas Dechefeld
Thomas Beckwith
John Gosse
Willm. Melson
John Garrett
Anthony Hamcher
Lawrence Wither
George Pergeto^{r}

Thomas Bacon
Richard Doe
John Browne
Richard Walles
John Scott
Nicholas Clerk
Willm. Gurd
Willm. Parker
Humfrey Beche
Richard Denbold
Rob^{t}. Pecock
Thomas Lytton
John Howland
Richard Wyther
Rob^{t}. Wyer
Rob^{t}. Cocks
Thomas Horner
John Fflecher
Willm. Stevyns
Willm. Webster

The benevolent distributions made by this company, are stated to amount to between seven and eight hundred pounds annually. This sum is partly appropriated to the support of six alms-houses, for as many decayed freemen, in Salters'-rents, Bow-lane; and twelve alms-houses in Monkwell-street, for widows and daughters of salters; the latter were originally founded by sir Ambrose Nicholas, an alderman of London, in the year 1578.

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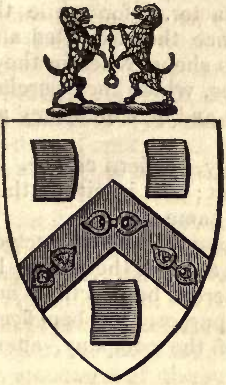
* Mal. Lond. Red. vol. iv. p. 623.

In the court room, framed and glazed, is the following curious 'bill of fare,' for 'fifty people' of the company of Salters, A. D. 1506.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Thirty-six chickens	0	4	5
One swan and four geese	0	7	0
Nine rabbits	0	1	4
Two rumps of beef-tails	0	0	2
Six quails	0	1	6
2 oz. pepper	0	0	2
2 oz. cloves and mace	0	0	4
1½ ounce saffron	0	0	6
3lbs sugar	0	0	8
2lbs. raisins	0	0	4
1lb. dates	0	0	4
1½lb. comfits	0	0	2
Half hund. eggs	0	0	2½
Four gallons of curds	0	0	4
One do. gooseberries	0	0	2
Bread	0	1	1
One kilderkin of ale	0	2	3
Herbs	0	1	0
Two dishes of butter	0	0	4
Four breasts of veal	0	1	5
Bacon	0	0	6
Quar. load of coals	0	0	4
Faggots	0	0	2
3½ gallons of Gascoigne wine	0	2	4
One bottle Muscovadine	0	0	8
Cherries and tarts	0	0	8
Verjuice and vinegar	0	0	2
Paid the cook	0	3	4
Perfume	0	0	2
One bushel and a half of meal	0	0	8
Water	0	0	3
Garnishing the vessels	0	0	3
	1	13	2½

IRONMONGERS.



Their **Arms*** are *Ar.* on a chevron *gu.* three swivels *or*, (the middle one palewise, the other two with the line of the chevron) between three steel gads *az.* **Crest.** Two scaly lizards, erect on their hind feet, combatant *proper* (i. e. *vert*) each gorged with a plain collar *or*, the collars chained together; a chain, with a ring at the end, pendant between the two lizards, of the last. **Supporters.** The same as the crest. **Motto.** Anciently, '*Assher dure*,' at present, '*God is our strength.*' **Patron.** St. Lawrence.

This company appears to have been a very ancient fraternity, although not regularly incorporated till 1464, when Edward IV. granted the members his letters patent, under the style of 'the master, and keepers, or wardens, and commonalty, of the art, or mystery, of the ironmongers of London;' and confirmations were subsequently granted by Philip and Mary, in 1558, by queen Elizabeth in 1560, and by James II. in 1685.

As early as the year 1300, a complaint was made of the ferones, as they were then called, or dealers in iron, to Elias Russel, mayor, and the aldermen, 'for that the smiths of the wealds, and other merchants, bringing down iron of wheels for carts, to the city of London, they were much shorter than anciently was accustomed, to the great loss and scandal of the trade of ironmongers;' and on an inquisition being taken, and three rods presented of the just and anciently-used length of the strytes (*strytorum*); and also of the length and breadth of the gropes, (*groporum*), belonging to the wheel of carts, sealed with the city seal; one of them was deposited in the chamber of London, and the two others delivered to John Dode and Robert de Paddington, ironmongers of the market, and to John de Wymondeham, ironmonger of the bridge, who were appointed overseers for the benefit of the trade generally, and empowered to seize those of an undue length. During the middle ages, they seem to have united the professions, both of merchant and factor, 'for while they had large warehouses and yards, whence they exported and sold bar iron, and iron rods, they had also shops, wherein they displayed abundance of manufactured articles, which they purchased of the workmen in town and country, 'and of which they afterwards became the general retailers.'

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* Granted, 1435—Supporters, 1560—whole confirmed, 1634.

Their hall is a stately, modern edifice, standing on the north side of Fenchurch-street; and is either the third or fourth that has been raised on the same site.

The affairs of this company are conducted by a master and two wardens, assisted by a court of the whole livery, who are about 100 in number. Numerous benefactions have been made in trust by various donors, for purposes of beneficence and public good; the entire revenue of the company, amounts to about 4,000*l.* annually.

In the court books of this company, which have been preserved from the time of queen Mary, are many curious entries respecting supplies for the exigencies of the state; as well as various particulars regarding the providing of men, arms, and ammunition; the purchase of corn for the city; the ceremonies and expences attendant on processional pageants, &c, Among the former, is the following singular precept, directed to the company 'by the maior.'

'Theis are to will, and comaund youe, that forthw$^{t}_{h}$ youe prepare in a redynes, the sume of LX£. of the stocke of youre halle (and if youe have not so moche in store, then youe shall borrow the same at ynterest, at th' only costs and lossis of yo^{r} hall;) to be lent to the queen's ma^{tie} for I wholl yeare; not in any wise cawsyng any brother of yo$_{r}$ companye to bear any pticular charge or losse, towardes the same, but onlye of the rents and stocke of yo^{r} said hall; w^{ch} sume of LX£. you shall pay uppon Twysdaye next comyng In the mornyng, at Mr. Stonley's howse in Aldarsgate Strete; and thear you shall receive an aquyttaunce for the same in forme appoynted. Fayle youe not herof as youe will answer for the contrarye at your pyll. Yeoven at the Gwyldhall of London, the XXVII of August, 1575.'

In 1577, another precept was received from the mayor, requiring the company to provide '100 able men, apprentices, journeymen, or others free of the city, of agilitie and honest behav^{r}, between the ages of nineteen and forty,' to be trained for 'harquebussets,' every one of them 'havyng a murryan, a sworde, and a dagger, and a caliver, with sufficient furniture for the same; and one halfe pound of powder, besides toche powder: 25 of the number, householders, and free of the company, to muster in their doublets, hose, and jerkins, in 13 days.'

In November, 1578, the company were required to purchase

416 quarters of wheat, to be deposited as their quota for the ensuing year, in the bridge-house, where the city collectively was to store up 20,000 quarters at 20*s*. per quarter. In the following June, the company were directed to carry into the Southwark market, ' 15 quarters of meal per week,' till all their old corn was sold at the market price; their stock to be renewed with wheat of the growth of that year. In the autumn of 1580, when wheat was dear, the company was commanded to take on three days, weekly ' 8 quarters of corn, well ground' to the market of Queenhithe, and ' to retail it at 3*s*. per bushel, and not more, at their peril.'

In the year 1598, the queen in council ordered, that the city should furnish twenty last of gunpowder, to be ready for emergencies; in consequence of which this company were enjoined to keep 1920lb.

The accounts of the pageantry are too long for extract; in 1628 a precept from the mayor, informed the company, that they were assessed 77*l*. as their proportion of the sum of 4,300*l*. which had been expended in pageants, when the king passed through the city.*

The Names of the Company of ' Yrenmongers,' from the Record in the Chapter-House.

Willm. Denham, alderman
Thomas Lewyn, shiref of London
Robert Lyng
Robert Mannyng
Humfrey Baron
Thomas Parker
Richard Neele
Rob^{t}. Downe
Willm. Whitryche
John Ffene
Thomas Eyre
Richard Hall
John Stocker Jekell
John Lawden
Thomas Lawden
John Berman
John Nevill
Robert Ffermer
John Stanys
John Haskey
Richard Westmore
Harry Moptyd

Clement Cornewell
Willm. Stanes
Richard Horsted
James Kettyll
Richard Slough
Thomas Bartilmewe
Robert Wenham
Richard Barne
Harry Warweke
Richard Benett
George Giles
John Styll
Robert Fferrant
Thomas Jaggard
John Palmer
Jasper Save
Alexander Avenon
John Yeoman
John Steward
George Thorneton
Robert Cowche
John Felde

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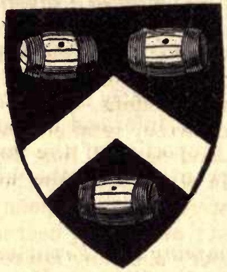
* Malcolm's Lond. vol. ii. pp. 41—49.

Thomas Parker
Robert Dykynson
Richard Chamblayn
Humfrey Jenor
Thomas Barne
Christofer Draper
John Skenner
Willm. Batt
Robert Corwyn
Willm. Parker
Raufe Stage
Rob^{t}. Chamblayn
Ffolke Lynggen
John Haywood
Thomas Bolt

VINTNERS.



Their Arms* are *sa.* a chevron between three tuns *ar.*

This company was originally composed of two bodies denominated *Vintinarij*, and *Tabernarij*, the former being the importers and wholesale dealers in wine, and the latter the retailers, who kept taverns and cellars in different parts of the city, for selling it in small quantities. 'These vintners,' says Stow, 'as well Englishmen as strangers borne, were of old times great Bourdeaux merchants of Gascoyne and French wines;'† and they were hence denominated the 'merchant wine-tunners of Gascoyne.' We learn from the same authority, that in the reign of Edward III. 'Gascoigne' wines were sold in London 'not above iiij pence,' and Rhenish wines 'not above six pence the gallon.'‡ The above sovereign empowered the 'merchant vintners' to carry on an exclusive importation trade for wine, from Gascony, in the year 1365; yet it was not till the fifteenth of Henry VI. anno 1437, that 'the successors of those vintners, and wine-drawers, that retailed by the gallons, pottell, quart, and pynte,'§ were incorporated by the appellation of 'The master, wardens, and freemen, and commonalty, of the mystery of vintners of the city of

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* These arms were granted 1427.

† Sur. of Lond. p. 187.

‡ Sur. of Lond. p. 187.

§ Ibid.

London.' All the freemen of the company have the privilege of retailing wine without a licence.

In the seventh of Edward IV. there was an act made concerning the price of wines; and for stinting the number of taverns in each great town in the kingdom. By which forty taverns or wine cellars only were allowed in London, and three in Westminster. Gascoigne, Guienne, and French wines, to be sold not above 8*d.* the gallon, within any of the king's dominions; Rochelle wine at 4*d.* the gallon; any other wines of no higher valuation than 12*d.* the gallon.*

In the year 1637, a presentment was made by the attorney-general, in the star-chamber, against 'divers vintners,' for selling wines 'both in gross and retail, above the set prices;' and this, as it would seem, was done with the connivance of the king, for the purpose of extorting money from the company, who to prevent more grievous exactions, offered 'to pay his majesty 40*s.* upon every tun of wine, retailed and vended;' this offer, 'after many hearings and several long debates,' was accepted, and the vintners had in return some further privileges granted to them, among which, were 'to sell a penny in a quart above the rates set; to dress meat; and to sell beer and sugar.'†

The hall of the vintner's company is a respectable brick edifice, stuccoed, situated on the south side of Upper Thames-street, upon the site of a mansion called Stody-place, or 'the manor of the vintry,' which was given to the company, 'with the tenements round about,' by sir John Stody, or Stodie, vintner, lord mayor in 1357.

This company is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-eight assistants. 'They have considerable possessions,' says Maitland, 'out of which they pay large sums annually, for the relief of the poor.'

The Names of the Company of 'Vynteners,' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

Sr. James Spencer, knight
Mr. Garter, king at arms
Robert Barker
John Twyford
David Gythins
John Hussey
Richard Hilton
Alane King
Stephen Mason
Richard Eddis
George Symonde
Thomas Gittyns
Willm. Hancocke
James Staveley

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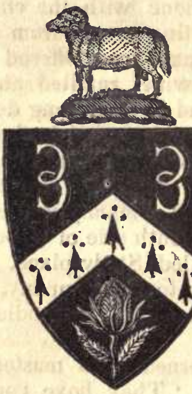
* Strype's Stow, ii. p. 195.

† Mal. Lond. Red. vol, iv. p. 518; on the authority of a MS. in the British Museum.

Peers Partynton
John Chambur
Robert Parcar
Robert Wynke
Robert Chaffont
John Osbourne
Willm. Morgan
George Plesans
John Gilmyn
John Chauntrell
Richard Grene
John Gibbis
Randall Barbour
Robert Benbowe
Willm. Hurrye
Rauf Willot
Robert Smytton
Thomas Walcar
Willm. Hethe

CLOTHWORKERS.



Their ARMS* are *sa.* a chevron ermine, between two habicks in chief *ar.* and a tezel in base slipped *or.* CREST. A mount *vert,* thereon a ram statant *or.* SUPPORTERS. Two griffins *or,* pellettee. MOTTO. *'My trust is in God alone.'* PATRONESS. The Virgin Mary.

THE CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY, though a very ancient Guild, was not incorporated till the year 1482, when Edward the Fourth granted the members his letters patent, by the style of 'The Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Shearmen of London:' but this appellation was changed on their re-incorporation by queen Elizabeth, to that of 'the master, wardens, and commonalty, of freemen of the art and mystery of clothworkers of the city of London.' Elizabeth's charter was confirmed by Charles the First, in the year 1634. The different workers of cloth, afterwards incorporated by the general name of 'clothworkers,' anciently consisted of several fraternities, long since decayed or re-incorporated under new titles. The names of some of these are quoted by Strype, from the *liber albus*, and afford an idea of the flourishing state of the trade formerly. The first were the webbers, or weavers of cloth, then called tellars, or telars: these were very ancient, being confirmed as a guild, or fraternity, by king John and Henry the Third; the latter granted them a second charter, which refers even to an *inspeximus* of a former charter, granted to them by his grandfather Henry the Second. Connected with these, in the making of cloth, were the fullers, of whom, and the dyers, a complaint was made by some of the company to Edward the First, that certain of them, viz. John de Oxon, Henry at Watergate, and Elias le Shereman, sent cloths, which ought to be fulled in the city, to the mill at Stratford, &c. to the great damage of the owners, as well as of those who practised the fulling trade within the city; which was, in consequence, remedied. The mystery of the burilers, another branch of this trade, flourished at the same time: these appear to have been a sort of overseers, or inspectors of cloths. This company is governed by a master, four wardens, and a court of about forty assistants. Its members possess considerable estates, both in their own right, and in trust for charitable purposes, their annual expenditure for which, is stated at about 1400*l.*

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* Arms granted 1530; crest and supporters 1587; whole confirmed 1645.

The Names of the Company of ' Clothe Workers' from the Record in the Chapter House.

Mr. Toles, alderman
John Davy
Augustyne Hynde
John Machell
Humfrey Wagstaff
Mr. Alcam
Mr. More
Mr. Claymond
Mr. Rogiers
Mr. Smythe
Mr. Cleborne
Mr. Maynard
Mr. Grenway
Rauf Borne
Thomas Spencer
Andrewe Ffrauncis
John Crymes
Willm. Huett
Rauf Amersley
John Page
Nicholas Borne
John Halse
James Metcalf
Willm. Page
John Petynger
Thomas Hanson
John Dale
Edmond Briggis
Thomas Stooks
James Halley
Thomas Reynold
John Phillipps
George Tomsom
Willm. Twylle
Willm. Benet
Thomas Hill
John Grey
Robert Williams
Reynold Ravynsbye
Hugh Appowell
Thomas Wollet
Edmond Taylfer
John Hannett
John Dawson

Willm. Armerer
Thomas Hunt
Richard Downes
John Bruyn
Edmonde Spratt
Henry Pygnett
Nicholas Small
John Watson
Willm. Machyn
Walter Hickman
John Stowe
Brian Chafer
Richard Mariott
John Pyke
Adam Wynthropp
Mathew Philipson
Roland Staper
Robt. Philipson
John Gates
John Lute
John Bloundell
Richard Burgen
Thomas Ffarmer
Richard Plomms
George Wymarke

The Clothworkers' hall, is a small building principally of red brick, on the east side of Mincing-lane, Fenchurch-street: the front is ornamented with four fluted columns, crowned with Corinthian capitals, of stone, and supporting a frieze and cornice.

CHAPTER XIV.

An account of the Companies of the City of London, alphabetically arranged.

APOTHECARIES. 58.

ARMS* *az.* Apollo with his head radiant, holding in his left hand a bow, in his right an arrow, all *or;* supplanting a serpent *ar.* CREST. A rhinoceros statant *proper.* SUPPORTERS. Two unicorns *or,* armed, crined, and hoofed *ar.* MOTTO. '*Opiferque per orbem dicor.*'

This company was incorporated at first with the grocers in the year 1606; but such a connection not answering the purposes of their incorporation, they were separated by another charter granted by king James I. in the year 1617, and incorporated by the name of 'the master, wardens, and society of the art and mystery of apothecaries of the city of London:' at which time there were no more than one hundred and four apothecaries' shops within the city and suburbs of London.

Their hall is in Water-lane, Blackfriars. The freehold of a physic garden at Chelsea was given to the apothecaries by sir

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* Confirmed 1617.

Hans Sloane, upon condition that they should present annually to the royal society, fifty new plants, till the number should amount to 2000. This condition was punctually fulfilled, and the specimens are yet preserved in the society's collection.

The members of this company, who by divers acts of parliament are exempt from ward and parish offices, are governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-one assistants. It is a livery company.

ARMOURERS AND BRAZIERS. 22.

Arms. *Ar.* on a chevron *sa.* a gauntlet of the first, between two pair of swords in saltier of the last, hilts and pomels *or;* on a chief of the second, an oval shield of the field, charged with a cross *gu.* encircled with a carved shield of the third, between two peers' helmets *proper,* garnished *or.* impaling *az.* on a chevron *or,* between two ewers (i. e. beakers) in chief, and a three legged pot with two handles, in base, of the second, three roses *gu.* seeded *or,* barbed *vert.* Crest. A demi-man in armour, couped at the middle of the thighs, all *proper,* garnished *or;* the beaver up; on his head, a plume of three feathers, two *ar.* and one *gu.* round his waist, a sash of the last, fringed of the second; holding in his dexter hand a sword erect of the first, hilt and pomel *or.* Supporters. Two men *proper,* in complete armour; the dexter of the first, garnished *or;* the sinister, all of the last; on their heads, plumes of feathers; round their waists, a sash, and each holding in his exterior hand a sword, as in the Crest. Motto. '*We are one.*'

The company of armourers was an ancient brotherhood previous to being incorporated by king Henry VI. which was about the year 1423, by the title of 'The master and wardens, brothers, and sisters of the fraternity or guild of St. George, of the men of the mysteries of the armourers of the city of London.' The same prince also honoured the company by becoming one of their members.

The armourers were formerly employed in making coats of mail, helmets, and the rest of the defensive furniture of ancient warfare; but, after the use of fire-arms became generally prevalent, their business fell into complete disuse. So little, indeed, is the manufacture of plate armour now understood, that the making of two suits, the one of brass, the other of steel, for a place of public amusement, was regarded as a matter of much interest and ability. In the reign of Henry VIII. the armourers of London derived so much useful instruction from some German artificers, who had been sent to England at the request of the king himself, that they soon undersold the foreigners. In queen Elizabeth's time, there were thirty-five armourers resident in the metropolis, who kept servants and shops; yet so rapidly did their trade decay, that in the reign of James I. that number was reduced to five only, with one servant each. The company is now chiefly composed of braziers, founders, and coppersmiths.

The hall of this company is a plain brick edifice, standing at the north end of Coleman-street.

To this company is united that of the braziers, who are jointly governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-one assistants. It is a livery company.

The Names of the Company of 'Armorers' from the Record in the Chapter House.

Willm. Chamber
Thomas Weller
John Lymsey
John Richemond
John Aleyn
John Downyng
Willm. Cooke
Nicholas Barker
Symond Cowper
Willm. Newman
Richard Hount
John Hilton
Willm. Smythe
George Brods
Robt^{t}. Stanfeld
Willm. Lucreant
Robert Buckerd
John Frowlope
Edmond Jerham
Robert Slayter
Robert Paycock
Willm. Goun
Edmond Pkyns
Edward Sisson
Thomas Mylner
Willm. Parr
James Jenyng
Willm. Barker
Thomas Ffen
Richard Laycrofte
Thomas Goun
Hugh Saunder
John Wolf
John Edwyn
Willm. Kyngston
Thomas Baker
Miles Jerham
Willm. Brown
John Porter
Robert Inner
Alex. Maperley
Rogier Tyndall
Richard Cocke
Richard Ward
Robert James
Richard Empson
Peter Crowche
Willm. Horsnayle

BAKERS. 19.

ARMS. *Gu,* a balance between three garbs *or,* on a chief barry wavy of four *ar.* and *az.* an arm embowed *proper,* vested *gu,* cuffed *or,* issuing from clouds affixed to the upper part of the centre of the chief, of the fifth, radiated of the last, between two anchors of the second, the hand supporting the balance. CREST. On a wreath two arms embowed *proper,* issuing out of clouds of the last vested *gu,* cuffed *or,* holding in their hands a chaplet of wheat of the last. SUPPORTERS, two stags *proper,* attired *or,* each gorged with a chaplet of wheat of the last. MOTTO. *'Praise God for all.'*

The company of bakers appears to be of great antiquity; for in the year 1155, it was charged in the great roll of the exchequer with a debt of one mark of gold for their guild; by which it seems as if the ancient guilds had held their privileges in fee-farm of the crown. The bakers were, originally, distinguished into two classes, viz., the white bakers and the brown bakers, the first were incorporated by Edward II., about 1307, the brown bakers by James I., 1621. The charter granted to the former was renewed by Henry VII., and confirmed by Henry VIII., Edw. VI., Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and James I. It is incorporated by the name of 'The master and wardens of the mystery, or art of bakers of the city of London.' Their hall is in Harp-lane.

The Names of the Company of 'Bakers,' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

John Colyns
John Robynson
Richard Stagg
Richard Morecock
David Johnes
Thomas Cleyton
William Squyrte
John Morys
Clement Towne
Robert Myreham
Richard Brown
John Ottringham
Maurice Danydd
Robert Clerke
John Tayler
John Jackson
Richard Barley
Owen Williams
Agnes Best, widowe
William Ingram
John Bewyke
Sampson Cleyton
Robert Ffytche
Richard Grey
Thomas Spencer
Lewis Heyforde
Willm. Taylor
Richard Hart
John Hethe
Willm. Brayfeld
John Lloyd
Reynold Johnson
Thomas Jacson, Sen.
John Holbeck
Willm. Alleyn
Thomas Lewys
Lewis Davy
Matheiwe Water
Thomas Killingworth
Morrys ap David
John Brasier
John Challenger
John Marten
Thomas Jacson, Jun.
John Bykerton
Richard Morys
Willm. Benett
Cristofer Rayncock
Richard Silvester
John Lounnesdale
Andrew Scartoke
John Jonson
Richard Grey
John Berness
Richard Parow
John Richards
Richard Burneham
James Blakwell
Giles Gose
Richard Hodge
Griffith Johns
Rogier Hale
John Rondell
Thomas Walker
David Vaughan

BARBERS. 17

ARMS. Quarterly first and fourth, *sa,* a chevron between three fleams *ar,* second and third, per pale *ar,* and *vert,* a spatula in pale *ar,* surmounted of a rose *gu*, charged with another of the first; the first rose regally crowned *proper*. Between the four quarters a cross of St. George *gu*, charged with a lion passant guardant *or*. CREST. An opinicus, with wings indorsed, *or*. SUPPORTERS two lynxes *proper*, spotted of various colours, both ducally collared and chained, *or*. MOTTO. '*De præscientia Dei*.'

The art of surgery was anciently practised in this city only by the barbers, who were incorporated by letters patent, granted by King Edward IV. in the year 1461; and, in 1512, an act was passed to prevent any persons besides the barbers from practising surgery within the city of London, and seven miles round, except such as were duly examined and admitted by the bishop of London, or the dean of St. Paul's, and such persons expert in surgery, as they shall think proper to call to their assistance. At length several persons, who were not barbers, being examined and admitted as practitioners in the art of surgery, the parliament united them in the thirty-second year of the reign of king Henry VIII. by the appellation of 'The master or governors of the mystery or commonalty of barbers and surgeons of the city of London;' and by this act, all persons practising the art of shaving, were strictly enjoined not to intermeddle with that of surgery, except what belonged to drawing of teeth. Thus this company obtained the name of barber-surgeons, which they continued to enjoy till the eighteenth year of the reign of George the Second, when the surgeons applying to parliament to have this union dissolved, were formed into a separate company; though the barbers were left in possession of the hall and theatre, and were constituted a body politic, under the name of 'The master, governors, and commonalty of the mystery of barbers of London.' Barbers hall is situated in Monkwell-street, Cripplegate.

This is a livery company, under the government of a master, three wardens, and twenty-six assistants.

The Names of the Company of 'Barber Surgeons,' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

Nicholas Symson
Willm. Kirckby
Thomas Vycars
John Banks
John Potter
Thomas Twyn
John Johnson
John Holland
Willm. Rewe
John Aylyff
Edmond Harman
John Pen
Richard Tayler

Harry Carrier
Rauf Garland
John Enderbye
Peter Devismand
Robert Postell
John Bird
James Tomson
Willm. Kydd
John Yong
Thomas Sutton
Charles Wight
John Newman
Thomas Grome

Willm. Higgs
John Dene
Thomas Surbutt
Willm. Billing
Willm. Lyghthed
John Raven
Robert Hutton
Henry Pemberton
Willm. Shirborne
George Genne
Thomas Johnson
Robert Spegnall
Richard Boll
Nacholas Alcocke
Wilton Tylley
John Northcote
Willm. Wetyngton
Henry Yong
Cristofer Samond
Robert Waterford
Henry Atkyn
Christofer Bolling
Robert Stordale
Mathiewe Johnson
Davy Sambroke
John Atkynson
Thomas Waryn
Robert Grove
Robert Brownhill
Willm. Spencer
Thomas Butfilane
Robert Fforster
Edmond Tyrell
John Phillpott
John Thoalmod
Edward Ingalby
Richard Elyott
Thomas Wilson
John Smythe
Willm. Hiller
Richard Tholmod
John Awcetter
Richard Sermond
Hugh Lyncocke
John Bordman
Rauf Stek
Henry Hogekynson
John Tomson
Hugh Dier
Edward Ffreeman
Thomas Mone
Willm. Yenson
John Banester
Willm. Trewise
Christofer Hungate
John Hutton
John Browne
John Grene
John Tymber
John Shrene
Thomas Staynton
Thomas Pays
Thomas Mede
John Anger
Thomas Worstley
John Gilberd
Cristofer Haynes
Willm. Smythe
John Mosseley
Willm. Hill
George Wenyard
John Barker
Willm Barker
James Wod
John Stere
Willm. Hetherley
Olyver Wilson
Willm. Grene
Henry Rawshold
Bartilmewe Dobynson
Henry Patterson
Philip Pegott
Robert Downys
Antony Barowes
James Hogeson
Robert Wever
John Surbut
Willm. Sewell
John Denys
John Page
Robert Dodwell
John Cutbert
John Gray
Willm. Dauntese
Thomas Appilton
John Cragell

Thomas Arundell
Willm. Johnson
Henr. Adam
Willm. Downham
Rogier Skynner
John Gerard
Richard Rogiers
Thomas Dicson
Thomas Gilman
Thomas Defton
Edward Hewett
John Dormot
George Batman
Thomas Vivian
George Brightwelton
John Waren
John Grenway
John Bell
Daurence Mollyners
John Godbold
Willm. Draper
Richard Smythe
Robert Lodo
John Gambyn
Thomas Cutbert
Robert Chamber
Lewis Bromefeld
Richard Worseley
John Oskyn
John Robynson
Richard Coley
John West
Willm. Welfed
Jon. Smerthwarte
John Smerthwarte
John Lybbe
George More
Thomas Burnett
John Hanlyn
Richard Child
Thomas Baily
George Vaughan
Thomas Wetynghm
John Bonair
Richard Cokerel
Willm. Walton
Geferey Ffranceis
Thomas Ffayles
John Edlyn
John Samond
Henry Bodeley
Thomas Stanbrige
Willm. Borrel
Richard Nicols
Edward Hughbank
John Charterane
Henry Wotton
Robert Hastyngs
Alex. Mason
Thomas Darker
Thomas Ffyshe
Edward Rollesley
John Brasswell
Willm. Symsyn

BASKET-MAKERS. 52.

Arms. *Az.* Three cross baskets in pale, *ar,* between a prime and an iron on the dexter, and a cutting knife and an outsticker on the sinister, of the second. Crest a cradle, therein a child, rocked at the head by a girl, and at the feet by a boy, both vested, all *proper*. Motto. '*Let us love one another.*'

The basket-makers are a fraternity by prescription, and not by charter; but when, or by whom erected into a fellowship, is unknown. They are, however, included in the list of the city companies, by the title of, 'The wardens, assistants, and freemen of the company of basket-makers of the city of London.' It is a livery company, and is governed by two wardens and forty-eight assistants.

BLACKSMITHS. 40.

Arms.* *Sa.* a chevron *or,* between three hammers *ar,* handled of the second, ducally crowned of the last. **Crest.** A mount *vert,* thereon a phœnix with wings indorsed *proper,* firing herself with the sun-beams of the last. **Motto.** '*By hammer and hand all arts do stand.*'

The company of blacksmiths was anciently a guild, or fraternity, by prescription, in which state it continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth, in the year 1571, when they obtained a charter of incorporation, by the name of "The keepers or wardens and society of the art and mystery de les blacksmiths, of London;' which was confirmed by king James I., in the second year of his reign.

This company has a livery, and is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-one assistants. Since the company has abandoned the hall on Lambeth-hill, the business of it is transacted at Cutler's-hall.

The Names of the Company of 'Blacke Smythes' from the Record in the Chapter House.

Henry Romyns
Richard Bordes
Thomas Weyman
Rogier Heycokes
Symond Goldsmythe
John A. Manton
John Brown
Willm. Smythe
John Smythe
Oswald Dokwray
Edward Preston
Thomas Buttler
Willm. Ward

Morys Casyn
Richard Proffall
James Sandell
Willm. Rogiers
Henry Legate
Cuthbert Store
Willm. Gaulford
John Dawe
John Aleyn
Willm. Hampton
Willm. Hart
Robert Baker

BOWYERS. 38.

Arms. *Sa.* on a chevron between three floats *or,* as many mullets of the first. **Crest.** Three long-bows interlaced, one erect, and two in saltier *gu.*

The bowyers were a fraternity by prescription, till the twenty-first of James I., when they were incorporated by the name of 'The master, wardens, and society of the mystery of bowyers of the city of London.'

It is somewhat singular, that this company should not have been incorporated until the above period; and that it should have been incorporated then, when the use of the bow, as a military engine, was superseded by the introduction of fire-arms.

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* Confirmed June 24, 1610.

This is a livery company, and is under the government of a master, two wardens, and twelve assistants.

BREWERS. 14.

ARMS. *Gu.* on a chevron *ar.* between three pair of barley garbs in saltier *or,* three tuns *sa.* hooped of the third. CREST. A demi-moorish woman, couped at the knees, *proper*; her hair dishevelled *or,* habited *sa.* frettee *ar.* her arms extended, holding in each hand three ears of barley of the second. MOTTO. *'In God is all our trust.'*

The brewers' company, which is the fourteenth among the city companies, was incorporated by king Henry VI., in the year 1438, by the name of 'The master, and keepers or wardens, and commonalty of the mystery or art of brewers of the city of London.' This charter was re-confirmed by queen Elizabeth, July 13, second year of her reign.

This corporation anciently bore the arms of St. Thomas Becket, impaled with their own; but that saint's bones being taken up and burnt, and unsainted, by the powers in being, Clarencieux, king at arms, in the year 1544, separated them, and gave the brewers a crest in lieu thereof. Mr. Brayley says, "It seems probable, from various circumstances, that the use of beer was not generally introduced till about the reign of Henry VII., in whose time the breweries, which then stood on the banks of the Thames, at St. Catherine's (Wapping), and are distinguished by the name Bere-house, in the map given in the *Civitates Orbis,* were twice 'spoiled by the king's officers, either for sending too much abroad unlicensed, or for brewing it too weak for home consumption.' In Rymer's *Fœdera,* under the date 1492, is a license granted to John le Merchant a Fleming, to export fifty tuns, or butts of beer, *(quinquaginta dolia servitæ vocatæ Bere)* and we find that one of the king's attendants into France, in the same year, was 'Petrus Vanek, a beer-brewer, of Greenwich, in Kent.'* Twelve years afterwards the price of ale had advanced to about three-pence the gallon, and that of beer was about one half-penny cheaper."†

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* Rym. Fœd. vol. xii. p. 471, and 485. In 1504, the ale of London was sold at 1l. 10s. *per dolium,* and the beer, *per dolium,* at 1l. 3s. 4d. *Dolium,* says Fleetwood, (Chron. Pres.) "does here, I believe, signifie a pipe, or butt, which contains 126 gallons; so that the ale comes to near 3d. the gallon;—and the beer to rather more than 2½d. for the same quantity. In the work generally called 'Arnold's Chronicle,' printed by Pynson, about 1521, is the following 'Receipt' for making beer, "x quarters malte, ii quarters wheete, ii quarters ootes, x pound weight of hoppys, to make xi barrels of sengyll beer.

† Brayley's Hist. of Lond. ii. p. 401.

In the 23rd year of Henry VIII. the brewers were restrained by a statute from making 'any more sorts, or kinds of beer, 'than two, the strong and the double,' and it was ordered 'that the same should be sold after the rate and price of 6*s.* 8*d.* the barrel, of the best, and 3*s.* 4*d.* the barrel of double beer, and ale, or not above.' Notwithstanding this, the prices of both liquors were gradually and considerably increased, till at length, in 1590, the lord mayor, sir John Allot, issued a proclamation requiring the brewers to return to the rates prescribed by the statutes.

There was an estimate made about this time as to what quantity of beer was exported yearly to the Low Countries and other places; from which it appeared that there were twenty great brewhouses, or more, situated on the Thames side, from Milford stairs to below St. Katherines, which brewed yearly the quantity of seven or eight brewings of sweet beer or strong beer, that passed to Embden, the Low Countries, Calais, Dieppe, and thereabouts. And account but 600 brewings at 44 barrels the brewing, it makes 26,400 barrels, which at 7 to a tun, makes 3,771 tuns.*

The demand for beer from foreign countries increased greatly during the whole of the reign of Elizabeth, and the liberty of exporting it was only checked, by proclamation, during the occasional occurrence of dearth and scarcity. One record states, that 500 tuns were exported at once 'for the queen's use;' or, as it has been explained, for the service of her army in the Low Countries; considerable quantities, also, were sent to Embden and Amsterdam.

During the succeeding reigns, to the present time, the prices of ale and beer have been highly augmented through the operation of the successive imposts that have been laid on malt and hops, the duties on which now form an important branch of the public revenue. So great, indeed, has the consumption become, that in the year ending on January 5th, 1812, the duties on malt alone, produced the vast sum of 3,315,389*l.* The most rapid increase in price took place in the course of the last reign, at the commencement of which, in 1760, ale was sold at 5*d.* the quart, and strong beer, or porter (which had first come into general use in the time of George I.) at 3*d.* the quart. Since then the prices have been progressively advanced, and ale is now retailed at eightpence the quart; and porter at five pence the quart; the former price at a first view appears to be equal to the sum for which eight gallons of ale could have been obtained in the reign of Henry III. yet, when the increase in the value of money is properly estimated, it will be found that the augmentation has not been greater than in the proportion of one and a half to one.†

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* Strype's Stow, ii. p. 204.

† The quantity of porter brewed in London, by the ten principal houses from the 5th of July 1826, to the 5th of July 1827, was as follows:

	Barrels.
Barclay, Perkins. and Co.	341,330
Truman, Hanbury, and Co.	203,532
Whitbread, and Co. -	191,328
Reid, and Co. - -	174,476

The hall of this company, which is a neat edifice of brick and stone, stands on the north side of Addle-street.

The Names of the Company of ‘ Bruers' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

John Brycksaa
James Wylkinson
Water Barley
George Ffothergill
John Ranwike
Willm. Pirry
Edward Clerk
Robert Bilby
Christofer Payne
John Margetson
Thomas Perryvall
Thomas Tyrry
Alan Ffynleyson
Robert Nycolles
John Bowghm
Robert Nycolson
Christofer Whitelocke
John Mool
Henry Pott
Willm. Jenyns
Robert Molson
James Harward
Rowland Atkynson
Willm. Holland
Thomas Hogeson
Richard Pykeryng
Cristofer Robynson
John Seefowle
Hugh Ffox
John Daldron
John Rowslye
Antony Antony
Nicholas Brierley
Richard Pelter
Thomas Butt
John Cocks

Rogier Thaycher
Willm. Archer
John Aleyn
John Elcock
John Bargaine
Willm. Kelsey
John Barton
Stephen Cock
Rowland Shakelady
John Kennyhm
John Nevill
Willm. Shawe
John Awthorne
Thomas Stafford
Robert Langley
Willm. Chard
Nicholas Shepard
Nicholas Custard
Robert Wodde
Myghell Quadles
John Bawden
John Medrynghm
George Slayter
Willm. Hynderwill
Henry Roberts
John Ellys
Alexander Hudson
Thomas Stepheson
Robert Long
John Ferrar
John Mylner
Christofer Ward
Willm. Moryce
Rogier Betts
James Baycon
Adam Ranwyke

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Combe, Delafield, and Co.	125,534	Elliott and Co. - -	52,204
Calvert, Felix, and Co. -	100,339		
Meux Henry, and Co. -	95,159	Total	1,412,603
Taylor and Co. - -	64,688		
Hoare and Co. - -	64,003		

John Bell
John Vnderhill
James Paynter
Rogier Turner
John Robynson
Thomas Rodes
Thomas Coke
Richard Adams
Willm. Fforster
Willm. Thomas
Willm. Comaunder
Willm. Brough
Hugh Mynors
Evan Lloyd
Willm. Mody
Laurence Brunt
Robert Moldyng

It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-eight assistants.

BUTCHERS. 24.

Arms. *Az.* two slaughter axes indorsed in saltier *ar.* handled *or,* between three bulls heads, couped of the second, armed of the third, viz. two in fesse, and one in base; on a chief *ar.* a boar's head couped *gu.* between two block-brushes (i. e. bunches of knee holly) *vert.* Crest. A flying bull *ar.* wings indorsed *or,* armed and hoofed of the last; over the head a small circle of glory *proper.* Supporters. Two flying bulls *ar.* winged, armed, and hoofed, *or;* over each head a small circle of glory *proper.* Motto, '*Omnia subjecisti sub pedibus, oves et boves.*'

The company of butchers appears to be of great antiquity; for in the 26th of Henry II. it was fined for setting up a guild without the king's licence. Its present charter was not granted till the 3rd of James I. who, on the 16th of September, 1605, did, by letters patent, incorporate them by the name of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the art or mystery of butchers of the city of London.' The hall of this company is situated in Pudding-lane. It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, five wardens, and twenty-one assistants.

CARD-MAKERS. 83.

Arms. *Gu.* on a cross *ar.* between the four ace cards *proper* (viz. the ace of hearts and diamonds in chief, the ace of clubs and spades in base), a lion passant guardant of the first. Crest. An armed arm erect, holding in the hand an ace of hearts, all *proper.* Supporters. Two men in armour complete, *proper,* garnished *or;* on each a sash *gu.*

The card-makers' company was incorporated by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1629, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the mystery of the makers of playing-cards of the city of London.' It is governed by a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; but has neither livery nor hall.

CARMEN. 89.

By an act of common council, passed in the reign of Henry VIII. the carmen were constituted a fellowship of the city of London; and, in 1606, they were incorporated with the fraternity of fuellers, under the denomination of woodmongers, with whom they continued till the year 1668, when the latter having been convicted by the parliament of enormous frauds in the sale of coals, and being apprehensive of the consequences, threw up their charter; on which the carmen were re-appointed a fellowship, by an act of common-council, under the title of 'The free carmen of the city of London.'

The regulation of the carmen is vested in the city magistracy under an act of parliament made in the thirteenth year of George II. and the prices which the carmen are allowed to charge are determined by the same authority. The right of licensing carts for hire within the city, has been given by an act of common council to Christ's Hospital; the licenses confer the exclusive privileges of doing all cart work for hire within the city and its liberties.

They are governed by a master, two wardens, and forty-one assistants, under the direction of the court of lord mayor and aldermen, but have neither arms, hall nor livery.

CARPENTERS. 26.

Arms. *Ar.* a chevron ingrailed between three pair of compasses, expanded at the points *sa.*

This ancient fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of Edward IV. bearing date the 7th of July, 1344, by the name of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, of the mystery of freemen of the carpenters of the city of London;' with a power to make bye-laws for their better regulation.

It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, wardens, and court of assistants.

Carpenters'-hall is situated on the south side of London-wall.

R. Wyatt, esq. thrice master of this company, in 1604, 1605, and 1616, founded an alms-house at Godalming in Surrey, for 10 poor men.

CLOCK-MAKERS. 61.

Arms.* *Sa.* a clock, each of the four corner pillars of the case erected on a lion couchant, and on each capital a mound, thereon a cross pattèe, and on the dome of the case an imperial crown, supported by circular arches, springing from the pillars, under which arches the bell appears, and on the centre of the dial plate, a double rose, all *or.* **Crest.** A sphere *or.* **Supporters.** The dexter, an emblematical figure, representing Time; the sinister, the portrait of an emperor in his robes, on his head an imperial crown, and in his sinister hand a sceptre, surmounted of a dove, all *proper*. MOTTO. '*Tempus rerum imperator*.'

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* Granted Jan. 13, 1671.

This fraternity was incorporated by Charles I. in the year 1632, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and society of the art of clock-makers of the city of London.' It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, wardens, and twenty-eight assistants.

COACH AND COACH HARNESS MAKERS. 79.

ARMS. *Az.* a chevron between three coaches *or.* CREST. Clouds *proper,* thereon Phœbus driving the chariot of the sun *or,* drawn by four horses *ar.* harnessed, reined, and bridled, of the second. SUPPORTERS. Two horses *ar.* harnessed and bridled, *sa.* studded *or,* garnished *gu.* housings *az.* fringed and pur fled of the third; each horse adorned on the head with a plume of four feathers, of the following colours, viz. *or, ar. az.* and *gu.* MOTTO. '*Surgit nubila Phœbus.*'

The company of coachmakers was incorporated in 1671, by letters patent of Charles II. by the name and style of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, of the company of coach and coach-harness-makers of London.' It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-three assistants.

COMB-MAKERS. 63.

ARMS. *Az.* a lion passant guardant between three combs, *or.* CREST. A mount, thereon an elephant, standing against a tree, all *proper.*

The comb-makers' company was incorporated by king Charles I. in the year 1636, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and fellowship, of the comb-makers of London.' This is a livery company, and consists of a master, two wardens, and thirteen assistants.

COOKS. 35.

ARMS. *Az.* a chevron ingrailed *gu.* between three columbines *proper,* stalked and leaved *vert.* CREST. A mount *vert,* thereon a cock pheasant *proper.* SUPPORTERS The dexter a buck *proper,* attired *or*; the sinister a hind *proper,* each pierced in the shoulder with an arrow *or.* MOTTO. '*Vulnerati non victu.*'

This society was incorporated by letters patent of King Edward IV. in the year 1480, by the name of 'The masters, and governors, and commonalty, of the mystery of cooks, in London.' This was subsequently re-confirmed by queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by king James, in the 13th of his reign.

Every person who is desirous of becoming a member of this company must be presented to the lord mayor, before he can be admitted to the freedom.*

This is a livery company, and governed by a master, four wardens, and twenty-five assistants. They had formerly a convenient hall in Aldersgate-street, which was destroyed by fire in 1771, and not being rebuilt, the busines of the company is transacted at Guildhall.

COOPERS. 36.

Arms. Gyronny of eight *gu.* and *sa.* on a chevron between three annulets *or*, a grose between two adzes *az.* on a chief *vert*, three lilies slipped, stalked, and leaved *ar.* **Crest.** A demi heath-cock, with wings expanded, *az.* powdered with annulets *or*; in the beak a lily *ar.* **Supporters.** Two camels *gu.* bridled *or*, powdered with annulets of the last. **Motto.** '*Love as brethren.*'

The coopers' company was incorporated in 1501, by letters patent of king Henry VII. under the title of 'The master, wardens, keepers, and commonalty of the freemen of the mystery of coopers in London, and the suburbs of the same city, and, in the succeeding reign, was empowered, by an act of parliament, to search and gauge all beer, ale, and soap vessels, within the city of London, and two miles round its suburbs, for which they were allowed a farthing for each cask. They are governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty assistants, and their livery are very numerous.

The hall of this company is situated on the east side of Basinghall-street.

The Names of the Company of 'Coupers' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

John Cherley
Hervey Maxfeld
John Clerke
Rogier Tyrys
John Cloker the elder
Willm. Mynton
Thomas Awoode
John Willys
Robert Hassyll
John Basley
Olyner Whithede
John Cloker the yonger
Richard Byrd
John Nokes
Robert Bethycotes

John Batt
Thomas Willmson
John Whithede
Richard Trygg
John Johnson
Thomas Howse
Willm. White
John Griffyn
Water Gervis
Edmond Colyns
Thomas Johnson
Richard Thorneton
Robert Swane
Willm. Andrewes
Hugh Purke

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* A cook was in former times set upon the pillory because he sold *picam olentum*, i. e. a stinking pike. Strype's Stow, vol. ii, p. 207.

Peter Curre
John Amyas
Willm. Hichwiche
Thomas Franke
Stephn Gybson
Roland Kendall
Roland Hunter
Willm. Chapman
Robert Belhowse
Martyn Burwell
Reynold Abardisley
Thomas Grygson
Thomas Monday
Humfrey Marshall
Henry Lawrence
Thomas Buttler
Thomas Tanstall
Thomas Steyllorage
Thomas Fforster
Robert Bell
Saunder Edwards
John Hasyll
Thomas Ffurnes
John Edmonds
John Billisborowe
Thomas Gentilman
Robert Hall
Cristofer Thorneton
Thomas Turner
John Thressher
John Hethe
Patrike Gage
John Brasier

CORDWAINERS. 27.

Arms. *Az.* a chevron *or*, between three goats, erased *ar.* attired of the second.
Crest. A goat's head erased *ar* attired *or*.

The company of cordwainers, or shoemakers, was at first incorporated by king Henry VI. in the 17th year of his reign, by the name of cordwainers and coblers; the latter of which names was at that time far from being contemptible, as it signified not only a shoemaker, but a dealer in shoes; nor does it appear that the word shoemaker was then in use.

The cordwainers had a privilege, or at least a custom, beyond other tradesmen, to sit and sell their shoes on Sundays.

Since the original incorporation, the company have obtained a fresh charter, by which they are now called, 'The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of cordwainers of the city of London.' It is a livery company. They have a handsome hall in Distaff-lane.

The Names of the Company of 'Cordwayners' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

Thomas Nycolson
Peter Peterson
Robert Rabon
Thomas Archer
Willm. Gybson
Thomas Threder
Willm. Denys
Thomas Raynton
Robert Owtred
Edmond Mede
Edward Pechy
Edmond Baker
James Banester
Richard Meyger
John Dey
Rowland Dent

Richard Bedall
John Dyryke
Raffe Dyer
Barnard Kyngston
Thomas Pacy
Richard Peterson
Robert Horsey
Rice Davie
John Hilles
Richard Rase
Thomas Poll
John More
Henry Edwards
Edmond Spencer
Harry Ball
Mathiew Gibson
Hewe Welshe
Robert Willis
Henry Roese
Willm. Robyns
John Waren
Thomas Clare
John Andrewes
Richard Andrewes
Richard Sparowe
Robert Pyman
John Bacon
Rogier Anderson
Willm. Russell
Richard Empson
John Lawson
Mathiew Melton
George Cocks
Richard Banester
Robert Waldon
Richard Norry
Nicholas Sylkby
John Parrott
John Taylor.
Thomas More

CURRIERS. 29.

ARMS. *Az.* a cross ingrailed *or,* between four pair of curriers' shaves in saltier *ar.* handled of the second. CREST. Two arms embowed *proper,* vested to the elbow *ar.* issuing from clouds of the first, holding in their hands a shave, as in the arms. SUPPORTERS. The dexter a buck *proper,* attired and hoofed *or.,* the sinister a goat *ar.* armed and hoofed *or.* MOTTO. '*Spes nostra Deus.*'

The curriers are a company of considerable antiquity, and founded a guild or brotherhood in the conventual church of Whitefriars, in Fleet-street, in the year 1367. King James I. incorporated them on the 30th of April, 1605, by the style of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of the curriers of the city of London.'

It is a livery company, governed by a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants.

Curriers' hall is situated on the south side of London wall.

The Names of the Company of 'Curryars' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

Olyver Abbot
Nicholas Bromefeld
Edmond Hurloke
George Ffoyster
Willm. Stokes
John Rawe
John Fforest
John Alysander
John Blaklock
John Edwards

John Godfrey
John Andersby
Robert Ederyge
John Burnam
Thomas Large
Christofer Washford
Robert Johnson
Willm. Shipton
Willm Heyward
Hugh Davy
Philip Kover
Thomas Bromefeld
John Alcoke
Germane Howman

Peter Smythe
Richard Lyon
Thomas Alyson
Thomas Barnes
Willm. Ffisher
Thomas Berdswrothe
Henry Haryson
Alane Bygmore
John Baynam
Robert Mason
Richard Logston
Hugh Davy
John Staly
Thomas Wilkynson

CUTLERS. 18.

ARMS.* *Gu.* three pair of swords in saltier *ar.* hilts and pomels *or*, viz. two pair in chief, and one in base. CREST. An elephant *ar.* armed *or*; on his back a castle of the last, the trappings, girts, &c. of the second; in the top of the tower two pennons inclining to the dexter and sinister, *gu.* SUPPORTERS. Two elephants, *ar.* MOTTO. '*Pour parvenir a bonne foi.*'

The cutlers' company was incorporated by king Henry V. in the year 1417, by the style of ' The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of cutlers of London.' The cutlers formerly were three companies, viz. bladers,† haftmakers,‡ and sheathmakers.§

It is a livery company, governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-one assistants.

The hall of this company is situated in Cloak-lane; it is a small brick building.

The Names of the Company of 'Cutlers,' from the Records in the Chapter-house.

Hugh Holmes
Thomas Atkynson
John Giles
John Wilford
John Harrison
John Hayland
Marion Garrett
Willm. Symondson
Willm. Marler
John Hawkyns

Richard Carter
Thomas Clyff
John Smythe
Cristofer A Lee
John Barton
Thomas Worme
John Butt
Henr. Heymond
John Porter
Willm. Page

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* Arms granted 16 Edw, iv, 1476,

† Smiths that forged blades.

‡ Makers of the hafts of blades.

§ Makers of sheaths for swords, daggers, knives, &c.

Rogier Grisswell
John Leycest^{r}.
Thomas Humfrey
John Crathorne
John Thorneton
Richard Rome
Rogier Curwyn
John Jerom
Willm. Haryson
Robert Lashford
Hugh Boswell
John Yeward
Willm. Symondson
John Sterop
Robert Bell
Robert Haryson
Miles a Northe
Antony Messyngere
Willm. Aleyn
John Key
Antony Togyll
Thomas Jacson
Willm. Chatborne
John Fforster
Arche Wykham
John Symondson
Nicholas Humfrey
Robert Eltham
Chad Scott
Willm. Thorpp
Raufe Bryce
John Myghell
Thomas Ffyreby
Willm. Smythe
Thomas Owen
Richard Ffanser
Thomas Colynson
Mighell Baker
Henry Johnson
Richard Barrett
Richard Colynson
Thomas Malynger
George Bowre
Thomas Thorpp
Symond Bowmer

DISTILLERS. 74.

ARMS. *Az.* a fesse wavy *ar.* in chief the sun in splendour, encircled with a cloud distilling drops of rain, all *proper;* in base a distillatory double armed *or* on a fire *proper,* with two worms and bolt receivers of the second. CREST, A garb of barley, environed with a vine fructed, both *proper,* SUPPORTERS. The dexter, the figure of a man representing a Russian, habited in the dress of the country, all *proper;* the sinister, an Indian, vested round the waist with feathers of various colours, wreathed about the temples with feathers as the last; in his hand a bow, at his back a quiver of arrows, all *proper.* MOTTO. *'Drop as rain, distill as dew.'*

The distillers were incorporated by king Charles I. in the year 1638, by the name of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the trade, art, or mystery of distillers of London.'

This is a livery company, and is governed by a master, three wardens, and nineteen assistants: but having no hall belonging to it, the meetings of the company are held at Drapers'-hall.

DYERS. 13.

ARMS. *Sa.* a chevron ingrailed *ar.* between three bags of madder of the last, corded *or.* CREST. Three sprigs of the grain tree, erect *vert,* fructed *gu.* SUPPORTERS. Two leopards rampant guardant *ar.* spotted with various colours, fire issuing from their ears and mouth *proper,* both ducally crowned, *or.* MOTTO. *'Da gloriam Deo.'*

This company was made a brotherhood by Henry VI. in the year

1472, by the name of 'The wardens and commonalty of the mystery of the dyers of London.' Among other privileges granted to this company by their charter, is that of keeping swans on the river Thames. This was originally one of the twelve principal companies, but is now numbered as the thirteenth. It is a livery company, governed by two wardens, and thirty assistants.

EMBROIDERERS. 48.

Arms. Paly of six *ar.* and *az.* on a fesse *gu.* between three lions passant guardant *or,* two broaches in saltier, between two trundles (i. e. quills of gold thread) *or.* Crest. A dove displayed *ar,* encircled with glory *proper.* Supporters. Two lions *or,* guttée de sang. Motto. '*Omnia desuper.*'

The embroiderers were incorporated in 1561, by letters patent of queen Elizabeth, by the name of 'The keepers, or wardens and company of the art and mystery of broderers of the city of London.' They are a livery company, governed by two keepers or wardens and forty assistants.

The hall of this company is on the north side of Gutter-lane.

The Names of the Company of 'Browderers,' from the Records in the Chapter-house.

Thomas Packard
Thomas Tiplady
Willm. Edgrave
Thomas Yong
Richard Maister
Robert Edgrave
Thomas Bradeley
John Medilton
John Harrison
Willm. Ansley
John Lowthe
Richard Corbet
John Brown
Robert Ward
Richard Pereson
John Nevill
John Redyng

Robt. Totty
Willm. Mersse
Richard Hymnam
Denys Kyshole
Andrewe Halbot
Willm. Rose
Robert Borre
Willm. Chese
Edmond Thodson
Willm. Johnson
Willm. Smythe
Rogier Bansted
Harry Summ
John Evorsby
Willm. Smythe
Bartholome Bryckilwoth

FAN MAKERS. 84.

Arms. *Or,* a fan displayed, with a mount of various devices and colours, the sticks *gu.* on a chief, per pale *gu.* and *az.* on the dexter side, a shaving iron over a bundle of fan-sticks tied together, *or;* on the sinister side, a framed saw, in pale, of the last. Crest. a hand couped *proper,* holding a fan displayed *or.* Motto. '*Arts and trades united.*'

This company was incorporated by queen Anne in the year 1709, by the appellation of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and society of the art or mystery of fan-makers of the cities of London and Westminster, and twenty miles round the same.' This is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty assistants.

FARRIERS. 55.

Arms. *Ar.* three horse-shoes *sa.* pierced of the field. **Crest.** An arm embowed, issuing from clouds on the sinister side, all *proper*, holding in the hand a hammer *az.* handled, and ducally crowned *or.* **Supporters.** Two horses *ar.* **Motto.** *'Vi et virtute.'*

This fraternity was incorporated by king Charles II. in the year 1673, by the style of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the company of farriers, London.'

It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-four assistants. Having no hall, they meet at the George and Vulture, Cornhill.

FELT MAKERS. 64.

Arms. *Ar.* a dexter hand couped at the wrist *gu.* between two hat-bands nowed *az.* in chief, a hat *sa.* banded of the third. **Crest.** A naked arm embowed *proper*, holding in the hand a hat *sa.* banded *az.*

The felt or hat-makers were anciently united with the haberdashers; but a separation being obtained by the former, they were by letters patent of James I. in the year 1604, incorporated by the name of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of felt-makers of London.'

This is a livery company, governed by a master, four wardens, and twenty-five assistants. They hold their meetings at Pewterers' hall.

FISHERMEN. 87.

The company of fishermen was incorporated by letters patent of James II. in the year 1687, by the name of 'The free fishermen of London.' But they have neither livery, hall, nor arms.

FLETCHERS. 39.

Arms.[*] *Az.* a chevron between three arrows *or,* headed and feathered *ar.* **Crest.** A demi-angel *proper,* with wings indorsed *or,* vested of the last, holding a bundle of arrows *or.*

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[*] Granted 2 Hen. vii, 1487.

Though this is only a company by prescription, it has nevertheless obtained a coat of arms and a livery; and appears to be in all respects as firmly established as those incorporated by letters patent. It is governed by two wardens, and ten assistants. They had formerly a convenient hall in St. Mary Axe; but it having for some years past, been used as a warehouse for goods, they now meet at the George and Vulture in Cornhill.

The Names of the Company of 'Ffletchers' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

Willm. Sherman
Richard Hughson
Willm. Temple
John Wylshire
Willm. Smythe
Thomas Hygson
Lewes Owen
Thomas Nele
John Ffremynger
Robert Michell
Thomas Smythe
Nycholas Bageley
John Romyn
John Heron
Willm. Northe
Robert Brase
Robert Malynne
John Starky
Nicholas Stone
John Grene
John Philipps
John Fflode
Thomas Sherman
John Stodard
Hugh Jonson
Robert Griffyn
John Tomlynson
Thomas Jakett
Richard Gryffyn
John Cartwright
Richard Blacher
Richard Salford
Richard Clerke
Thomas Hasylwall
Richard Pkynson
Richard Hertwell
Ffraunces Richardson
Willm. Birde
Antony Tomson, the elder
Antony Tomson, the younger
Owen Beddowe
Willm. Lyndesey
Maurice Wykes
Leonarde Chambre

FOUNDERS. 33.

Arms.* *Az.* a laver-pot (i. e. vase) between two taper candlesticks *or.* Crest. A fiery furnace *proper;* two arms, of the last, issuing from clouds, on the sinister side of the first, vested *ar.* holding in both hands a pair of closing-tongs *sa.* taking hold of the melting pot in the furnace *proper.* Motto. '*God the only founder.*'

The fraternity of founders was incorporated by letters patent of the twelfth of James I. in the year 1614, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of founders of the city of London;' and they have power to search all brass weights, and brass and copper wares, within the city of London, and three miles thereof. And all makers of brass weights within that circuit are obliged to have their several weights sized by the company's standard, and marked with their common mark: and such of these weights as are of avoirdupois weight, to be sealed at the Guildhall of this city, and those of troy-weight at Goldsmiths'-hall.

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* Granted October 13, 1590:

It is a livery company, governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants. The hall of this company is in Lothbury.

The Names of the Company of 'Ffounders' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

Thomas Raylton
Edward Colyngwood
Rogier Tailor
———— Wysse
Thomas Paxton
John Jutter
Willm. Fforde
Thomas Lawrence
John Bere
John Sewyn
Humfrey Wight
Willm. Abbott
John Chamber
Willm. Adames
John Dandeson
Robert Henstoke
David Sothem
Christofer Stuks
Thomas Stacy
John Skye
Robert Lawen
Willm. Sewen
John Wilkinson
Richard Clifford
John Ffreman
Thomas Grigby
Robert Fforste
Riogier Mason
Thomas Ffox
John Stephnson
John Grene
Henry Aleyn
John Hunt
Henry Whight
Thomas Bromeshawke
Thomas Hawes
Thomas Preston
John Gykes
Peter Spencer
John Sewen
Robert Mapilbeeke
John Brewer
Willm. Baker
George Edway
Willm. Shortred
Robert Ffawconer
John Raylton
Thomas Tanner
Thomas Palmer
Thomas Thaxted
Thomas Goodhand
Henry Monke
Richard Richardson
Roger Bere
George Shutton
Thomas Spencer
Thomas Hartred
Richard Jackson
Richard Leeds
James Sede
Willm. Hawes
Richard Poumfrete
Thomas Perte
Willm. Rawlyns
Thomas Barley

FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS. 65.

Arms. *Ar.* a knitting-frame *sa.* garnished *or,* with work pendant in base *gu.* **Supporters.** The dexter, a student of the university of Oxford, vested *proper,* the sinister, a woman *proper,* vested *az.* handkerchief, apron, and cuffs to the gown *ar.* in her dexter hand a knitting-needle, and in her sinister a piece of worsted knit, *gu.* **Motto.** *'Speed, strength, and truth, united.'*

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of Charles II. in the year 1663, by the name of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and society of the art and mystery of framework-knitters in the cities of London and Westminster, the kingdom of England, and dominion of Wales.' It is a livery company, and is under the direction of a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants.

FRUITERERS. 45.

Arms. *Az.* on a mount in base *vert,* the tree of Paradise, environed with the serpent between Adam and Eve, all *proper.* **Motto.** *'Arbor vitœ Christus; fructus per fidem gustamus.'*

This company was incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1605, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of fruiterers of London.'

It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and thirty assistants.

The Names of the Company of 'Ffruterers,' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

David Garratt
Thomas Horre
Patrike Cornyshe
Willm. Cantwell
Nicholas Harrys
Patrike Gallymore
John Bryan
Richard Grenway
Derbe Ryan
Richard Herrys
Thomas Goodhewe
Willm. Dalamere
Willm. Bryne
Nicholas Garve
Robt. Shee
Philipp Haroll
Willm. Pron
Willm. Roche
Thomas Johnson
John Garrett

Marks Lacke
Thomas Karne
John Hetyll
Robert Tewte
John Ireland
Stephen Austyn
Swalyg Staule
Nicholas Bordyn
Willm. Gilsnan
Charles Moreton
John Garve
Thomas Hedyn
John Hewett
John Ryon
Robert Porsell
Water Garrett
Richard Grenway
David Comyn
Thomas Bolton

GARDENERS. 70.

Arms. The field, a landscape, the base variegated with flowers; a man *proper*, vested round the loins with linen *ar.* digging with a spade, all of the first. Crest. A basket of fruit, all *proper*. Supporters. Two emblematical female figures, with cornucopiæ representing Plenty. Motto. '*In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread.*'

The gardeners were incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1616, by the name of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the company of gardeners of London.' Though this company is incorporated by charter, yet it has neither hall or livery. It is governed by a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; and its meetings are held at Guildhall.

GIRDLERS. 23.

Arms.* Per fesse *az.* and *or*, a pale counterchanged; three gridirons of the last, the handles in chief. Crest. A demi-man *proper*, representing St. Lawrence, with glory round his head *or*, issuing out of clouds of the first, vested *az.* girt round the body with a girdle of the second, holding in his dexter hand a gridiron of the last, and in the sinister a book *ar.* Motto. '*Give thanks to God.*'

This company was incorporated in the twenty-seventh of Henry VI. on the 6th of August, 1449; and re-incorporated with the 'pinners and wire-drawers' by queen Elizabeth on the 12th of October, 1568, by the name of 'The master and wardens or keepers of the art or mystery of the girdlers of London.'

It is a livery company, governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-four assistants. The hall of this company is situated in Basinghall-street.

GLAZIERS. 53.

Arms. *Ar.* two grozing irons in saltier *sa.* between four closing nails of the last; on a chief *gu.* a lion passant guardant *or*. Crest. A lion's head couped *or*, between two wings expanded *ar.* Supporters. Two naked boys *proper*, each holding a long torch inflamed of the last. Motto. '*Da nobis lucena, Domine.*'

This company was incorporated with that of the glass-painters by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1337, by the appellation of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of glaziers and painters of glass of the city of London.' It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-one assistants; but their hall having been destroyed by the fire in 1666, was not rebuilt. Their meetings are held at present at the New London Tavern.

* Granted 32 Hen. vi. 1354.

GLASS-SELLERS. 77.

The glass-sellers and looking-glass-makers were incorporated by king Charles II. in the year 1664, by the name of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of glass-sellers of the city of London.' It is a livery company, under the direction of a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants. They meet at the Antwerp tavern.

GLOVERS. 62.

Arms.[*] Per fesse *sa.* and *ar.* a pale counterchanged; three rams salient of the second, two and one, armed and unguled *or.* **Crest.** A ram's head *ar.* issuing from a basket of the last, between two wings expanded *gu.*

The company of glovers was not incorporated till the fourteenth of Charles I. who, on the 5th of September, in the year 1638, granted them a charter by the name and style of 'The master, wardens, and fellowship of the company of glovers of the city of London.' It is a livery company, governed by a master, four wardens, and thirty assistants. Their hall in Beech-lane having gone to decay, they meet at the George and Vulture, Cornhill.

GOLD AND SILVER WIRE-DRAWERS. 81.

Arms. *Az.* on a chevron *or,* between two coppers in chief of the second, in base, two points in saltier *ar.* a drawing iron between two rings (i. e. tools used by wire-drawers) *sa.* **Crest.** Two arms embowed, vested *gu.* cuffed *ar.* holding between their hands *proper,* an engrossing block *or.* **Supporters.** The dexter an Indian *proper,* crowned with an eastern crown *or,* vested round the middle with feathers pendant alternately *ar.* and *gu.* holding over his shoulder a bar of silver: the sinister, a man vested *proper,* (called in the grant a silk throwster) in his sinister hand a hank of silk *ar.* **Motto.** '*Amicitiam trahit amor.*'

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1623, by the name of 'The governor, assistants, and commonalty, &c.' but being re-incorporated by king William and queen Mary, in the year 1693, the title was changed to that of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art and mystery of drawing and flatting of gold and silver wire, and making and spinning of gold and silver thread and stuffs, in our city of London.'

This is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants.

GUN-MAKERS. 80.

Arms. *Ar.* two guns in saltier *proper,* in chief, the letter G. in base, the letter V, *sa.* each crowned with a regal crown; on the dexter side in fesse a barrel, and on the sinister three balls, all of the second.

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[*] Granted Oct. 20, 1464.

This society was incorporated by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1638, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and society of gun-makers of the city of London.'

It is a livery company, and consists of a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants. They hold their meetings at Guildhall.

HAT-BAND MAKERS. 75.

Arms. *Az.* on a chevron between three hat-bands, *or,* as many merillions *sa.*

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles I. in the year 1638, by the appellation of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and fellowship of the mystery of hatband-makers of the city of London.' It is governed by a master, two wardens, and twelve assistants, but has not any livery or hall.

When rich hat-bands were much worn, this company was in a very flourishing condition; but that fashion having been many years laid aside, the business is now so reduced, that there are very few of the profession, who meet at present in Cutlers'-hall.

HORNERS. 54.

Arms. *Ar.* on a chevron between three leather bottles *sa.,* as many bugle horns stringed of the first.

This company is of great antiquity, and was incorporated by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1638, by the name of 'The master, wardens, assistants and commonalty of the art and mystery of horners of the city of London.'

Considerable quantities of horns were formerly exported by this company. In the year 1576, were shipped 140,000 horns, valued at 210*l.*

It consists of a master, two wardens, and nine assistants, but has no livery or hall,

INNHOLDERS. 32.

Arms. *Az.* a chevron per pale and per chevron *gu.* and *ar.* counterchanged between three garbs *or,* on a chief *ar.* two batons crossed at each end *sa.* in saltier, the dexter surmounted by the sinister, commonly called St. Julian's cross. **Crest.** An etoile of sixteen points *or,* issuing from clouds in base *proper.* **Supporters.** Two horses regardant *ar.* **Motto** '*Hinc spes affulget.*' **Patron.** St. Julian.

This company was incorporated by king Henry VIII. on the 21st of December, 1515, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and company of the art or mystery of innholders of the city of London.' It is a livery company, governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty assistants. The hall of this company is a small edifice in Little Elbow-lane.

The Names of the Company of 'Inholders,' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

Mr. Crofton
John Smale
John Smythe
John Germond
Mr. Barker
Mr. Churche
Mr. Johnes
Thomas Wood
Richard Howe
Richard Gefford
Willm. Davies
John Coope
Henry Saunder
Henry Warde
John Watson
John Bulloke
Thomas Hawes
Richard Hudson
Thomas Lorymer
John Harrys
John Edlyn
Thomas Bacle
John Nevill
John Yerwood
Rogier Andrewes
Richard Hodges
Robert Grubbe
Robert Hilton
John Hyde
Willm. Isott
Nicholas Coke
Eustace Kytley
Johane Cornncle
John Shepard
Bede Edgrave
Willm. Saunder
Robert Godby
Thomas Ranenyng
Nicholas Grocer
John Braken
John Walles
Henry Bayte
Willm. Ffrenche

JOINERS. 41.

ARMS. *Gu.* a chevron *ar.* between two pair of compasses in chief, extended at the points, and a sphere in base *or*; on a chief of the last a pale *az.* between two roses *gu.* seeded of the third, barbed *vert*; on the pale an escollop shell of the second. CREST. A demi-savage *proper,* wreathed about the head and waist with leaves *vert,* holding in his dexter hand, over his shoulder, a tilting spear *or,* headed *ar.* SUPPORTERS. Two naked boys *proper;* the dexter holding in his hand an emblematical female figure, crowned with a mural coronet *sa.* The sinister holding in his hand a square. MOTTO. '*Join truth with trust.*'

This company existed in the time of Henry VII. but was not incorporated till the year 1569, when queen Elizabeth granted them her letters patent, by the name of 'The master, and wardens, and commonalty of the faculty of the joiners and ceilers of London.' It is a livery company, governed by a master, wardens, and twenty-four assistants.

The Names of the Company of 'Joyners,' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

Thomas Chapman
Thomas Spencer
John Manggam
Willm. Lawes
Thomas Peterborowe
John Kipley
John Pole
Willm. Peele
Edmond Wytton
Robert Day
Thomas Bonevaunt
Willm. Baker
John Campion
Thomas Stowe
Stephn Sampson
Henr. Saveacre
John Gosse
Thomas Johnson
Richard Ryggs
Richard Rogiers
Richard Mathiew
Symon Benefild
James Myller
John Hawes
John Comeyn
Edward Squyer
Peter Hadwike
Thomas Hadwike
John Clerk
Willm. Mamount
Adam Hubbart
Thomas Sandy
Thomas Lowe
Thomas Mannyng
Thomas Edyngrave
John Steboll
John Rippingale
Willm. Wymbyll
Willm. Morys
Thomas Squyer
Richard Evill
Richard Pye
Henry Jonson
Thomas Dyryman
John Ffowche
Willm. Raynham
John Shirborne
Richard Carre
John Dykson
John Ludeby
John Johnson
Nicholas Webster

LEATHERSELLERS. 15.

ARMS. *Ar.* three bucks trippant regardant *gu.* attired and unguled *sa.* CREST. A demi-buck *gu.* attired and unguled *sa.* SUPPORTERS. The dexter, a buck *or,* attired *sa.,* the sinister a ram *ar.* attired *or.* MOTTO. '*Deo honor et gloria.*'

The company of leathersellers was a brotherhood of ancient standing, having been incorporated in the 6th year of Richard II. They were subsequently re-incorporated by a charter from king Henry VI. in 1442, by the style of 'The wardens and society of the mystery or art of leathersellers of the city of London.' And, by a grant from king Henry VII. the wardens of this company were empowered to inspect sheep, lamb, and calf leather, throughout the kingdom, in order to prevent frauds in those commodities. It is a livery company. The corporation is governed by a prime and three wardens, and twenty-six assistants. Since their hall has been pulled down, this company meets in a house in Little St. Helen's, belonging to themselves, but at present let on lease.

The Names of the Company of 'Lether Sellers,' from the Record in the Chapter House.

John Hodsall
Henry Goodyere
Humfrey Lucy
Water Thomas
Thomas Abraham
Robert Bisshopp
John Curtice
Willm. Wyman
Willm. Veer
Willm. Silver
Otes Whittals
Edward Saunders
Thomas Kendall
Nichus Bayton
John Elyote
John Webbe
Willm. Rogierson
John Cirroke
Robert Ffermar
Hugh Eglyffeld
Nicholas Graven
John Pechere
Willm. Grene
Anthony Sylver
Thomas Bromefeld
John Mayne
Edmond Smythe
John Butler
Richard Rand
Robert Reyson
Edmond White
Thomas Edwards
John Barnard
John Dene
John Grene
George Ffrythe
Richard Philipps
Robert Lucie
Thomas Sweton
Thomas Elyatt
Willm. Curlewe
Robert Jnett
Laurence Cornewe, Sergeant
Hugh Wathe
Thomas Whitbroke
Willm. Hullm
George Meeleman
Willm. Sutton
Thomas
Edward Fflagge
Nicholas Domy
John Rede
Thomas Ffillip
John Mary
Thomas Vnstede
Willm. Newman
Thomas Kendall
Thomas Starkey
Willm. Witham
John Maxwell
Thomas Thomson
Richard Newton
John Care
John Armesby
Richard Hardy
Aleyne Tackill
Edward Tamffeld
John Harrys
Richard Monmouthe
Thomas Kirkeby
John Lyke
John Langwithe
Richard Symson
John Wade
Willm. Cowike
Symon Waeerffall
John Johnson
John Newton
Robert Lieche
Nicholas Browne
John Sowche
James Johnson
Thomas Styvynson
Robert Comen
John Pope
Thomas Sewester
John Valiant
Herry Symons

Thomas Bordis
Herry White
Willm. Gootes
Willm. Pecok
Roger Barnard
Thomas Rancok
John Phillip
Willm. Edward
George Bridges
Thomas Smythe
Richard Busshe
Robert Esyngton
Edmond Lister
Willm. Crofton
Willm. Aleyn
Thomas Adnell
John Whittall
John Ffisher
Henry Hill
Thomas Johnson
John Cockys
Robert Coke
Thomas Chamber
John Hasselwode
Robert Wode

LONG BOW STRING-MAKERS. 82.

Arms. *Az.* a hank or knot of bowstring in pale *or;* on a chief *ar.* three bows. **Crest.** A man, vested *proper,* shooting with a bow and arrow of the last. **Motto.** *'Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo.'*

This is not a company by charter, but only by prescription; and may therefore be considered as an adulterine guild. However, it has obtained a coat of arms, and in point of precedence is numbered the eighty-second on the city list. It consists only of two wardens, and a small number of assistants; but has not any livery or hall.

LORINERS. 57.

Arms. *Az.* on a chevron *ar,* between three manage-bits *or,* as many bosses *sa.*

Though the company of Loriners (that is, makers of spurs, bridle-bits, and other articles of iron for harness is very ancient, they were only incorporated by letters patent of queen Anne, in the year 1712, by the name of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of loriners of London.'

This is a livery company, under the government of a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants. Not having had a hall for some years, the affairs of this company are transacted at the Nag's-head in Leadenhall-street.

MASONS. 30.

Arms. *Sa.* on a chevron, between three towers *ar.* a pair of compasses of the first. **Crest.** A tower as in the arms. **Motto.** *'In the Lord is all our trust.'*

The company of masons was originally incorporated 2 Hen. II.

1411, by the name and style of ‘ The free masons.’ In 1474, William Hanckstow, Clarencieux king at arms, granted them the arms of their society, as borne at this time; but the present company act under the re-incorporation granted by letters patent of the 12th of Charles II. on the 17th September, 1677, by the name of ‘ The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, of the company of masons of the city of London.’ It is a livery company, governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-two assistants.

The marblers,* an ancient fellowship, but not legally incorporated, was united to this community. Mason's-hall is situated in Mason's-alley, Basinghall-street; it is now rented by a carpet manufacturer.

The Names of the Company of ‘ Ffreemasones,’ from the Record in the Chapter House.

Robert Lynke
George Symson
Mr. Elmer
Thomas Newell
John Orger
Thomas West
Willm. Prybell
Gabriell Caldham
Henry Pestemede
Willm. Jonson
Willm. Ashton
John Humfrey
Willm. Chamberlain
Robert Sleeford
Richard Mydilton
Thomas Barker
Henry Mercer
Rob^{t}. Smythe
Gilbert Borffam
John Paskyn
John Heward
Willm. Rigeway
John Richardson
John Sorbett
Thomas Wilde
Ffraunces Boone
Willm. Holmes
Thomas Blomefeld
Robert Hawte
Edmond Raud
Thomas Hawys
Symond Kyngffeld
John Charter
Richard Wolsham
Thomas Watson
Lewys Tucker
Robert Prybell

MUSICIANS. 50.

ARMS.† *Az.* a swan, with wings expanded *ar.* within a double tressure flory counter flory *or;* on a chief *gu.* a pale, between two lions passant guardant *or;* thereon a rose of the fourth, seeded of the third, barbed *vert.* CREST. A lyre. *or.*

This society was incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1604, by the name of ‘ The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or science of the musicians of London.' It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty assistants.

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* They appear to have been sculptors, and were much distinguished for their skill in carving figures on monuments and grave stones.

† Granted 1604.

NEEDLE-MAKERS. 69.

Arms. *Vert,* three needles in fesse *ar.* each ducally crowned *or.* **Crest.** A Moor's head, couped at the shoulders, in profile, *proper,* wreathed about the temples *ar.* and *gu.* vested round the shoulder *ar.* in his ear a pearl. **Supporters.** A man on the dexter side, a woman on the sinister, both *proper,* each wreathed round the waist with leaves of the last; in the woman's dexter hand, a needle *ar.*

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of Oliver Cromwell, 10th November, 1656, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and society of the art and mystery of needle-makers of the city of London.'

This is a livery company, under the government of a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants. Having no hall, this company meet at that belonging to the cutlers.

PAINTER-STAINERS. 28.

Arms.* Quarterly, first and fourth, *az.* three escutcheons *ar.* two and one; second and third *ar.* a chevron, between three phœnix heads, erased *or.* **Crest.** A phœnix close *or,* in flames *proper.* **Supporters.** Two leopards *ar.* spotted with various colours, ducally crowned, collared and chained, *or.* **Motto.** '*Amor et obedientia.*'

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of queen Elizabeth, in the year 1580, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty of the freedom of the art and mystery of painting, called painter-stainers, within the city of London.' Of this company was Sampson Camden, the father of the learned William Camden, Clarencieux, king at arms, who in memory thereof gave them a gilt bowl of the value of 16*l.* thus inscribed, *Guil. Camdenus clarencieux, filius Sampsonis pictoris Londinensis dono dedit.*

It is a livery company, and governed by a master, two wardens, and nineteen assistants.

The hall of this company is a small brick edifice standing on the west side of Little Trinity-lane.

The Names of the Company of 'Paynter Stayners,' from the Record in the Chapter House.

Thomas Alysaunder	John Smyth
Richard Callard	John Hethe

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* Arms granted, 1486—confirmed, 1531.

Richard Rippingale
Thomas Prior
Andrewe Wright
Richard Gates
Richard Lame
Humfrey Harecourte
Rob^{t}. Wrythoke
Davy Martyn
Willm. Lucas
Thomas Christyne
Richard Hele
Willm. Calton
John Wysedom
Thomas Hilton
Guy Benet
John Parys
John Child
Willm. Blakmore
Robt. Rowse
Ffowke Aconwey
Hugh Gwyn
Davy Plane
Laurence Underwood
John Asplyn
Geffrey Brown

Richard Welshe
Willm. Camden
John Grenwood
Willm. Chessherd
John Leed
Thomas Spencer
Water Grome
Thomas Cobbe
Thomas Bulloke
Guy Cobage
Henry Lord
Thomas Vncle
George Dauntry
George Byrrell
John Ffeltis
Thomas Clerke
Nicholas Rogerson
John Pegrym
John Wolmote
Nichus Wolmote
James Trevison
Thomas Gybson
Thomas Overed
Peter Marten

PARISH CLERKS. 88.

ARMS.* *Az.* A fleur de lis *or;* on a chief *gu.* a leopard's head between two song books (shut) of the second, stringed *vert.* CREST. A cubit arm erect, vested *az.* cuffed ermine, holding in the hand *proper,* a music book (open) of the last, garnished *or,* striped *vert.* MOTTO. '*Unitas societatis stabilitas.*'

This company was incorporated by letters patent of Henry III. in the year 1233, by the name of 'The fraternity of St. Nicholas;' by which they were known till re-incorporated by James I. in the year 1611.

These grants were afterwards confirmed by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1636, who incorporated them by the name of 'The master, wardens, and fellowship of parish clerks of the cities of London, Westminster, borough of Southwark, and fifteen out parishes.'

Formerly, this society used to attend funerals of eminent persons, going before the hearse and singing, with their surplices hanging on their arms, till they came to the church.

Some certain days in the year they had their public feasts, which they celebrated with singing and music; and then received into their society such persons as delighted in singing.

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* Granted 1582—confirmed 1634.

This company consists not only of a master, two wardens, and nineteen assistants, but also the whole body of parish clerks within the bills of mortality.

The hall of this company is in Wood-street.

PATTEN-MAKERS. 76.

Arms. *Gu.* on a chevron *ar.* between three pattens *or,* tied of the second, the ties lined *az.* two cutting knives conjoined *sa.* **Crest.** A patten as in the arms. **Motto.** '*Recipiunt foeminæ sustentacula nobis.*'

The company of patten-makers was incorporated by letters patent of the 22nd Charles II. 2nd August, 1670, by the name of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and fellowship of the company of patten-makers of the city of London.'

It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants, and the meetings of the company are held at Guildhall.

PAVIOURS. 56.

Arms. *Ar.* a chevron between three flag stones, *sa.* **Crest.** An arm embowed, vested *az.* cuffed *ar.* holding in his hand *proper,* a pick axe, of the last. **Motto.** '*God can raise Abraham children of stones.*'

This is a company only by prescription, and may therefore be esteemed an adulterine guild. However it has obtained a coat of arms, and in point of precedence among the city companies, is numbered as above. It is governed by a master, three wardens, and twenty-five assistants, but has neither hall nor livery.

PEWTERERS. 16.

Arms.* *Az.* on a chevron *or,* between three antique limbecks *ar.* as many roses *gu,* seeded of the second barbed *vert.* **Crest.** A mount *vert.* thereon two arms embowed *proper,* vested *ar.* cuffed *gu.* holding in both hands erect a dish of the third, **Supporters.** Two sea horses *or,* their tails *proper.* **Motto.** '*In God is all my trust.*'

The fraternity of pewterers was incorporated by letters patent of the thirteenth of Edward IV. in the year 1474, by the title of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art and mystery of pewterers of the city of London.' This company used to cast into bars such tin as was intended for exportation. And in the year 1534, the wardens of this company, or their deputies, were empowered by act of parliament to have the inspection of pewter in all parts of the kingdom, in order to prevent the sale of base pewter, and the importation of pewter vessels from abroad. And as a farther encouragement to this company, all Englishmen are by the said act strictly enjoined not to repair to any foreign country to teach the art or mystery of pewterers, on pain of disfranchisement. And for the more effectually preventing the art from being carried abroad, no pewterer shall take as an apprentice the son of an alien.

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* Granted 1479.

It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-eight assistants.

The hall of this company is a brick edifice in Lime-street.

PIN-MAKERS. 68.

ARMS. *Vert* a demi-virgin, couped at the waist, *proper,* mantled *gu.* turned down ermine; her hair dishevelled; on her head an eastern crown *or.*

This company was incorporated by king Charles I. in the year 1636, by the name of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art or mystery of pin-makers of the city of London.' It is governed by a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; but has no livery.

This company have a hall in Pinner's-hall-court, Old Broad-street.

PLAISTERERS. 46.

ARMS. *Az.* a chevron ingrailed *or,* between two plaisterer's hammers and a trowel *ar.* in chief, hammers handled of the second, and a treble flat brush in base of the third, handled of the fourth; a rose *gu.* seeded *or,* barbed *vert,* between two fleurs de lis of the first. CREST. A dexter arm embowed, habited *or,* charged with a bend *gu.* cuffed of the last, holding in the hand *proper,* a hammer, as in the arms, *ar.* handled *or.* SUPPORTERS. Two opinaci *vert,* purfled *or,* beaked *sa.* wings *gu.* MOTTO. '*Factum est.*'

This company was incorporated by king Henry VII. in the year 1501, by the name of 'The master and wardens of the guild or fraternity of the blessed Mary, of plaisterers, London.' And this charter was confirmed by king Charles II. in the year 1667. It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and thirty-two assistants.

The hall of this company is in Addle-street.

PLUMBERS. 31.

ARMS. *Or,* on a chevron *sa.* between a cross staff fessewise of the last, inclosed by two plummets *az.* all in chief, and a level reversed in base of the second, two soldering irons in saltier, between a cutting knife on the dexter, and a shave hook on the sinister, *ar.* CREST. A triple fountain *or,* issuing water *proper;* on the top an angel of the last, vested *ar.* ducally crowned and winged of the first, holding in the dexter hand a sword, and in the sinister a pair of scales, both *or.* Over the crest a motto, viz. '*Justitia et Pax.*' Motto. '*In God is all our hope.*'

This company is of considerable antiquity, and was incorporated by king James I. on the 12th of April 1611, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of plumbers of the city of London.' It is a livery company, governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants.

The hall of this company is in Great Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

The Names of the Company of 'Plumers,' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

Cristofer Dray
John Necson
Thomas Accon
Willm. Rogiers
Richard Ffilpott
Hugh Rede
Willm. Wilson
Richard Roberts
George Hynde
Nicholas Mellowe
Robert Waller
Robert Hussher
George Grundy
Mrs. Waterson
Mrs. Bynes
Nicholas Wodcock
Reynald Danyell
John Ffroston
Alene Goldston
John Ramsey
Thomas Accliff
Water Laste
Cristofer Bellomy
Willm. Argentyne
George Richard

PORTERS. 90.

This fraternity, which consists of tackle and ticket porters, was constituted by act of common council in the year 1646, with a power of annually choosing from among themselves twelve rulers, viz. six of each denomination, for their good government, and for hearing and determining all differences that might arise between the members of the united body.

The tackle porters are appointed by the twelve principal city companies, and must all be freemen; they are entitled to the 'work or labour of unshipping, landing, carrying, and housing of all goods imported by, and belonging, to the South Sea Company, and the East India company, and of all other goods and merchandizes coming from any other ports and places, and imported into the port of London; excepting from the east country, and of goods, the growth, product, or manufacture of Ireland, and the British plantations, and goods coming coastwise.'* Before any person can become a tackle porter he must give bond with four sufficient house-keepers as sureties, for 500*l.* to make restitution for any loss or damage that may be sustained through his neglect or connivance.

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* Report on the trade and shipping of the port of London, made to the House of Commons, 1796. App. F. f.

The ticket porters are appointed by the corporation, and are exclusively entitled 'to the work or labour of unshipping, landing, carrying, and housing of pitch, tar, soap, ashes, clapboards, wainscot, fir-poles, masts, deals, oars, chests, tables, flax, and hemp, brought from Dantzic, or any other part or place of the east countries; as also of all iron, ropes, cables, and all other kind of cordage, and of all wood, commonly called green wood; and also of all manner of goods, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of Ireland, and the British plantations; and of all manner of coast goods, except lead; and generally to work under the tackle porters.'* Every ticket-porter must be a freeman, and enter into a bond with two sureties for 100*l.* He must also wear a metal badge, or ticket, when at labour, inscribed with his name and number as registered. The number of ticket porters is upwards of 1500. The necessary rates for all kinds of porterage are determined either by the lord mayor and aldermen, or by act of common council; and the tables are set up for public information at Guildhall. The governor of this fellowship is always an alderman (whose appointment is vested in the court of aldermen), and his decision is final in respect to all differences and controversies that may arise among the members. The hall of this company is a small building on St. Mary's-hill, near Billingsgate.

POULTERERS. 34.

ARMS. *Ar.* on a chevron between three storks *az.* as many swans *proper.* CREST. On a mural coronet *sa.* a stork with wings expanded *gu.* SUPPORTERS, Two pelicans *or,* with wings indorsed, vulning their breasts *proper.*

The company was incorporated by letters patent of Henry VII. 23rd Jan. 1504, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and assistants of poulterers, London.'

This is a livery company, governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-three assistants.

SADLERS. 25.

ARMS. *Az.* a chevron between three manage saddles complete *or.* CREST. A horse passant *ar.* crined, bridled, saddled, and trappings *or;* on his head a plume of three feathers *ar.* SUPPORTERS. Two horses *ar,* maned, hoofed, and bridled *or,* on each head a plume of three feathers, *ar.* MOTTO. '*My trust is in God.*'

The fraternity of sadlers appears to be of great antiquity, by a convention between them and the dean and chapter of St. Martin's-le-Grand, about the reign of Richard I. But it does not appear that they were legally incorporated till Edward I. granted them a charter by the style of ‘ The wardens or keepers, and commonalty of the mystery or art of sadlers of London.’

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* Report on the trade, App. G. g.

It is a livery company, and is governed by a prime, three other wardens, and a court of assistants.

The hall of this company is situated in Cheapside.

The Names of the Company of ‘ Sadlers,’ from the Record in the Chapter-house.

John Mayre
Willm. Stodard
Richard Brown
Michaell Briseworth
Thomas Aunsell
John Ward
Willm Storr
Robert Water
Willm. Baynbrugg
Edward Steward
Rob^{t}. Aydilsay
Rob^{t}. Kechyn
John Ffysher
Robert Stuard
Thomas Pratt
Hugh jvers
Willm. Gurnard
Christofer Smythe
Thomas Leche
Robert Rede
Willm. Rede
John Bonde
Deynis Wilson
Willm. Witt
Willm. Yanson
Nicholas Parott
Water Spynke
Robert Smale
Cristofer Robson
Willm. Hobson
John Hall
John Gyll
John Alestry
Mathiew Anderson
Yvory Wrastlyn
Rafe Barker
John Webbe
John Mylles
John Gardener
Willm. Churchman
Olyuer Querne
John Pease
Willm. Welles
Richard Bradbury
Willm. Barton
Bartholome Whityng
John Rose
Willm. Storer
Richard Benard
Richard Belet
Rob^{t}. Glene
Thomas Ffoster
John Selebrand
Willm. Crowd
Richard Wilson
Willm. Curtes
Mrs. Danby
The good wife Pounde
The good wif Coupir
The good wif Yong

SCRIVENERS. 44.

ARMS* *Az.* an eagle with wings expanded *or,* standing on a book in base, lying fessewise *gu.* close clasped and garnished of the second, holding in his mouth a penner and inkhorn *sa,* stringed *gu.* CREST. A dexter arm issuing from the clouds *proper,* vested *or,* cuffed *ar.* in the hand a pen, as if writing on the wreath. Over the crest a motto, '*Scribere scientis.*' SUPPORTERS. Two councillors, habited in their gowns and caps as worn in the reign of queen Elizabeth; each holding in his hand a parchment roll *proper.*

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* Crest and supporters granted 1634.

This company, which was originally denominated 'The writers of the court letters of the city of London,' was incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1616, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and assistants of the society of writers of the city of London.'

This is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants. They had formerly a hall in Noble-street; but being reduced to low circumstances, they sold it to the company of coach-makers, in whose possession it still remains.

SHIPWRIGHTS. 59.

ARMS. *Az.* an antique hulk, the stern terminating with the head of a dragon; in the hulk the ark with three doors in the side, a step-ladder, all *or,* on a chief *ar.* the cross of St. George *gu,* charged on the centre with a lion passant guardant of the second. CREST. An ark *or,* on ground *vert;* on the top of the ark a dove *ar.* holding in the beak an olive branch *vert.*

This was a society by prescription for a great number of years, but was at length incorporated by king James I. in the year 1605, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery of shipwrights, London.'

It is governed by a master, two wardens, and sixteen assistants; and was admitted to have a livery in the year 1782. Their hall, which stood at Ratcliffe Cross, being pulled down, they now meet in the Irish chamber, at Guildhall.

SILKMEN. 67.

ARMS.* *Ar.* a ship of three masts in full sail on the sea, in base all *proper,* on a chief *or,* a bale of silk, corded *proper,* between two bundles of silk pendant of the last. CREST. A Janissary guard habited all *proper,* holding in his dexter hand a battle axe erect, and over his said arm a hank of silk; his sinister hand supporting a shield charged with a sun, all of the last. SUPPORTERS. Two camels, each bridled, and loaded with two bales of silk, all *proper.*

This fraternity was incorporated, by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1631, by the name of 'The governor, commonalty, and assistants of the art or mystery of silkmen of the city of London.' It is under the direction of a governor, and twenty assistants; but has not any livery or hall.

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* Granted 1631,

SILK-THROWERS. 66.

Arms.* *Ar.* three bundles or hanks of silk in fesse *sa*, on a chief *az*. a silk-throwster's mill *or*. Crest. A mount *vert*, thereon a mulberry tree, with silk-worms variously dispersed, all *proper*. Supporters. Two Janissary guards *proper*, habited in the dress of the country, each having a hank of silk hanging over his exterior arm; the dexter holding a battle axe erect, the sinister, a scimetar, the point downwards, of the last. Motto. '*God in his least creatures.*'

This art was first practised in London in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by foreigners; whose descendants, and others, in the year 1562, were constituted a fellowship of this city; and by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1630, were incorporated by the name of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the trade, art, or mystery of silk-throwers of the city of London.'

This is a livery company governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty assistants.

SOAP-MAKERS. 71.

Arms. *Az.* a dolphin naiant, between three eel-spears *or*. Crest. A mount *vert*; thereon a tree *proper*, enfiled with a ducal coronet *or*.

The fraternity of soap-makers was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles I. in the year 1638, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty of soap-makers, London.' They consist of a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; but have no livery or hall.

SPECTACLE-MAKERS. 60.

Arms. *Ar.* three pair of spectacles *vert*, garnished *or*, two and one.

This society was incorporated by letters patent of Charles I. in the year 1630, by the name of 'The master, wardens, and fellowship of spectacle-makers of London.'

It is a livery company, and consists of a master, two wardens, and fifteen assistants.

STARCH-MAKERS. 86.

Arms. *Az.* two garbs in saltiers *or*; on a chief *gu.* a lion passant guardant *or*. Crest. A woman's head and breast *proper*, vested . . . her hair dishevelled, all within a chaplet of wheat, *proper*. Supporters. The dexter a labouring man, on his head a cap, habited in a short jacket and breeches, stockings and shoes, all *proper*; in his dexter hand a hammer erect of the last. The sinister a female figure, representing plenty, in her sinister hand a cornucopiæ and round her temples ears of wheat *proper*.

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* Granted 1454.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of James I. in the year 1662, by the appellation of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art or mystery of starch-makers, London.'

They are governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants; but have no livery, or hall.

STATIONERS. 47.

Arms. *Az.* on a chevron *or,* between three bibles laying fessewise *gu.* garnished, leaved, and clasped of the second (i. e. clasps downwards) an eagle rising *proper,* inclosed by two roses *gu.* seeded *or,* barbed *vert;* from the top of the chief a demi-circle of glory, edged with clouds *proper;* therein a dove displayed *ar.* over the head a circle of the last. **Crest.** A bible open *proper,* clasped and garnished *or.* **Motto.** '*Verbum domine manet in æternum.*'

This company had existed as a fraternity long previous to the invention of printing, but were not regularly incorporated till the reign of Philip and Mary, when, on the 4th of May, 1556, a charter was granted to the members, for the purpose, as it would seem by the preamble, of making them the court tools in fettering the liberty of the press, and preventing the circulation of all writings that exposed the errors of the Romish church. 'Know ye,' says this curious instrument, 'that we, considering and manifestly perceiving that several seditious and heretical books, both in verse and prose, are daily published, stamped, and printed, by divers scandalous, schismatical, and heretical persons, not only exciting our subjects and liege-men to sedition and disobedience against us, our crown, and dignity, but also to the renewal and propagating very great and detestable heresies against the faith and sound Catholic doctrine of our Holy Mother, the church, and being willing to provide a proper remedy in this case, we, of our own special favour, certain knowledge, and mere motion, do will, give, and grant, to our beloved and faithful liegemen, &c. freemen of the mystery or art of a stationer of our city of London, and the suburbs thereof, that from henceforth they may be in deed, fact, and name, one body of itself, for ever, and one society corporate for ever, with one master, and two keepers or wardens—and that they may enjoy a perpetual succession.' Among the subsequent enactments in this charter which was confirmed by queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by act of parliament in the reign of William and Mary,* are the following:

'That no person within the kingdom of England, or dominions thereof, either by himself, or by his journeymen, servants, or by any other person, shall practise or exercise the art or mystery of printing, or stamping any book, or any thing to be sold, or bargained for, within this our kingdom of England, or the dominions thereof, unless the same person is or shall be one of the society of the aforesaid mystery or art of a stationer of the city aforesaid, at the time of his aforesaid printing or stamping; or has for that purpose obtained our license, or the license of the heirs and successors of our aforesaid queen. That the aforesaid master and keepers or wardens, and their successors for the time being, shall very lawfully as well search, as often as they please, any place, shop, house, chamber, or building, of any stamper, printer, binder, or seller, of any manner of books within our kingdom of England, and dominions thereof, concerning or for any books or things printed, or stamped, or to be printed or stamped, as seize, take away, have, burn, or convert to the proper use of the said society, all and singular those books and those things, which are or shall be printed or stamped contrary to the form of any statute, act, or proclamation, made, or to be made.'[*]

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* Mal. Lond. Red. vol. iv. 383.

In the second year of Elizabeth, the stationers had the grant of a livery, and were directed 'to prepare and make ready the same liverys with speed, so that they may from henceforth attend and wait upon the lord mayor of this city at all common shews,' &c. Thirty years afterwards, namely, in January, 1588-9, a precept was sent by the lord mayor, requiring the master and wardens, and six of the comeliest personages of the company, to attend him at the Park corner, above St. James's, on horseback, in velvet coats, chains of gold, and with staff torches, to wait on the queen 'for the recreating of her majesty' in her progress from Chelsea to Whitehall.[†] Similar precepts for the attendance of the most 'graceful' men of the company have also since been directed to the masters and wardens in different reigns.

James the First, by his letters patent, dated at Harfield, October the 29th, 1603, granted to the stationers' company the privilege of the sole printing of 'all manner of bookes and bookes of Prymers, Psalters, and Psalms, in meter, or prose, with musycall notes or without notes, both in great volumes and in small, in the English tonge,' as well as all manner of 'almanackes and prognostycacions whatsoever in the English tonge, and all manner of bookes

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[*] The expenses attending the obtaining of this charter, are thus particularized in the books of the company:

The chargis layde oute for oure Corporation.

Fyrste, for two tymes wrytinge of our boke before yt was sygned be the kinge and the quene's majestie's highnes	0	18	0
Item, for the syngned and the prevy seale	6	6	8
Item, for the great seale	8	9	0
Item, for the wrytinge and inrolynge	3	0	0
Item, for wax, lace, and examinacion	0	3	4
Item, to the clerkes for expedycion	0	10	0
Item, for lymnynge and for the skin	1	0	0

[†] See the Precept at large in queen Elizabeth's Progresses, vol. iii. p. xv.

and pamphletts tendynge to the same purpose.' By another charter dated at Westminster, March the 8th, 1615, the same monarch confirmed his former grant to the stationers, and established them in the sole right of printing 'the Psalms of David in English meetre, and notes to singe them; the A, B, C, with the little catechisme, and the catechisme in English and Latine, by Alexander Nowell,' all which had been already transferred to the company under a grant made by queen Elizabeth: he also gave them liberty to make the necessary laws and ordinances for the due maintenance of their privileges.

The sole right of printing almanacks was long maintained by this company; but in the early part of the last reign, after a strenuously-contested litigation in the courts of law, a Mr. Thomas Carnan, bookseller, in St Paul's church-yard, obtained a legal decision against the exclusive privilege of the stationers; and the printing of almanacks was in consequence left open to the public at large. The prior possession of the trade, however, the holding of all the popular copyrights, and the low rates at which their almanacks are retailed, have contributed to secure to the company almost as general a sale as if their previous monopoly had been established; and the publication of these annual calendars forms a very productive branch of the revenue.

The entry of printed books on the registers of the stationers' company, which is attended by the payment of a small sum, and the deposit of nine copies of the work entered, secures protection from piracy, under pain of certain specific penalties.*

It is a livery company governed by a master, two wardens, and twenty-one assistants.

The hall of this company is a handsome edifice, situated on the west side of Stationers'-hall-court, Ludgate-hill.

TALLOW CHANDLERS. 21.

Arms. Per fesse *az*, and *ar.*, a pale counterchanged, three doves of the last, each holding in the beak an olive branch *or*. **Crests.** First, a demi-angel issuing from clouds *proper*, vested *az.* wings, expanded *or*, crined of the last; on his head a cap; thereon a cross pattée of the third, holding a dish *ar*, glorified *or*, therein the head of St. John Baptist *proper*. Second, a dish *ar*, glorified *or*, therein the head of St. John Baptist *proper*. **Supporters.** Two angels *proper*, vested gold colour, crined and ducally crowned *or*; the coronet surmounted with an etoile of the last, each standing on a mount *vert*. **Motto.** '*Ecce agnus Dei, qui tollit peccata mundi.*'

This society was incorporated by king Edward IV. in the year 1463, by the name of 'The master and keepers of the art and mystery of tallow-chandlers of the city of London.'

This company in former times dealt not only in candles, but in oil, vinegar, butter, hops, soap, &c. They were, in the 3rd of

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* Brayley's Hist. of London ii. p. 433.

Henry VIII. authorised to search for and destroy all corrupt oil.

In the reign of Edward VI. anno 1551, the tallow chandlers of London, upon some disgust (perhaps upon the city's setting too low a price on their commodities) refused to sell any, by an universal consent. Orders upon this were taken by the king and council, commanding them to sell their candles, and some of them were sent to prison.

It is a livery company, and is governed by a master, four wardens and court of assistants. The hall of this company is in Dowgate hill.

The Names of the Company of 'Talowe Chaundelers,' from the Record in the Chapter House.

John Hampton
Henry Norteryche
Richard Blake
John Burnett
Willm. Lamynt
Edmond Goodwyn
Raffe Colyn
Robert Heron
Thomas Bell
Thomas Cuttell
Thomas Barber
Robert Hunt
Robert Jonson
Stephn Astell
Humfrey Nalson
Thomas Peryn
John Haryson
Henry Norman
James Quyke
Edward Gregory
Adam Harrys
Willm. Stephens
Willm. Johnes
Willm. Dancaster
Richard Medley
Willm. Knyght
Thomas Stowey
Willm. Prowtyng
Thomas Eve
Alex. Brown
Willm. Bradfote
Willm. Ive
John King
Walter Carter
Richard Dowrett
Richard Eve
John Goodlad
Raffe Marshall
Richard Levisham
Richard Atkinson
Robert Awoode
Thomas Jenetts
Robert Grenefeld
Willm. Croks
Henry Symson
John Chapman
Edmond Prymrose
John Ambrose
Willm. Wolmore
Thomas Reymond
Willm. Fford
John Hale
Gilbert Lawson
John Awsten
Robert Ffen
Willm. Curtes
Richard Hutton
John Cocks
Richard Letgolde
George Davers
Richard King
George Craggs
John Odam
Thomas Joys
Edmond Vngles
John Elyott

John Parker
Henry Kychell
John Gyff
John Walter
Gerard Johnson
John Rufford
Thomas Cocks
John Albright
John Blithe
Willm. Sydenham
John Waterhouse
John Jee
John Waram
Willm. Dobson
Thomas Saunders
Willm. Trowlopp
Thomas Haswell
John Haynes
Raufe Walker
John Kydder
Willm. Piper
John Gyatt
Peter Byrall
John Tyell
Water Grene
Willm. Godiscoke
Water Westmland
Water Billing
John Norteryche
John Turgeoft
Thomas Ffeld
John Leving
Humfrey Ganey

TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS. 37.

Arms. *Az.* a chevron *or*, in chief a fleur-de-lis *ar*, between two brick axes, palewise of the second; in base a bundle of laths of the last. **Crest.** A dexter arm embowed, vested per pale *or* and *az*, cuffed *ar*, holding in the hand proper a brick-axe *or*. **Motto.** '*In God is all our trust.*'

Though this fraternity appears to be very ancient, yet they were not incorporated till the tenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, who, by her letters patent, dated the 3rd of August, 1508, incorporated them by the name of 'The master, and keepers, or wardens of the society of freemen of the mystery or art of tilers and bricklayers of London;' which was afterwards confirmed by James II. in the 2nd year of his reign.

This is a livery company, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and thirty-eight assistants.

They had formerly a convenient hall in a court on the south side of Leadenhall-street, but it has been long deserted by the company, and is now used as a jews' synagogue. The business of the company is transacted at the New London tavern.

The Names of the Company of 'Tylers' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

Water Cowper
Elys Diall
John Couper
Richard Poulett
John Stare
John Estawe
Jeferey Tull
Laurence Maxwell
John Randall
Richard Clement
Willm. Northe
Richard Calton

John Dollyng
Alex. Nevison
Edmond Wydder
Jefery Jonson
Henry Malary
Willm. Swaynson
John Pirry
Stephn Johnson
Willm. Gote
Thomas Hudson
John Mylle
Richard Flaunever
Robert Althropp
Robert Ive
Thomas Meriell
Thomas Burbage
Richard Mychell
Willm. Porter
Robert Toye
John Stephnson
Robert Jakson
Edward Gaythorne
John Rychemount
Thomas Smythe
Thomas Thorne
John Colman
Nicholas Symson
Willm. Harryson
Griffith Appowell
Thomas Elys
John Awood
Richard King
Willm. Stryngfellowe
Symond Nele
John Davye
John Wakelyn
Rogier Kyrfote
Edward Aspyn
Robert Rikford
Robert Mayo
John Dytton
Willm. a Dene
Stephn Bransgrave
Robert Wright
Lawrence Adams
Richard Townshend
Antony Huntley
Thomas Slatter
Robert Talworth
John Malyn
Cristofer Castor
John Huntley
John Pyper
Robert Burton
Willm. Myles
James Carter
Rafe Burbage
John Benett
John Kervill
Rogier Barnes
Edmond Dawson
Henry Spenser
Richard Myles
Richard Shepard
Robert Olyuer
Thomas Priest
John Elys
Phillip Morecrofte
Richard Dynes
Rogier Gaythorne
John Pyforne
John Campione
Nicholas Hill
James Lewsby
Robert Thornefeld
Symond Credence
Thomas Eddes

TIN-PLATE WORKERS. 72.

ARMS. *Sa.* a chevron *or*, between three lamps (the two in chief, one light each, facing each other; the lamp in base, two lights,) *ar*, garnished *or*, illuminated *proper*. CREST. A globular ship lanthorn, or lamp, ensigned with a regal crown, all *proper*. SUPPORTERS. Two working tin-men, *proper*, (vested in blue coats with red cuffs, lined with fur, blue breeches, red waistcoat, white stockings, black shoes, and silver buckles; and on the head a fur cap.) MOTTO. '*Amore sitis uniti.*'

This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles II. in the year 1670, by the name of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the art and mystery of tin-plate workers, alias wire-workers, of the city of London.'

This is a livery company, and consists of a master, two wardens, and twenty assistants: their meetings are held at Guildhall.

TOBACCO-PIPE-MAKERS. 78.

Arms. *Ar.* on a mount in base *vert,* three plants of tobacco, growing and flowering, all *proper.* **Crest.** A demi-moor, in his dexter hand a tobacco pipe, in the sinister a roll of tobacco, all *proper.* **Supporters.** Two young Moors, *proper,* wreathed about the loins with tobacco leaves *vert.* **Motto.** *'Let brotherly love continue.'*

This company was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles II. in the year 1663, by the style and title of 'The master, wardens, assistants and fellowship of the company of pipe-makers of the cities of London and Westminster.'

They are governed by a master, two wardens, and eighteen assistants; but have no livery, or hall, holding their meetings at Currier's-hall.

TURNERS. 51.

Arms.* *Az.* a catherine wheel between two columns *or;* in chief a regal crown *proper*; in base an axe *ar.* handled of the second, lying fessewise, the blade downward. **Crest.** A female figure *proper,* representing St. Catherine; her hair dishevelled, her head within a circle of glory of the first, and ducally crowned *or;* vested *az.* lined with ermine; supporting with her dexter hand a catherine wheel of the second; in her sinister hand a sword, the point resting on the wreath *ar.* **Motto.** *'By faith I obtain.'*

The fraternity of turners is of ancient foundation, it was incorporated by letters patent of king James I. by the name of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty of the art or mystery de lez turners of London.'

The turners anciently were measure makers, as appears from a record in the chamber of London.

This is a livery company, under the government of a master, two wardens, and twenty-four assistants.

Their hall is a small edifice on College-hill.

UPHOLDERS. 49.

Arms.† *Sa.* three pavilions ermine, lined *az.* garnished *or,* two and one; within the pavilion, in base, a lamb couchant *ar.* on a cushion *or,* tasselled of the last; over the head a cross pattée fitchée *gu.*

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* Granted 17th Dec. 1634.

† Granted, 1465, approved and confirmed, 1134.

This company was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles I. in the year 1627, by the name of 'The wardens, and commonalty of the mystery or art of the upholders of the city of London.'

This is a livery company, and is governed by a master, wardens, and court of assistants.

WATERMEN. 91.

Arms. Barry wavy of six *ar.* and *az.* on the middle bar a boat *or;* on a chief of the second, two oars in saltier of the third, between two cushions of the first tasselled *or.* **Crest.** A dexter arm embowed *proper,* vested *ar.* holding in the hand an oar erect *or;* over the crest this **Motto.** '*By command of our superiors.*' **Supporters.** Two dolphins *az.* finned *or.*

The watermen do not appear to have had any charter of incorporation before the reign of Philip and Mary, when they were established by parliament, 1556, and it was enacted in the 2nd and 3rd of that reign, cap. 16, that, out of the watermen between Gravesend and Windsor, eight overseers shall be chosen by the court of aldermen of the city of London, to keep order over the whole body. Besides it is ordained, that their wherries are to be twelve feet and a half long, and four feet and a half broad in the midship, or be liable to forfeiture; watermen's names were to be registered by the overseers, and their fares appointed by the court of aldermen, &c. and the lord mayor and aldermen of London, and the justices of the peace of the counties adjoining to the Thames, have power to determine offences.

By an act passed in the second year of the reign of king George II. no waterman on the Thames shall take any apprentice or servant, unless he registers the place of his known habitation with the clerk of the company, on pain of ten pounds, and if any person, not having served seven years to a waterman, shall row any boat for hire, he incurs the like penalty; but gardeners' boats, dung-boats, lighters, &c. are excepted.

By an act passed in the 7th and 8th Geo. IV. c. 75, this company was re-incorporated by the namo of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty of the watermen and lightermen of the river Thames;' they are authorized to purchase land of the yearly value of 1,000*l.*

The common concerns of this company are regulated by a general court, consisting of a master, four wardens, and twenty-one assistants. All the boats belonging to this fraternity must be numbered and registered, and any exaction or extortion beyond the proper rates fixed by the lord mayor and court of aldermen (a list of which rates or fares is always hung up in the passage to the court rooms at Guildhall,) or any abuse or misbehaviour, subjects the offender to a fine or imprisonment for a stated time. The application for redress should be made generally to the clerk of the watermens'-hall, and the number of the boat given; the offender is then summoned to answer the complaint, and the cause is heard, and summarily decided. Among the offences punishable by fine, are 'immodest and lewd expressions,' if uttered while rowing on the river, or at any of the plying places between Gravesend and Windsor. No waterman's apprentice is suffered to have the sole care of a boat, unless he shall have worked and rowed upon the river Thames, as an apprentice for two years, under a penalty of five pound on the master.

The number of watermen belonging to the company is upwards of 12,000, of whom about 8,000 are freemen of the city; 2,000 non-freemen, and 2,000 apprentices. About 4,000 of this body were, in the year 1796, supposed to be serving in the royal navy; the lords of the Admiralty having power to apply to the company, under an act made in the time of William and Mary, for a certain number of watermen whenever there should be occasion for their services. Waterman's-hall is a small but neat building, situated on St. Mary's-hill.

WAXCHANDLERS. 20.

Arms. *Az.* on a chevron *ar.* between three mortcours (i. e. lamps) *or,* as many roses *gu.* seeded of the third, barbed *vert.* **Crest.** A maiden *proper,* kneeling among various flowers of the last, vested *or,* turned up ermine; in her hand a chaplet, or garland of flowers, of the first. **Supporters.** Two unicorns *gu.* guttée d'eau; armed crined, and unguled, *or;* gorged with a chaplet of roses *gu.* leaved *vert,* these to a flat chain *or,* at the end of the chain three rings of the last. **Motto.** '*Truth is the light.*'

This company is of ancient foundation, and was incorporated by letters patent of king Richard III. in the year 1483, by the name and style of 'The master, wardens, and commonalty, of the art or mystery of waxchandlers of London.' It is a livery company, and the twentieth on the city list.

They are governed by a master, wardens, and court of assistants.

The hall of this company, which is a modern building of brick, is situated in Maiden-lane, Wood-street.

The Names of the Company of 'Wexechandelers,' from the Record in the Chapter-House.

Thomas Lane
Edward Billyng
John Scampion
Willm. Hull
John Shepard
John Devell
Willm. Russell
Willm. Harmond
Willm. Baynard
Willm. Peeris
Thomas Cressey
Thomas Lawles
Thomas Grenell
Walter Sawlkin
Agnes Sawlkin wedowe
Richard Fford

Willm. Kendell
Robert Bowlmer
John Erle
George Blaychard
Willm. Hilyard
John Lynd
John Kechyn
Richard Cocks
Willm. Scampion
Willm. Wakeffeld
Symond Burton
Thomas Jakett
Edmond Scampion
Allane Creswell
John Swetyng
Willm. Sowthwell
Robt. Marsy
Robert Gray
Robt. Nashe
Edward Lowman
Edward Gyllam
John Robards
Henry Blowar
Willm. Pesgood
Thomas Vaux
Robert Throwar
John Vausse
Richard Hastyngs

WEAVERS. 42.

Arms.* *Az.* on a chevron *ar.* between three leopard's heads *or,* each having in the mouth a shuttle of the last, as many roses *gu.* seeded of the third, barbed *vert.* Crest. A leopard's head *or,* ducally crowned *gu.* in his mouth a shuttle of the first. Supporters. Two wyverns with wings, indorsed *ermine,* purfled *or,* on each wing a rose *gu.* seeded *or,* barbed *vert.* Motto. '*Weave truth with trust.*'

This fraternity is very ancient, and were originally called *Thellarii;* and, in the reign of king Henry I. they paid sixteen pounds annually to the crown, for their immunities. It is supposed they were the first incorporated of all the city companies; and this conjecture is corroborated by a passage in Cotton's Records of Parliament, which states, that in the eighth of Henry the Fourth, the weavers of London prayed the king that 'their charter granted by Henry, son of Maud the empress, for twenty marks two shillings of fee farm,' may be confirmed, so as the weavers, strangers, may be under their governance. In the charter referred to, which has been given in English by Stow,† it was ordained, that 'no person either in the city, or in Southwark, or any other place appertaining to London, should exercise the weavers' craft, unless he belonged to their guild; and that no man should injure them under a penalty of 10*l.*: by the same instrument the weavers were ordered to pay to the king two marks of gold, annually, at Michaelmas. Henry the Second again confirmed the franchises of the company in his thirty-first year, but decreed also, that 'if any man made cloth of Spanish wool, mixed with English wool, the port-grave ought to burn it.'‡

The tenacity with which the weavers maintained their chartered rights gave such offence, and occasioned so much contention, that, about the year 1200, the city offered king John a gratuity of 60 marks to dissolve the company. The result is differently stated: but the probability is, that the weavers were only at that time subjected to an increase of rent; but by an act of parliament passed in the reign of king Henry IV. they were put under the management and authority of the lord mayor and aldermen of the city. This company originally consisted of tapestry and cloth weavers; at present, however, it chiefly consists of worsted, cotton, and silk-weavers. It is a livery company, governed by two bailiffs, two wardens, and sixteen assistants. Their hall is on the east side of Basinghall street.

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* Arms and crest granted 1487; supporters granted and the whole confirmed 1616.

† Survey of London, p. 266, ed. 1598.

‡ Ibid.

The Names of the Company of 'Wevers' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

Thomas Morant
John Straker
John Tryme
Robert Cowte
John Chamblayne
Elys Lythe
Hugh Germond
Thomas Nelson
John Peyle
John Chamberlain, the yonger
Willm. Hunt
Gryffyn Mathiew
Richard Wilson
Richard Hygons
Gervase Sauage

Rogier Martyndall
John Wotton
Willm. Alderson
John Robynson
Willm. Thorneton
John Martyn
Willm. Wallys
John Thowes
Rychard Lame
Thomas Aunsell
John White
Arnold Polles
Willm. Marley
Thomas Ellys
John Dalyson

WHEELWRIGHTS. 73.

ARMS. *Gu.* a chevron between three wheels *or,* on a chief *ar.* an axe lying fessewise *proper.* CREST. A dexter arm embowed vested *gu.* cuffed *ar.* holding in the hand *proper,* a mallet *or.* SUPPORTERS. Two horses *ar.* MOTTO. *'God grant unity.'*

The company of wheelwrights was incorporated by letters patent of king Charles II. in the year 1670, by the name of 'The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, of the art and mystery of wheeelwrights of the city of London.'

It is a livery company, and consists of a master, two wardens, and twenty-two assistants.

WOODMONGERS. 85.

Arms. *Gu.* a sword erect *ar.* hilt and pomel *or,* enfiled with a ducal coronet of the last, between two flanches of the second, each charged with a faggot *proper.* **Crest.** A mount *vert,* thereon a grove of trees, all *proper*; a lion issuing from the grove *or.* **Supporters.** Two human figures; the dexter representing St. John the Baptist *proper,* vested with a short coat of camel's hair, belted round the waist; holding in his dexter hand a book open, on which are the following words: 'The axe is laid to the root of the tree;' all *proper,* his arms and legs naked, round his head a circle of glory: the sinister a female figure representing St. Catherine, vested and habited, all *proper,* on her head an eastern crown *or,* resting her sinister hand on a wheel of her martyrdom, of the last. **Motto.** '*Unita fortior.*'

This is an ancient fraternity, and was incorporated with that of the carmen, by letters patent of James I. in the year 1605, with whom they continued till the year 1688, when being found guilty of mal-practices, they threw up their charter to avoid a more severe punishment. However, by an act of common council passed in the year 1694, they obtained the privilege of keeping one hundred and twenty carts (exclusive of those kept by carmen) for the more effectually executing their business.

This company had the management of the public carts committed to them for some time; but by reason of their bad conduct, the privilege was taken from them, and the charge of inspection restored to Christ's hospital.

WOOLMEN. 43.

Arms. *Gu.* a wool-pack *ar.*

Though the antiquity of this society may reasonably be supposed to be equal to that of the wool-trade in this kingdom, yet it is only a fraternity by prescription. However, it is one of the city companies, and is distinguished by the name of 'The master, wardens, and assistants of the fraternity or company of woolmen of the city of London.'

It is a livery company, and consists of a master, two wardens, and a number of assistants.

The two following lists conclude the curious record of the names of the members of various trading companies in 1537; the whole has been printed verbatim from the manuscript, and forms an interesting view of the number and professions of the inhabitants of London during the reign of Henry the Eighth. The purpose for which it was taken is not known, probably to assess the richest members for 'aids' to the crown, as figures are placed opposite several member's names; especially those of the affluent company of merchant taylors.

The Names of the Company of 'Pastelers' from the Record in the Chapter-house.

John Stephnson
John Ffludd
Rogier Playfote
Richard Nycson
John Laurence
Richard Parker
Willm. Spinke
Richard Towneshend
Thomas Nashe
Robert Bryde
Raffe Iswell
Richard Wilkinson
Rogier Betts
Willm. Anderson
John Mirfyn
Rogier Brushe
John Cooke
John Armestrong
Thomas Baytman
John Mathewe
Mathiew White
Stephn God
Richard Husband
Ariane Hanbushe
Thomas Samond
Cristofer Smythe
John Chamberlayn
John Wilcocks
Barnard Garrat
Richard Jemson
John Aleyn
George Briges
John Poope
Robert Cotyngham
John Grove
Richard Monke
Richard Fflynthurste
Willm. Harward
Thomas Lorkyn
Andrewe Rive
Willm. Palmer
John Mynstrelsey
Willm. Robynson
John Hodges
Willm Pogehorne
John Holte
John Creswell

The Names of the Company of 'Sporyars' from the Record in the Chapter House.

Thomas Piers
Willm. Mylles
Thomas Robert
Water Childerhouse
Thomas Reyson
Willm. Roberts
Thomas Woodward
Robert Grenway
Richard Tylham
Willm. Sharp
James a Nappe
Denys Ballye
Richard Ffaburen
Henry Preston
Patrike Lorkyn
Christofer Cokar
Thomas Boston
Thomas Palmer
Thomas Bordwell
Thomas Wyeld

CHAPTER XV.

An Account of the River Thames.

The river Thames, the principal source of the wealth of the British metropolis, though certainly not the largest, yet, in respect of its navigation and produce, is the chief river in the world. The limits of an island are a natural bar to that extent of course, which is considered the boast of many continental rivers, but, in utility and commercial convenience, the Thames is second to none.

This 'king of floods' rises from a copious spring, called Thames-head, two miles south-west of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. It has been erroneously said, that its name is Isis, till it arrives at Dorchester, fifteen miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the Thame, or Tame, it assumes the name of the Thames, which, it has been observed, is formed from the combination of the words Thame and Isis. The origin of this popular error cannot now be traced; poetical fiction has, however, perpetuated and invested it with a kind of classical sanctity. Camden says, 'It plainly appears, that the river was always called Thames or Tems, before it came near the Thame; and in several ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmsbury, as well as that of Ensham, and in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never considered under any other name than that of Thames.' He likewise says, that it no where occurs under the name of Isis. All the historians who mention the incursions of Ethelwold into Wiltshire, in the year 905, or that of Canute, in 1016, concur likewise in the same opinion, by declaring that they passed the Thames at Cricklade, in Wiltshire. Neither is it probable that Thames-head, an appellation by which the source has usually been distinguished, should give rise to a river of the name of Isis; which river after having run half its course, should re-assume the name of Thames, the appellation of its present spring.

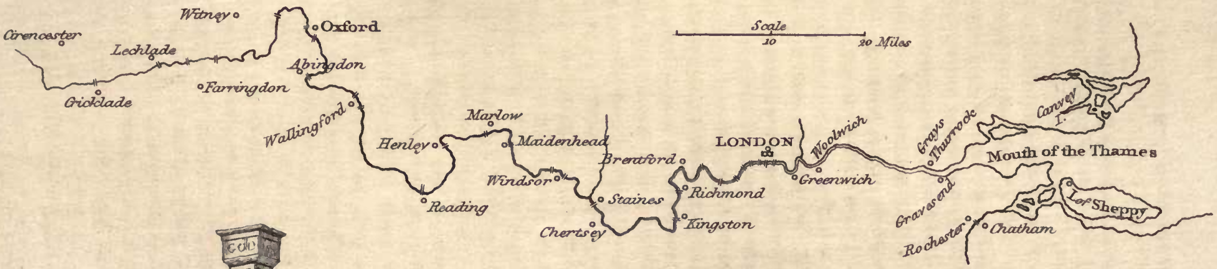
About a mile below the source of the river is the first corn-mill, which is called Kemble Mill. Here the river may properly be said to form a constant current; which, though not more than nine feet wide in the summer, yet in the winter becomes such a torrent, as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But in summer the Thames-head is so dry as to appear nothing but a large dell, interspersed with stones and weeds.

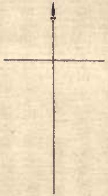
From Somerford the stream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford, it again enters its native county, dividing it from Berkshire, at Ingleshem. It widens considerably in its way to Lechlade; and being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-eight miles from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of ninety tons.

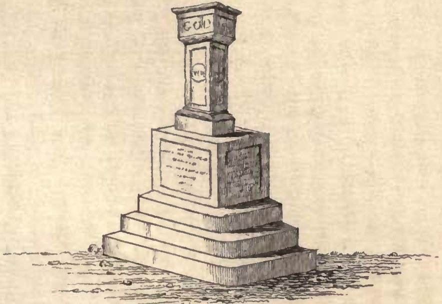
PLAN OF THE RIVER THAMES

From the best authorities.

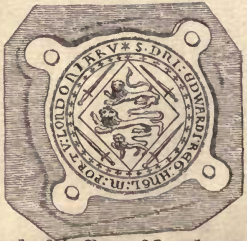
T. Allen delt. et Fect.


Scale
10
20 Miles
Cirencester
Cricklade
Lechlade
Witney
Farringdon
Oxford
Abingdon
Wallingford
Henley
Reading
Marlow
Maidenhead
Windsor
Staines
Chertsey
Brentford
Richmond
Kingston
LONDON
Woolwich
Greenwich
Grays Thurrock
Gravesend
Rochester
Chatham
Mouth of the Thames
Canvey I.
I. of Sheppy





London Mark Stone
near Staines Church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Seal of the Port of London
found near Queenhithe 1810.

Pub. by Cowie & Strange, 1827.

At Ensham, in its course north-east to Oxford, is the first stone bridge, a handsome one, of three arches, built by the earl of Abingdon. Passing the ruins of Godstow nunnery, celebrated as the place of interment of Fair Rosamond, the river reaches Oxford, in whose academic groves its poetical name of Isis has been so often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds south-east to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its course south-east, by Wallingford, to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, and Chertsey. Here the stream flows with much grandeur through an elegant stone bridge.

Advancing to Weybridge, the river is increased by the waters of the Wey from Surrey and Hampshire, and flowing onward through the luxuriant meadows between Shepperton and Oatlands, is crossed by the high arches of Walton bridge, which is a bold structure of brick with stone facings. At Sunbury are several splendid mansions and ornamented grounds; but the Surrey border is for some distance destitute of picturesque scenery.

Between Hampton and Kingston, the Thames makes another bold curve round the park and gardens of Hampton Court, and passing East Moulsey, where it receives an accession of waters from the Mole, which, rising near the southern borders of Surrey, in the forest of Tilgate, intersects that county nearly in the middle.

Kingston, anciently the residence of various Saxon monarchs, is next visited by the Thames, which here flows under a new stone bridge of five arches; (here was formerly a wooden bridge of great antiquity;) the Thames is now joined by a small rivulet from the neighbourhood of Epsom. Hence, passing Teddington (said to be a corruption from Tide-end town), the majestic stream rolls onward in a northerly course to Twickenham, Richmond, and Kew; its banks being skirted by magnificent villas, seats, and palaces. Near Teddington, appear the Gothic turrets of Strawberry-hill, the tasteful erection of the late earl of Orford; and at a little distance beyond that, was once the elegant seat of the poet on whom the muses lavished all their softer graces; Alexander Pope, esq. now, alas! levelled with the ground in the very wantonness of innovation.* Still further, on the Middlesex side, are Marble-hall and Twickenham-park, and on the opposite shores are the well wooded precincts and villas of Petersham, Ham, and Richmond. The prospects from the latter spot are well known to fame, and poetry has not been wanting to display their charms. Thomson who lived at Rossdale house between Richmond and Kew, and lies buried in Richmond church, has thus celebrated its beauties in his Seasons:

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* Brayley's History, i. 59.

> Say, shall we ascend
> Thy hill, delightful SHEEN?* Here let us sweep
> The boundless landscape: now the raptur'd eye,
> Exulting swift, to huge Augusta send;
> Now to the sister-hills that skirt her plain,
> To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
> Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow.
> In lovely contrast to this glorious view,
> Calmly magnificent, then will we turn
> To where the silver Thames first rural grows.
> There let the feasted eye unwearied stray:
> Luxurious there, rove through the pendent woods,
> That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat;
> And sloping thence to Ham's embowering walks,
> Here let us trace the matchless vale of Thames,
> Fair-winding up to where the muses haunt
> In Twit'nam's bow'rs; to royal Hampton's pile,
> To Claremont's terrac'd height, and Esher's groves,
> By the soft windings of the silent Mole.
> Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the muse
> Has of Achaia or Hesperia sung!
> O vale of bliss! O softly-swelling hills!
> On which the power of cultivation lies,
> And joys to see the wonder of his toil.
> Heav'ns! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
> Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
> And glitt'ring towns, and gilded streams, till all
> The stretching landscape into smoke decays.

From the well-finished and elegantly-shaped bridge at Richmond,† the Thames makes a bold sweep, passes Isleworth and Sion-house, to Brentford and Kew-bridge. On the Surrey borders, the gardens of Richmond and Kew extend their delightful walks. On the Middlesex side, at Isleworth, the river is augmented by the Cran, or Crane; and further on are the demesnes of Sion-house, the stately seat of the duke of Northumberland. The busy and irregular town of Brentford next presents itself; here the river, contracted by a line of islands overgrown with oziers, loses for some distance its dignified character; though, at the same time, its stream is enlarged by the Brent, which gives name to the county-town; here also the Grand Junction canal has its union with the Thames.

From Kew-bridge the river flows proudly on in sweeping curves between two populous shores, skirted with villages and fine seats. Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, and Hammersmith, with their elegant villas and pleasure grounds, successively meet the eye. At Chiswick, is the pleasant seat of the duke of Devonshire, the grounds of which were first laid out in the Italian style, and the villa built after a design of Palladio, by the late earl of Burlington, and at Barnes Elms, an elegant new suspension bridge.

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* Richmond was formerly called Sheen, and was the site of a regal palace, the buildings of which have long been destroyed.

† The weedy shallows and small islands about Richmond and Twickenham, are famous for their eels, and many parties are formed in the metropolis in the summer months, for the purpose of making excursions up the river, to partake of the luxury of feeding on this fish, when newly caught.

The villages of Putney and Fulham, which are connected with each other by a long wooden bridge, next arrest the attention; and here begins that bustle of population and frequency of building, which for many miles from this point, accompany the windings of the stream. Putney, on the Surrey shore, is associated with our historical remembrances, from being the native place of the eloquent Gibbon, and of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, and vicar-general, the once highly cherished favourite of Henry the eighth, but afterwards the victim of that sanguinary tyrant. At Fulham, on the Middlesex side, is the venerable palace of the bishops of London; a brick edifice, surrounded by a moat.

Opposite to Wandsworth, the little river Wandle falls into the Thames; this stream is formed by two small rivulets, that rise in the neighbourhood of Banstead Downs and the town of Croydon, and is famous for its bleaching mills and printing grounds. As the river proceeds, it swells into an extensive reach beyond Battersea bridge, a substantial wooden fabric, that connects Battersea with the populous village of Chelsea; where among various other objects of interest, is the college, or hospital, for disabled and superannuated soldiers, and the botanical garden belonging to the company of apothecaries of London.

The reach between Chelsea and Lambeth, presents fewer subjects for remark than its direct vicinity to the metropolis would lead one to expect; and the bordering scenery has mostly a rural character and appropriation. On passing through Vauxhall bridge, a light and elegant structure of cast iron, the archiepiscopal palace of Canterbury, on the Surrey side, and the lofty piles of Westminster-hall and abbey, on the Middlesex shore, with the intervening bridge, and the numerous edifices that rise in proud succession beyond, break the sameness of the views, and assert the contiguity of an extensive city. 'The well known residence of the archbishop of Canterbury,' says Mr. Noble, 'is far from being distinguished by architectural magnificence, yet the venerable air of antiquity presented by its towers, and the avenues of trees bordering the river beyond it, afford no unpleasing approach to the splendid scenes that succeed; the meanness of the irregular line of houses between the palace and bridge, cannot, however, but offend every lover of congruity.' The commencement of the city of Westminster on the other bank, is more ornamental, though not adequate to the situation. The abbey, indeed, detains the eye by a solemn grandeur, not unworthy of the sentiments which its name and destination inspire; and the majesty of the bridge which bestrides and seems to exercise dominion over the broad stream that flows beneath, renders it a suitable entrance to the splendour of the commercial metropolis of Europe.

Between the bridges of Westminster, Waterloo, and Blackfriars, the Thames moves majestically along in a bold sweep; its banks on the Middlesex side are crowded with buildings, some of them of considerable interest; and on the Surrey shore, with a numerous but very irregular assemblage of private wharfs, timber-yards, and other repositories, devoted to the purposes of trade and manufactures. The effect of the whole scene is highly increased by the vast cathedral of St. Paul, which rises with impressive grandeur and in all the pride of Grecian architecture, from the most elevated part of the city. At Blackfriars, the width of the river is about 230 feet less than at Westminster.

The London shore, between Blackfriars, Southwark, and London bridges, is occupied by a continued range of wharfs, yards, warehouses, &c. 'for the accommodation of that immense trade which supplies the metropolis with the necessaries and luxuries of life, and the materials of commerce.' The Surrey side is partly covered with wharfs, glass-houses, warehouses, dye-houses, and iron-founderies, and partly forms an open street, called Bank-side, which is the only uninterrupted walk of any length on the immediate bank of the Thames, during its whole course through the cities of London and Westminster.

London bridge forms the partition between the river navigation, and the sea navigation, of the Thames; immediately below it commences the port of London, and the forest of masts that rises in direct view, and stretches beyond the reach of sight, announces the prodigious magnitude of that commerce which supplies the wants of an immense metropolis, and extends its arms to the remotest part of the globe. The limits of the port reach from London bridge, to the North Foreland in Kent, and to the Naze in Essex; but the ships trading to London, usually moor from the bridge to Limehouse, in which space it is computed that about 800 sail can lie afloat, at the moorings, at low water. This space is called the Pool; the part near the bridge, on account of the shallowness of the water, is occupied by the smaller vessels, and the lower part by the larger. The very crowded and inconvenient state in which the merchant vessels used formerly to be moored in the pool, has been remedied of late years by the formation of several large docks at different distances on the river, between the Tower and Bow Creek.

Below London bridge, on the Middlesex side, the shore presents a series of wharfs and warehouses for a considerable distance, with the exception of the Custom house and the Tower. The opposite, or Southwark shore, from London-bridge downwards, is occupied nearly in the same manner by a succession of buildings, yards, &c. all appropriated to, or connected with, maritime concerns.

From the entrance of Limehouse-reach, the river flows in a remarkable bend, of a horse-shoe form, round the Isle of Dogs; in a commodious part of which, adjoining to Poplar, the West India docks, and a canal have been formed. Beyond these are the Blackwall and East India docks, and about half a mile further is Bow Creek, where the river Lea falls into the Thames, and the latter river quits the shores of Middlesex. On the Kent side, which faces the Isle of Dogs, the Greenland-docks, with various buildings for the boiling and preparation of oil, the dock-yards and victualling-office at Deptford, and the magnificent hospital for disabled seamen at Greenwich, with Greenwich-park, the royal observatory, and the Kentish hills in the distance, form a *coup d'œil* of considerable beauty.

As the Thames rolls onward to the sea between the shores of Kent and Essex, its reaches become more expansive, and its depth increases; whilst upon its bosom, the bulwarks of Britain's glory spread their sails in full security, and in their every variety of burthen.* The Essex side, for several miles below the mouth of the Lea, presents only a level of marshes, broken by the creeks of Barking and Dagenham; further on, the vast magazines for gunpowder at Purfleet, the little town of Gray's Thurrock, and the fortifications at Tilbury-fort, enliven the prospect, though the line of coast still continues low and marshy.

On the Kentish side, below the Isle of Dogs, the river makes another sweep to reach Woolwich, which, besides the interest it excites as a dock-yard, is the principal arsenal for warlike stores in England, and now the head quarters of the royal artillery. The various important buildings belonging to this town, with the new Military Academy, and Shooter's-hill in the distance, afford a striking contrast to the marshy grounds which succeed, and skirt the river for several miles, till the woody heights of Lesnes and Erith again give variety to the prospect. Near Erith commences that part of the river called Long-reach, where the homeward-bound East Indiamen generally anchor for a few days, to be lightened of some portion of their cargoes, and where the Darent silently mingles its waters with the Thames.

Another remarkable bend in the river, called, in its respective divisions, St. Clement's reach, and the South Hope, leads on to Northfleet, where the chalk rocks are excavated to a vast extent, and where many curious fossils have been found. At this place commences Gravesend-reach, so named from the corporate town of Gravesend, which lies directly opposite to Tilbury Fort, and communicates with the Essex shore by a horse ferry: the river is here about a mile in breadth. Many vessels are continually at anchor off Gravesend, as all outward-bound ships are obliged to stop here till visited by the Custom-house officers; and most of them take in their supply of live stock and vegetables from this town.

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* Brayley's London, i. 65.

The river now rolls onward in a northerly course, bordered by an increasing tract of marshes, round the point of land at East Tilbury; but soon winding once more to the east, it forms the widened channel called the South Hope. Here the shores rapidly recede, and the majestic stream, flowing past the Isle of Canvey, and Shoebury Ness, on the Essex side, mingles its waters with the ocean at the Nore.* On the Kentish side, between the extreme point of the Isle of Graine, and the fortress and dock-yard at Sheerness, the Medway pours forth its tributary flood, which is the last that the Thames receives before its junction with the sea; the distance between the opposite shores at the Nore is about seven miles.

The tides flow up the Thames to the distance of between seventy and eighty miles from its mouth; and occur twice in every twenty-four hours.

The fall of water in the Thames, from Oxford to Maidenhead, is about twenty-five feet every ten miles; from Maidenhead to Chertsey-bridge, twenty-two feet every ten miles; from Chertsey bridge to Mortlake, sixteen feet every ten miles; and from Mortlake to London, about one foot per mile; afterwards the fall diminishes more gradually till the river unites with the sea.

The Thames westward has several locks, without which, owing to the great number of shoals, it would not be navigable in summer. The locks within the city's jurisdiction, according to a return made by order of the house of commons, yielded to the city a revenue of 13,506*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* for the year ending the 29th of September, 1822. Upwards of 1000*l.* had, however, to be deducted for incidental repairs. The profits of the locks have been a good deal injured by canals, yet the interests of the city have been protected; since we find in the same parliamentary return, that the Grand Junction Canal company paid to the city 600*l.* for compensation for loss of toll that year; and the Regent's Canal company 450*l.*

The plan of new cuts has been adopted in some places, to shorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St. John's bridge; and there is another, a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old stream, towards Culham-bridge, useless.

A canal was made, in 1730, from the Severn to Wallbridge, near Stroud. A new canal now ascends by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of three hundred and forty-three feet, by means of twenty-eight locks; and thence to the entrance of the tunnel, near Sapperton, a distance of nearly eight miles, the canal is forty-two feet in width at the top, and thirty at the bottom. The tunnel, which passes under Sapperton-hill, and that part of earl Bathurst's grounds, called Haley-wood, a distance of two miles and three furlongs, is fifteen feet in width, and navigable with barges of seventy tons. Descending hence by fourteen locks, the canal joins the Thames at Lechlade, the level of which is one hundred and thirty-four feet below the tunnel, and the distance upwards of twenty miles. The whole extent of this vast undertaking is more than thirty miles, and the expence of it exceeded the sum of two hundred thousand pounds. This canal was completed in 1789.

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* The Nore is a sand bank lying in mid-channel, on which a floating light is constantly kept for the safety of the navigation of the river.

A similar communication with the northern and eastern parts of the island has been effected by means of the Grand Junction canal, extending from the Thames at Brentford, to a canal which unites the Trent and Mersey, with which it communicates at Braunston; and a branch from this canal has been lately opened from Bull's-bridge to Paddington, and from thence skirting the suburbs of the metropolis to Limehouse, where it enters the Thames.

To enumerate the many advantages which necessarily result from these artificial navigations between the metropolis and the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, &c. as well as the principal manufacturing towns in the inland parts of the kingdom, would extend this digression from the immediate subject in question too far: it will, therefore, be sufficient to observe here, that as the promoting of commerce is the principal intention in making canals, their frequency in a nation must bear a proportion to the trade carried on in it.

The principal fish caught in this river, are sturgeon, (occasionally,) salmon, salmon-trout, tench, barbel, roach, dace, chub, bream, gudgeon, ruffe, smelts, eels, and flounders; the three latter kinds are particularly good.

The bed of this fine river is either of gravel or clay, according to the nature of the soil through which it flows, and it produces, in different parts of its course, every species of fish found in the other rivers of Britain, except three, viz. the burbot, the loach, and the samlet.

In the year 1405, sir John Woodcock, mayor, being informed that a great number of wears had been erected in the river, to the destruction of the young fry, and the damage of the navigation, caused all the wears, from Staines bridge to the river Medway, to be destroyed, and the nets burnt; which, by virtue of the city charter, was judged lawful, against the opposition made thereto by the archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1584 the following orders were set forth during the mayoralty of sir Thomas Pullington.

First, that there should be no perprestures, encroachments, wharfs, banks, walls, or buildings of houses, in or upon the Thames, to the stopping of the passage.

Item, that no dung, rubbish, or other filth, be cast into the Thames.

Item, that no posts or stakes be fixed in the Thames.

Item, that the fair-way be kept as deep and large as heretofore it hath been.

No person shall sell, utter, or take any fish, contrary to the ancient assize set down by decree, viz.

Pyke, fourteen inches; barbel, twelve inches; salmon, sixteen inches; trout, eight inches; tench, eight inches; roach, six inches; dace, six inches; flounders, six inches; but carp, aloes, chevin, pearch, eels, gudgeons, smelts, bleaks, shad, mackerel, lampreis, lamprons, are not yet assized.

Fence month and times, in which these fishes are not to be taken; for

Salmons; between the Nativity of our Lord, and St. Martin's.

Kipper salmons; not to be taken at any time of the year.

Trout; between Michaelmas and Christmas.

Roaches; between fifteen days before St. Martin's, and fifteen days after.

Lampreis and lamprons, between the 15th of April and the 15th of August.

No fishermen, garthmen, petermen, draymen, or trinckermen, shall avaunce or set up any wears, engines, rowte-wears, pight-wears, foot-wears, nor make any stalker-nets, trinck-nets, purse-nets, casting-nets, berd-nets, pot-nets, barrock-nets at crooks, heaving-nets, except they be two inches in the meish.

Nets forbidden; also the measure of certain nets.

Bley-nets, must be two inches and a half.

Dray-nets and kiddals, forbidden.

Cod-nets, to be used between Candlemas and Lady-day.

Treat-nets, peter-nets, must be two inches large in the meish, except between Candlemas and our Lady-day in Lent.

A pride-net, not to be occupied but by special licence of the water-bailiff, and not above a yard in length.

Places inhabited to fish in, called water-friths; viz.

Mill-dams, locks, and such like.

Goose-fleet, at Busherd.

Well-fleet, at the Mase.

St. Saviour' milne by west.

Baits prohibited.

White bait at Gowlch, or bloodbag.

But these orders were more strongly enforced by those which sir Robert Ducy, lord mayor, 1630, afterwards set forth by this title:

Orders heretofore devised and agreed upon by the right honourable the Lord Mayor of the City of London, and Conservator of the River of Thames, and Waters of Medway, and River Lea, for Conservation and Preservation of the river Thames, and of the brood and fry of fish therein, as followeth:

First, that no man, upon penalty and forfeiture of his net and ten pounds, with imprisonment at the discretion of the lord mayor, shall presume to shute any draw-net or coulter-net, at any time of the year before sun-rising, nor after sun-setting: for that in the night-time unlawful nets may be used, and great abuses offered, to the great hurt and annoyance of the said river Thames: and to shute in their several rooms well known.

2. Item, that no fisherman or other shall still, lye, or bend-over any net during the time of the flood, whereby both salmons, and other kinds of fish, may be hindered and kept back from swimming upwards, to the benefit and profit of such fisherman as dwell in the west part of the said river; upon the like pain and penalty.

3. Item, that no fisherman, or other, shall shute any draw-net, cord-net, or any other net or engine, whereby any salmon-fish shall be taken, after Holyrood-day is past, being the 14th day of September, because at that time they are out of season, and remain here upon the river only to spawn and breed; upon the like payment.

4. Item, that no fisherman, or other, shall fish with any net, or lay or hale any weel, or use any other net or engine whatsoever, from sun-setting on Saturday night, until sun-rising upon Monday morning, no, nor during all the time of lent, as being a thing not only very hurtful to the said river, but also a great abuse and profaning of the Lord's sabbath; upon the like penalty.

5. Item, that no fisherman, or other, shall at any time hereafter ship their draw-nets (called shipping a-stern) into their boats, before such time as they have laid forth all their whole net, as they do when they land towards a low water; nor that they ship some part of their said net, and land the rest; but that from henceforth they fulfil and observe that ancient order of landing their nets (as they have heretofore usually done) at low water; upon the like payment.

6. Item, that no fisherman, or other person whatsoever, shall use any spear, called an eel-spear, at any time of the year, for that they are likewise very great destroyers of barbels, and other kind of fish; nor shall work with any kind of bley-net, rug-net, or smelt-net, upon the said water westward, farther than Isle-

worth church, from the 10th day of March yearly, until Holy-rood-day be past, being the 14th day of September; upon the like payment.

7. Item, that no fisherman, or other, shall at any time of the year use or exercise any flue, trammel, double-walled net, or hooped net whatsoever, for that they are not only the utter destruction of all breeding barbels, and also a great spoil and hurt to other sorts of the young brood and fry of fish, being with those kinds of nets infinitely destroyed, to the general ruin of the river aforesaid; upon the like payment.

8. Item, that no fisherman, or other, shall lay any weels, called kills, in any place of the river, from the 10th of March, till the 10th of May, yearly, for that all roaches do then shed their spawn; nor that no man whatsoever cut any bulrushes, or other flags or sedges growing upon the river, from Richmond unto the Markstone above Staines-bridge, for that they are a great succour and safeguard unto the fish; upon the like payment.

9. Item, that no fisherman, or other, shall use, within the said river of Thames, any weel, called a lomb, or a mill-pot, or any other engine, with the head thereof against the stream, upon pain or forfeiture of ten pounds, and imprisonment at the discretion of the lord mayor; nor that no man whatsoever shall occupy upon the said river of Thames any nets, called purse-nets, otherwise casting-nets; upon the like payment.

10. Item, that no fisherman, or other, shall be suffered to rug for flounders, either by ebb or by flood, at any time of the year, between London bridge and Stangate, on the south side, and Westminster bridge on the north side, but only two casts at low water, and two casts at full sea, or high water, for the safeguard of the fry and brood of fish: and no flounder shall be taken under the assize of six inches; nor that no fishermen, or other, shall fleet with any bley-net upon the benches from Whitehall to the Temple stairs, upon high waters, from Whitsuntide to Bartholomew-tide; upon the like payment.

11. Item, that no fisherman, or other person whatsoever, shall cast, bring, or cause to be brought, any carrion, soil, gravel, rubbish, sods of earth, or any other filth, or annoyance, whereby banks and shelves are raised, and the common passage hindered, to the great danger of fares, boats, and barges, passing to and fro upon the said river: nor that no fisherman, or other, shall drive, or cause to be driven, any piles, stumps or stalks, within the said river of Thames, upon which the like mischief and dangers may arise; upon the like pain and penalty as aforesaid.

12. Item, that no fisherman, or other, shall presume to take up any wreck or drift upon the water of Thames, without notice given to the water-bailiff, or his substitute, within convenient time, he satisfying him for his pains, as shall be reasonable and

thought fitting; nor shall conceal and keep secret the said wreck or drift from the said water-bailiff; to the end that such order and care may be taken therein, as hath been accustomed, according to the laws and ordinances ordained for the preservation of the said river; upon the like pain and penalty, from the 10th of March to the 1st of May, or at any other time.

13. Item, that no fisherman, or other, shall fish with any kind of net, or use any angle-rod with more than one hook upon a line, or saw, or search for barbel within the limits of London-bridge, or shall use any other engine nearer unto the bridge than St. Botolph's wharf and the Bridge-house wharf on the east side, nor nearer on the west side than St. Mary Overy's stairs and the Old Swan; upon the pain of imprisonment, at the discretion of the lord mayor, and six shillings and eight pence to the chamber of London.

14. That no peterman shall at any time hereafter fish or work with any manner of net upon the said water westward, further than Richmond-crane, unto which place, or thereabouts, the water ebbeth and floweth, for that the fishing beyond that place hath caused a great destruction of fish; upon pain of forfeiture of twenty shillings for every time they shall so offend, and farther punishment, according to the quality of his offence.

15. Item, it is ordered that no peterman shall hereafter, at any time of the year, take the tides above Richmond, nor go in company together, it being found very prejudicial and hurtful both to the river and fishermen, and nothing available for the furnishing of any markets; nor shall go to fish more than five together in one company between Richmond and London-bridge; upon pain of forfeiting for every crime ten shillings, and imprisonment during pleasure.

16. Item, that no peterman, or any other, take any flounders, or any other sort of fish, which they have usually called kettle-fish, not being six inches of assize, being found to be the great destruction of the fish; upon the like penalty and pain.

17. Item, that whereas many inconveniences have heretofore risen to the river of Thames, by divers fishermen keeping of boys, who had neither the sufficiency to take the charge of fishing, nor bound apprentice to the same: therefore from henceforth it shall not be lawful for any fisherman to keep two boys in one boat, unless the one of them be at man's estate, or thought sufficient by the water-bailiff to take the charge, or else that one of them be an owner: nor that no fisherman from henceforth do take any apprentice to the said trade of fishing, unless he first enters his name in the register-book of the water-bailiff of this city, kept for that purpose, nor under the term of seven years; and that, after the expiration of the said term, he likewise come again before the said water-bailiff, to be by him admitted a law-

ful fisherman (as of ancient time hath been accustomed); upon like payment.

18. Item, that no person whatsoever, from Staines-bridge in the west, to Yendal, alias Yenlet, in the east, do fasten, lay, or cause to be laid, in any part of the river of Thames, any more or greater number than two vessels, or two barges, or two lighters a-breast, at any yard, wharf, dock, road, or chain, or in any other place whatsoever, in or upon the river of Thames; nor pretend to fasten or stop a tide, to make any more or greater number in any place whatsoever.

19. Item, nor that no person lay, or cause to be laid, or continue any timber at any road, wharf, or yard, within the river of Thames; by reason whereof it is, and has often been very prejudicial and dangerous, by night and day, to the passage of the king's subjects, and to the great hindrance of boats and barges passing and re-passing upon the said river of Thames.

20. Item, that no person do make or continue any wharf, building, potgallery, or other perpresture, or encroachment into, upon, or over any part of the soil of the said river, whereby the said river may be in the least diminished; nor any way annoy or prejudice the said river, or the common passage therein, or hurt the banks thereof.

21. Lastly, that every fisherman upon the river of Thames, from London-bridge, unto Staines-bridge, shall once every year (viz. upon St. Paul's day, being the 25th day of January) appear before the water-bailiff of this city, at the chapel of the Guildhall, by ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, there to enter their several names into his register book, kept for that purpose; and farther, to hear the orders and institutions ordained for the preservation of the said river, to be openly and publicly read, to the intent that they, and every of them, may the better perform the same, upon pain of six shillings and eightpence for every default so made. And if any man whatsoever, fisherman, or other, shall contemptuously or stubbornly resist the water-bailiff, being sub-conservator under the lord mayor, in the due performance and execution of his said office, he shall make such fine, or be imprisoned at the discretion of the lord mayor for the time being, as unto his lordship shall seem most fitting.

By the same Lord Mayor, the following Articles were ordained to be inquired upon by the Jury for the River of Thames Eastward, for the Conservation and Preservation of the river of Thames, and of the brood and fry of fish within the same, as followeth:

Imprimis, you shall faithfully and truly present (without any respect) all such persons, fishermen, and others, as do profane the Lord's sabbath in their unlawful fishing, and going forth that day to their labour, being to the high displeasure of Almighty God, and availeth not to the furnishing of any market. And, if any such fisherman have gone forth to fish, having been at home, before Sunday at night (sun down) you shall faithfully and truly present them.

2. Item, that no trincker shall stand for smelts till the 21st day of October yearly, and so to continue till Good Friday following. And to use no manner of net for smelts than full two inches in the fore part, inch and a half in the second part, and in the third part which is the hole or cod, inch and quarter, wet and dry : and the hose not to exceed eleven feet in length, and in compass sixty meishes, and not above: and five hoops, placed a foot and a half asunder in the said cod, the hoop to be placed within two feet of the end of the cod, and each hoop to be a foot and a half every way, upright within the hoop, and not otherwise.

3. Item, that no trinck shall stand to fish above nine tides in the week, viz. three tides against Friday, and three tides against Saturday market, and so likewise three tides against Saint Eves, and other fasting days; and then to wash, hale up and go home with their said nets and boats, every Saturday morning to their own houses. And in Lent time they may stand every day, the Sabbath day excepted.

4. Item, that no trinck shall stand in any birth more than is allowed him to stand, but shall stand in all such several places, and in such manner as hereafter followeth, and in no other place, that is to say he shall keep his cooplement.

At Blackwall Ferry two, one breast or front, and no more.
At Ley Shelp two, and no more.
At Woolwich Shelp two, and no more.
At Woolwich town five, and no more.
At Gallions Nasse three, and no more.
At Busard's Bush five, and no more.
At the east and west end of Barking Shelp, two at each place, and no more.
At Dagnam Shelp six, and no more.
At the Carrick four, and no more.
At Julian-tree Job three, and no more.
At Dartford Job three, and no more.
At the Bright at Erith Nasse, three, and no more.
At Stoke-fleet Nasse, alias Stakes-end, five, and no more.
At Evely Hole five, and no more.
At Purfleet five, and no more.
At Gray's Thorock six, and no more.
At the Two Thoroughs three, and no more.

And every trinck to keep his true cooplement, and to stand no more in a birth.

5. Item, that no trinck shall stand to fish for whitings till the

Ember week before Michaelmas yearly, and to come no higher than Purfleet, and to have the hose or cod of his net full inch and half. And upon Saturday, sun set, to wash off his net, hale up and go home, and not to return to his labour again till Monday morning day-light: and so likewise shall every fisherman do from London-bridge west, to Gravesend-bridge in the east, and not otherwise.

6. Item, that no trinckerman, or other fisherman, shall buy any trinck, or take or receive any copy, under the seal of the office of mayoralty, until he be allowed and thought by the lord mayor of London, or by his substitute, the water-bailiff for the time being, with the general liking and consent of the said company of trinckermen, and seventeen trincks allowed, and no more.

7. Item, that no trinck shall stand to fish before any breachmouth at the rising or sinking of any mother-fishes, or in the time of spawn or brood of fish; and that every trinck shall, at all times and seasons, take up and carry away his anchor at his time of his leaving off from fishing, and not to leave his said anchor behind him to keep his birth, contrary to ancient order and custom.

8. Item, that each trinck shall every dark and foggy night hang forth out of his said trinck-boat one lanthorn, with sufficient candle light, for the better passage of ships, boats, and vessels passing to and fro upon the said river; and that every trinck-cable be no more than twenty fathom long at the most; or any henbilt above twenty-two fathom long. And likewise to have a ward of forty fathom and sheer off and give way, if any ship, crayer, or other vessel, shall chance to drive upon them.

9. Item, that every trinckerman shall, one week before his going to fish, come up to the chapel of Guildhall, London, and there appear before the water-bailiff, as well to receive leave and licence for their going forth, as also to hear the orders and institutions ordained for the preservation of the said river, to be there openly and publicly read, to the end that they may the better observe and keep the said orders, and every thing therein contained.

10. Item, that no hebberman shall fish for smelts before the 24th day of August, yearly, and so to continue till Good Friday; and that no hebberman shall fish in haven, creek, breach, or issue, with any net of less assize than three inches for flounders, from the feast of Easter, until the 24th day of August yearly. And shall likewise appear before the water-bailiff of London at the chapel of Guildhall, there to receive leave or licence for their said going forth. And that the meish of their said smelt-nets be full inch, wet and dry, and not otherwise.

11. Item, That every hebberman shall fish by the shore, and pitch their pole at half ebb, and shall have but forty fathom rope allowed from the pitch of their pole into the river, and not to lie a floating or flatting for smelts between two anchors in the midst of the stream; nor shall have any kind of weight of lead, iron, stone,

barrel, firkin, kilderkin, cask, or with any wherry or other device; nor shall fish from Good Friday to Bartholomew-tide yearly, between London bridge and Gravesend, with any net under two inches, except with a wade-net for bait only.

12. Item, that no hebberman shall work any higher for whitings than Dartford creek, and to work with no manner of net for whitings of less assize than full inch and half, wet and dry; nor shall go forth to take any of the said whitings yearly, until they be lawfully licensed by the water-bailiff of London, before whom they are severally to appear at the said chapel of Guildhall, London, one week before Gang-tide yearly.

13. Item, you shall present the names and surnames of every trawler unto the lord mayor of London, or his substitute the water bailiff, for the time being. And that no trawler shall fish above Hole-haven on the north side, and Porsing on the south side, till a fortnight after Michaelmas yearly; and all the summer to use no net for soles under two inches and a half in the cod, being two yards long, and the rest of the net to be three inches. And no trawler to work in Tilbury-hope after Michaelmas, with any manner of net under four inches for plaice all the net over. And no trawler to come upon any trawl with any other net at any time of the year.

14. Item, to present all such as have pitched, set, or erected any riff-hedge, or half-nets, upon stakes or otherwise, within the full sea and low water, being an engine utterly to kill small fish; and what landmen they be upon Kentish shore, or in any other place, within the waters of Thames or Medway, that do or have used the same.

15. That no trawler do stay abroad to fish after Whitsuntide against Wednesday market till Bartholomew-tide yearly; nor that no trawler do fish in Tilbury-hope upon the Saturday after sun rising, but to wash off, hale up, and go home, as all other fishermen ought to do, according to the old and ancient customs of the river of Thames and waters of Medway.

16. Item, that every trawler upon the river eastwards do yearly appear before the water-bailiff of London, at the chapel of Guildhall, one week before the true times and seasons of going forth to fish, then and there to receive leave and license for their said goings-forth, and to hear the orders and institutions ordained for the preservation and government of the river of Thames, to be there openly and publicly read, to the end that they may the better observe and perform the same.

17. Item, that no trawler, that hath or doth use to trawl, to take sole, chates, plaice, or thornback, shall take or bring any such fish to any market, or to any country-town, to sell, except they contain the assize as followeth, that is to say, every such sole, chate, plaice, and thorn-back, to contain in length seven inches with the head and tail, and not under.

18. Item, that no draggerman, that hath or doth use to drag for shrimps, shall go forth to fish till the 1st day of November yearly, and to continue till Good Friday; nor shall use any such drag at any time of the year, above Maggot-Nasse on the south side, and Stakey-Brake creek on the north side, and not otherwise. And that every draggerman shall, upon the first day of November yearly, appear before the water-bailiff of London, to receive leave and licence for going forth.

19. Item, that all manner of fishermen whatsoever, that use to take shads in shadding-time, shall observe and keep their true order of shooting a drove's length off from one another, and to present what disorders are kept among them, both in going forth upon Sundays, or otherwise. And that none of the shadders shall go forth to fish until they have received leave and license of the lord mayor of London, or his substitute the water-bailiff, for their time being; their true time of going forth to be the week before Easter yearly, and not before.

20. Item, that no petermen whatsoever, from London-bridge in the west, as far as the river Medway in the east, shall fleet for flounders with any rug-net in the night-time, from sun going down until day-light the next morning, betwixt Michaelmas and Christmas, because in the night-time they make great destruction of small flounders, and carry them away both unseen and unknown. Nor that no peterman do fish with any hagan, or smelt-net, below London-bridge, at any time of the year.

21. Item, that no peterman, or other person whatsoever, shall fish betwixt London-bridge and Limehouse-nasse, with any manner of net to fleet, beat, or rug, at any time of the year, except for shads only: nor that no peterman do rug from London-bridge to Blackwall and so eastward, from Michaelmas yearly until Whitsuntide, but only three casts at high water, and three casts at low water in and out; and every rug-net is to contain two inches and three quarters in the meish, wet and dry, and every bley-net two inches and a half throughout, wet and dry.

22. Item, that no fisherman, or other person whatsoever, shall lay down in the river of Thames eastwards, any smelt-leaps before St. Paul's day yearly, and so to continue till Good Friday next following, and no longer. Nor that no fisherman, or other person shall lay in the said river any more than only one wand of eighteen, and no more; and not to lay them down until they be lawfully licensed thereunto by the lord mayor, or water-bailiff, and none to use them but fishermen and housholders.

23 Item, that no fisherman, or other person, shall lay in the said river of Thames any eel-leaps, till fourteen days after Easter yearly, and so to continue until Michaelmas next following; nor shall lay any more, or greater quantity, than only two dozen, and no more; nor shall lay of the said eel-leaps until they be lawfully licensed thereunto, as aforesaid, and not otherwise.

24. Item, that no fisherman, or other person whatsoever, shall use upon the river of Thames, at any time of the year, any spear, called an eel-spear, or any other kind of spear whatsoever, for that they are great destroyers of young brood, and other kind of fish, in great abundance, and therefore altogether unlawful; no man to use them upon pain of imprisonment, and further fine, at the discretion of the lord mayor.

25. Item, you shall further enquire, and true presentment make, of all such persons as do use to go down the river, to buy up either fish, victuals, or other commodities, before the same cometh to Billingsgate, and other quays, being known and appointed places of sale, vent, and discharge thereof: if you know any such, you shall present who they be, and how often they have so done.

26. Item, that no fisherman, or other person whatsoever, shall work with any manner of net or engine whatsoever, to take or kill any dace or roach from the 10th of May yearly, for that they do then shed their spawn. Nor that they take or kill any of the said dace, roach, or other kind of fish, out of their due kind or season, except they contain in length according to the true scantling and assize, and not otherwise.

27. Item, you shall further enquire, and true presentment make, whether any butcher, brewer, inn-keeper, or any other person or persons, as well within the city of London, as in any other country town or village (as far as the liberty of the lord mayor extendeth) have cast or put into the said river any paunches, grains, horse-dung, or other rubbish, soil, or filth whatsoever, to the very great annoyance and hurt of the said river, on pain of imprisonment and further fine, at the discretion of the lord mayor of London; if you know any such, you shall present them.

28. Item, you shall further enquire what royal fishes have been taken within the jurisdiction and royalty of the lord mayor of London, as namely whales, sturgeons, porpusses, and such like, and to present the name and names of all such persons as shall take them, to the lord mayor of London for the time being.

29. Item, that no fisherman, or any person whatsoever, shall lay in the said river of Thames any lampern-leaps to take lamperns before Bartholomew-tide yearly, and so to continue till Good Friday; nor shall lay any more or greater quantity than only one rod of forty fathom, containing seven dozen of leaps, and not above; nor shall lay any of the said rods until they shall be lawfully licensed by the lord mayor of London, or by his substitute the water-bailiff for the time being.

30. Item, that no person do make or continue any wharf, building, or potgallery, or other perpresture, or incroachment into, upon, or over any other part of the soil of the said river, whereby the said river may be in the least diminished, nor any

way annoy or prejudice the said river, or the common passage therein, or hurt the banks thereof.

31. Lastly, because the number of fishermen do daily increase, and not only fishermen, but also a great number of cable-hangers and tradesmen, such as were never bound apprentice to the craft and science of fishing, to the great hurt of the river, and hindrance of fishermen, the said river not being able to relieve and succour, the multiplicity of them being so great: it is now ordained, that every fisherman, dwelling near unto the said river, that doth take and receive into his or their custody any apprentice to the said trade of fishing, shall, within one month next after, repair unto the water bailiff of London, to have his indenture written and engrossed, to the end that he may present him to the chamberlain of London to be enrolled, according to the ancient custom; and not to receive any apprentice under the term of seven years; and that, at the end and expiration of the said term, the master of the said apprentice do again present him to the said water-bailiff, to be by him admitted and allowed a fisherman, And finally, you shall enquire and true presentment make, by the oaths that you and every of you have taken, whether any fisherman or other person, whatsoever they be, have with any manner of net or engine, offended or misused himself in fishing within the said river, or whether they have any manner of ways made destruction of the brood and fry of any kind of fish therein contained, contrary to the good and ancient laws, ordinances, and constitutions of the said river of Thames; and to make a true, perfect, and faithful presentment of all other kind of enormities, hurts, offences, and annoyances, touching as well fishermen as any other person or persons within the said jurisdiction, being any manner of ways hurtful or offensive to the same.

In the year 1741, sir Daniel Lambert, knt. being then lord mayor and conservator of the river Thames, and the waters of Medway, at the request of the court of aldermen, added several good and wholesome orders to those of sir Robert Ducy, as follow, viz.

Orders devised and agreed upon by the right honourable Daniel Lambert, esq. lord mayor of the city of London, conservator of the river of Thames, waters of Medway, and river Lea, for the conservation and preservation of the spawn, brood, and fry of fish therein, as followeth.

Imprimis. To the end all unlawful nets, and engines, and other abuses offered to the prejudice and destruction of the fishery, within the jurisdiction of the lord mayor of London, may be discovered, and the offenders punished,

It is ordained: that no net, under the assize of two inches and a half in the meish, shall be worked, or wrought, by any person using the art, mystery, or craft of a fisherman, at any time of the year, above Richmond Crane, upon the river of Thames, by reason it is very prejudicial and destructive to the fry and spawn of fish, there being no season of smelts above that place.

Nor shall use any net in that work, called beating of the bush, flag, or reed, which shall be of less assize than three inches in the meish.

Nor shall use any weights or stones to their nets, upon forfeiture of forty shillings for each offence.

Item, that no pike-net, or other net or engine shall be wrought or drawn over the weeds, for catching of pikes, by any person using the art, mystery, or craft of a fisherman, within the jurisdiction aforesaid, by reason it is destructive to, and occasioneth the driving off all other fish out of the western rivers, which otherwise would lie, and breed, and spawn in the said weeds, upon the like penalty and forfeiture of forty shillings for every such offence.

Item, that no person using the art, mystery, or craft of a fisherman shall at any time, within the said jurisdiction, bend any net by an anchor or otherwise athwart the channel, and so as to draw another net into it, whereby the spawn of barbel and other fish may be destroyed, upon the forfeiture of forty shillings for every such offence.

Item, that no such person shall draw, work, or land any net for salmon of a lesser assize than three inches in the meish, from the 10th of March till the 14th of September, in any part of the river of Thames, from Kew-pile westward to the city of London mark-stone, above Staines-bridge, upon forfeiture of forty shillings for every such offence.

Item, that no such person shall band, or use the trade of banding, within the jurisdiction aforesaid, at any time of the year, except between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of March yearly: nor shall use any more than twelve bands at a time, nor above one hundred hooks upon each band; nor shall lay down, within the jurisdiction aforesaid, any more or other bands in the mean time, whilst those twelve bands are baited afresh, upon forfeiture of forty shillings for every such offence.

Item, for the more easy finding out of offenders, their names, and places of abode,

It is further ordered: that every person who shall fish with a boat, within the jurisdiction aforesaid, after the 25th day of December, 1741, shall have on his boat both his christian and surname, and also the name of the parish in which he dwelleth, legibly painted in some convenient place, where any one may see and read the same; on forfeiture of twenty shillings for every time he shall act contrary hereunto.

Item, that no person or persons whatsoever shall, at any time or times hereafter, upon any season or seasons whatsoever, go out to fish for smelts, shads, or any other fish whatsoever, or lay leaps, or rods for eels, in any place within the jurisdiction aforesaid, without leave, and a license first had and obtained under the hand and seal of the water-bailiff for the time being, who shall have and receive, for every such license, the same fees and duties as have been immemorially paid and allowed to the water-bailiff for every license. And that the said water-bailiff for the time being shall from time to time limit and appoint the proper and respective times and seasons for the said fishermen's going forth to fish; and that, upon every such occasion, all, and every of the said fishermen, shall, upon due summons or notice given, repair to the said water-bailiff, at the chapel at the Guildhall, London, there to receive and take out their several and respective licenses for such their going forth to fish; and to hear the ordinances for the preservation of the fisheries publicly and openly read, to the end that they may the better observe and keep the said ordinances; and that none go out to fish without such grant or licence; and that every fisherman offending herein shall forfeit and pay five pounds for every such offence.

Item, for the better prevention of using unlawful craft, by fishing with unlawful nets or engines,

It is further ordained, that any person or persons, fishermen, or others, who shall be authorised thereunto by the water-bailiff for the time being, shall and may, from time to time, and at all times, quietly and peaceably, enter into any boat or boats, vessel or vessels, belonging to any person or persons, using the art or craft of fishing in any water or waters within the jurisdiction aforesaid, to view and search for all unsizeable and unlawful nets and engines, and for any fish which they shall suspect to be taken, killed, or destroyed, contrary to the laws and statutes of this kingdom; and the same unlawful nets and engines to seize and take away, and bring to the water-bailiff, (with the names of every offender, that they may be proceeded against according to law,) and to seize and take away the fish so taken and destroyed contrary to the said laws, and to distribute the same among the poor: and whosoever shall resist or disturb the said water-bailiff and his deputies, or any of them, in the execution of their lawful office or employment of searching for and seizing unlawful nets, engines, or fish as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay twenty marks of lawful money of England for every such offence.

After all these laws, orders, and precautions for the preservation of the river Thames from annoyances, it has been frequently objected that they are deficient, or at least suspended, in regard to the many stops, dams, or locks, which are very numerous above bridge, as high as the Thames is navigable. But those locks are of great use to the public, without which, tradesmen and farmers, whose markets depend on water-carriage to and from the west of London could not carry on their business.

The Thames sometimes overflows its banks considerably in the metropolis. The most memorable instance of this sort was on the 1st of September, 1555, when in consequence of heavy rains and a high wind, the river was forced into the king's palace at Westminster, and into Westminster-hall, a circumstance particularly unfortunate, as it was the day on which the lord mayor of London had to present the sheriffs to the barons of the exchequer. Stow says, 'all Westminster-hall was full of water;' but he does not inform us whether the city magistrates presented the sheriffs in a boat or not, though he informs us by report that morning, that 'a wherrie-man rowed with his boate over Westminster-bridge* into the palace court, and so through the staple-gate, and all the wooll staple into the king's streete." All the marshes on the Lambeth side were also so overflowed, that 'the people from Newington church could not pass on foote, but were carried by boates from the said church to the Pinfold, neere to St. George's in Southwark.'

In 1774 there was another great overflow; and again on the 2d of February, 1791, when considerable damage was done to the wharfs along both sides of the river. Westminster, which always suffered most from an inundation of the Thames, saw boats plying, instead of hackney coaches, in Palace-yard and Privy-gardens.

In the winter of 1821 the Thames again burst its bounds; though neither promoted by an easterly wind, nor a sudden thaw. It appears by an official report presented by officers appointed to make a survey of the river, that the flood rose four inches higher than it did in 1774, as recorded by a stone let into a wall at Shepperton. Considerable damage was done above Westminster bridge, yet the navigation of the river in the city district was never an hour impeded.

In November, 1827, the tide rose several feet higher than usual, and entered the excavations forming for St. Katherine's dock, which it quickly filled; no particular damage was sustained.

Various amusements have, at different times, taken place on the Thames, adapted to the taste and character of the age. The water quintain has already been noticed; it has, however, ceased, and at present rowing and sailing matches seem the only sports with which it is occupied. Of these, one of the most remarkable is the competition for a coat and silver badge, which Dogget the player appointed to be rowed for, annually, by six watermen, on the 1st of August, being the anniversary of the accession of the house of Hanover to the throne. The competitors set out on a signal given, at that time of the tide when the current is strongest against them, and row from the Old Swan, near London bridge, to the White Swan, in Chelsea.

A curious discovery was made by a fisherman, near Lambeth, about a century ago; on drawing in his net he found the great seal of England, which had been thrown into the Thames by James II. on his flight from Whitehall.

About 1809 or 1810, another seal was drawn from the bed of the river, opposite Queenhithe; it was of silver and very thick, beautifully executed, and in fine condition.* It appears to have been the official seal of the port of London.

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* The landing stairs at Old Palace-yard were so called

The jurisdiction of the lord mayor and corporation of London, over the Thames, extends from Colne-ditch, above Staines-bridge, in the west, to the Yenlet, or, as it is called in old deeds, Yenland versus mare, in the east, and includes part of the rivers Lea and Medway.

On the banks of the river, at Colne-ditch, not far from the church of Staines, stands what is called London mark-stone, which is the ancient boundary to the city jurisdiction on the Thames. On a moulding, round the upper part of the stone (which is much decayed by age) is inscribed 'God preserve the city of London. A. D. 1280.' This stone was, during the mayoralty of sir Watkin Lewes, knt. in 1781, placed on a new pedestal, on which is inscribed, that it was erected exactly over the spot where the old one formerly stood.†

Not only the water of the Thames, with the fish therein, belongs to the city, but also the soil and ground of it, as appears from the following memorandum found among the manuscripts of Burleigh, lord treasurer in the reign of queen Elizabeth. 'Also, for proof of the prince's interest in rivers flowing from the sea, the Thames, and conservation thereof, was not only given to the city of London, but, by their special suit, the king gave therewithal the ground and soil under the same: whereupon, if any that hath a house or land adjoining, do make a strand, stairs, or such like, they pay, forthwith, a rent to the city of London, how high soever they be above the low-water mark.'

The lord mayor has a deputy, or substitute, called the water-bailiff, whose office is to search for, and punish such offenders as may be found infringing the laws made for the preservation of the river. He also holds four courts of conservancy yearly, in the four counties of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Kent, and impannels a jury of each county, to make inquisition of all offences committed on the said river, in order to proceed against those who may be found offending.

The account of the Thames cannot be better closed than with sir John Denham's admirable description of this river.

My eye descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley strays;
Thames, the most lov'd of all the Ocean's sons,
By his old sire, to his embraces runs,
Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity.

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* Engraved on the plan of the river Thames, p. 430. *ante.* An engraving of it is in Laing's plans of the Custom House and another in Hone's Every Day Book, vol. ii. col. 881.

† It is engraved in the plan of the river Thames, p. 430, *ante.*

Tho' with those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuine and less guilty wealth t' explore,
Search not his bottom, but survey his shore;
O'er which he kindly spreads his spacious wing,
And hatches plenty for th' ensuing spring.
Nor then destroys it with too fond a stay,
Like mothers which their infants overlay:
Nor with a sudden and impetuous wave,
Like profuse kings, resumes the wealth he gave.
No unexpected inundations spoil
The mower's hopes, nor mock the ploughman's toil;
But, godlike, his unwearied bounty flows;
First loves to do, then loves the good he does.
Nor are his blessings to his banks confin'd,
But free and common as the sea or wind;
When he to boast, or to disperse his stores
Full of the tribute of his grateful shores
Visits the world, and in his flying tow'rs
Brings home to us, and makes both Indies ours;
Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it wants,
Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants.
So that, to us, no thing, no place is strange,
While his fair bosom is the world's exchange.
  O, could I flow like thee, and make thy stream,
My great example, as it is my theme!
Tho' deep, yet clear, tho' gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full;
Heaven her Eridanus no more shall boast,
Whose fame in thine, like lesser currents lost.

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CHAPTER XVI.

Historical and topographical account of London Bridge, Westminster Bridge, Blackfriars Bridge, Waterloo Bridge, Southwark bridge, and the Thames Tunnel.

At what period a bridge was first erected over the Thames, between London and Southwark, seems doubtful. The first notice of the existence of a bridge occurs in the laws of Ethelred II. which fix the tolls to be paid on all vessels coming up to the bridge. William of Malmsbury also mentions this bridge, in his account of the sieges which the city sustained on the invasion of England, by the Danes under Sweyn and Canute. That the bridge was erected between the years 993 and 1016, may safely be inferred from the circumstance, that in the former year, Unlaf or Olaf, the Dane, is said to have sailed much higher up the river; and that, in the latter year, Canute's progress was impeded by it.

In the 'Chronicles of London bridge'* is an extract from the '*Antiquitates Celto Scandicæ,*' referring to London bridge at so early a period as 1008. 'There was, at that time,' says Suorro Sturlesonius, an icelandic writer of the 13th century, 'a bridge erected over the river between the city and Southwark, so wide, that if two carriages met they could pass each other. At the sides of the bridge, at those parts which looked upon the river, were erected ramparts and castles that were defended on the top by pent-house bulwarks and sheltered turrets, covering to the breast those who were fighting in them; the bridge itself was also sustained by piles which were fixed in the bed of the river.'

Stow the historian attributes the building of this bridge to the brethren of the college of priests of St. Mary Overie; his account, which he received from Linstend, the last prior, is as follows:

'A ferrie being kept in a place where now the bridge is builded; at length the ferriman andhis wife deceasing, left the same ferrie to their only daughter, a maiden, named Marie (Audery), which, with the goods left by her parents, as also with the profits arising of the said ferrie, builded a house of sisters, in a place where now standeth the east part of St. Marie Overie's church, above the queere, where she was buried; unto the which house she gave the oversight and profits of the ferrie: but afterwards the said house of sisters being converted into a college of priests, the priests builded the bridge of timber, as all other the great bridges of this land were; and from time to time kept the same in good reparations; till at length, considering the great charges of repairing the same, there was by ayd of the citizens of London, and others, a bridge builded with arches and stone.'†

There can be no doubt that prior Linstead exceeded the truth, by ascribing all the credit of so important a public benefaction to a small house of religious; who, with greater probability, only consented to the building of the bridge, upon sufficient consideration being made to them for the pecuniary loss of their ferry from which they received a considerable revenue.

Besides, it is evident beyond dispute, that so early as the 22nd Henry I. there were certain lands appropriated for the repairs of this bridge, as appears by a gift of five shillings per annum, out of the same, to the monks of Bermondsey, by Thomas Arden; nor could any such society, or petty monastery or college, ever be supposed capable of supporting such a bridge, which, besides other accidents, was burnt in 1136,‡ though not totally destroyed; it was repaired, but decayed so rapidly, that in 1163 it was so ruinous that it was obliged to be new built under the inspection of Peter, an eminent architect, and chaplain or curate of St. Mary Colechurch,|| in London.

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* P. 21, 12mo. 1827.

† Stow's Survey of London.

‡ See vol. i. p. 54.

|| This church, previous to the great fire in 1666, stood on the north side of the Poultry.

These continual and large expences in maintaining and repairing a wooden bridge becoming burthensome to the people, who, upon extraordinary occasions, when the lands appropriated for that use fell short in their produce, were taxed to make up the deficiencies: it was resolved to build a stone bridge, a little to the west of that wooden fabric, whose head, in the days of William I. pointed ashore at Botolph's wharf; and the management thereof was given to the abovementioned Peter, as all our historians agree.* But this architect did not live to finish so great an undertaking, which, with great encouragement from the king, and Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, who gave 1,000 marks towards it, began to be erected in the 22nd Hen. I. for he either died, or was so worn out with age and fatigue, in the third year of king John's reign, 1201, that we find among the patent rolls of the Tower of London,† the following letter missive from the said king to the mayor and citizens of London, recommending to them one Isenbert to finish the bridge; which recommendation is thus translated into English by Mr. Maitland :—

'John, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. To his faithful and beloved the mayor and citizens of London, greeting—

Considering how the Lord in a short time has wrought, in regard to the bridges of Xainctes and Rochelle, by the great care and pains of our faithful, learned, and worthy clerk, Isenbert, master of the schools of Xainctes; we therefore, by the advice of our reverend father in Christ, Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, and that of others, have desired, directed, and enjoined him to use his best endeavour in building your bridge, for your benefit, and that of the public; for we trust in the Lord, that this bridge, so necessary for you, and all who shall pass the same, will, through his industry, and the Divine blessing, soon be finished: wherefore, without prejudice to our right, or that of the city of London, we will and grant, that the rents and profits of the several houses that the said master of the schools shall cause to be erected upon the bridge aforesaid, be for ever appropriated to repair, maintain and uphold the same.

And seeing that the necessary works of the said bridge cannot be accomplished without your aid, and that of others; we charge and exhort you kindly to receive and honour the above-named Isenbert, and those employed by him, who will perform every thing to your advantage and credit, according to his directions, you affording him your joint advice and assistance in the premises; for whatever good office or honour you shall do to him, you ought to esteem the same as done to us. But, should any injury be offered to the said Isenbert, or the persons employed by him (which we do not believe there will) see that the same be redressed, as soon as it comes to your knowledge.

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* Ann Waverl, 1176.

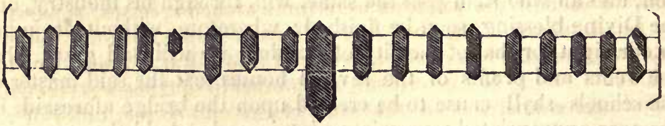
† M. 2, No. 9.

'Witness myself at Molinel,* the eighteenth day of April.'

By this royal letter of recommendation of Isenbert to be architect or surveyor of the works of London-bridge, it appears that Peter of Colechurch must either have died in the year 1202, or by age or incapacity was rendered unfit to superintend the direction of the bridge. 'For I think,' says Maitland, 'it is not to be questioned but the mayor and citizens duly complied, and chose the said Isenbert surveyor of their bridge, pursuant to the said royal recommendation. Though I am apt to suspect, that the citizens were not altogether so complaisant; because it appears the same king, in the seventh year of his reign, and three years before the finishing of the stone bridge, taking the custody of London-bridge from the lord mayor, and granting it to one Friar West,† and obliging the city to apply certain void places within its walls to be built on, and applied to the support thereof. Besides, there is not the least mention of any such surveyor in all our historians; who unanimously declare that the completing of the work was at Peter's death committed to the care of Serle Mercer, William Almaine, and Benedict Botewrite, merchants of London, who finished the first stone bridge at London in the year 1209.

The new bridge was erected a little westward of the former, 926 feet long, 40 in width, and about 60 feet above the level of the water. It contained a drawbridge, and 19 broad pointed arches, with massive piers, varying from 25 to 34 feet in solidity, raised upon strong elm piles, covered by thick planks bolted together.‡

PLAN OF LONDON BRIDGE, 1209.§



While Peter of Colechurch had the superintendence of the work, he at his own expence erected a chapel on the east side of the ninth pier from the north end, and endowed the same for two priests, four clerks, &c. This was the first building on the arches of London-bridge. This chapel was afterwards augmented with so many chaunteries, that there were four chaplains belonging to it in the 23rd Henry VI. maintained by charitable legacies.

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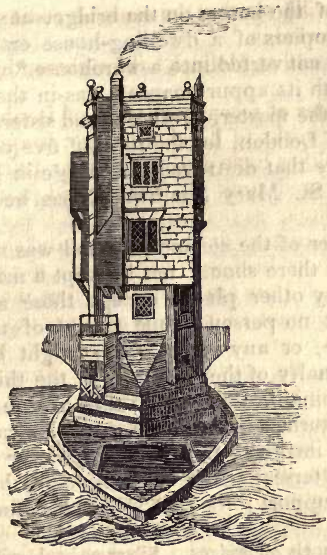
* In the province of Bourbon, France.

† This ought to be brother Wasce, the king's almoner.

‡ 'Chronicles,' p. 75.

§ From Vertue's plans published by the Society of Antiquaries.



ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL IN 1757.*

This edifice, which was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, was a beautiful gothic structure, sixty-five feet long, twenty feet broad, and forty feet in height. It consisted of two stories, both consecrated to sacred purposes. The upper chapel was an elegant structure, being supported by fourteen groups of clustered columns, and lighted by eight pointed arch windows, divided by stone mullions; beneath each of the windows were three arched recesses, separated by small pillars. The roof was originally formed of lofty pointed arches; though when it was transferred into a warehouse, a wooden ceiling of strong beams crossing each other in squares, was erected.* The lower chapel was of the same chaste and correct order of architecture, it was paved with black and white marble, and in the middle was a sepulchral monument, under which it was supposed Peter of Colechurch was buried. Clusters of small pillars arose at equal distances on the sides, and bending over the roof, met in the centre of the arch, where they were bound together by large flowers cut in the same stone; between these pillars were the windows, which were arched, and afforded a view of the Thames on each side. It had an entrance from the river, as well as from the street, from which last there was a descent by a circular flight of stone steps. This venerable edifice remained nearly in its original form till the

* From an engraving in the Gents. Magazine.—vol. xxiii, p. 432.

† 'Chronicles,' p. 84.

total demolition of the houses on the bridge, at which time it belonged to the occupiers of a dwelling-house erected above it, by whom it had been converted into a warehouse.*

This chapel, with its appurtenances, was in the year 1266, given by Henry III. to the master, brethren, and sisters of St. Katherine, near the Tower of London, for the term of five years.†

The dreadful fire that destroyed the bridge in 1212, with the adjoining priory of St. Mary Southwark, has been mentioned before.‡

In 1276, an order of the common council was made, by which it was ordained that there should not be kept a market on London-bridge, nor in any other place, except those appointed for that purpose; also that no person should go out of the city to Southwark to buy cattle, or any wares which might be bought in the city, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the thing bought.§

Stow was of opinion, that, when this bridge was erected, the river Thames was turned into a large trench or canal made for that purpose; which he imagined had its outflux near Rotherhithe, and its influx near Battersea. But this conjecture has not the least foundation for its support; for that which led the author into this idea, are the vestigia of the canal supposed to have been made by Canute, when he laid siege to London.*

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* The erection of chapels on bridges is of the highest antiquity, and, no doubt, originated from the custom of making sacrifices on bridges, whence Plutarch has derived the word Pontifex. The most remarkable bridge of this sort was at Droitwich, in Cheshire, where the high road passed through the chapel and divided the congregation from the reading-desk and pulpit. The priests attached to the chapels were commissioned, as an indispensable part of their office, to keep the bridge in repair.

† Rec. Turr. Pat. 5, Hen. III. m. 43.

‡ See p. 68, vol. i. It was probably on this occasion, or one similar, that the curious song of 'London bridge is broken down,' was made. In Mr. Ritson's 'Gammer Gurton's Garland,' or 'A choice collection of pretty songs and verses,' is a copy of this song; it is as follows:

London-bridge is broken down,
  Dance o'er my lady Lee;
London-bridge is broken down,
  With a gay lady.

How shall we build it up again,
  Dance o'er my lady Lee;
How shall we build it up again?
  With a gay lady.

Silver and gold will be stolen away,
  Dance o'er my lady Lee;
Silver and gold will be stolen away,
  With a gay lady.

Build it up with iron and steel,
  Dance o'er my lady Lee;
Build it up with iron and steel,
  With a gay lady.

Iron and steel will bend and bow,
  Dance o'er my lady Lee;
Iron and steel will bend and bow,
  With a gay lady.

Build it up with wood and clay,
  Dance o'er my lady Lee;
Build it up with wood and clay,
  With a gay lady.

Wood and clay will wash away,
  Dance o'er my lady Lee;
Wood and clay will wash away,
  With a gay lady.

Build it up with stone so strong,
  Dance o'er my lady Lee;
Huzza! 'twill last for ages long,
  With a gay lady.

The author of the interesting and elegant 'Chronicles of London bridge,' has printed a curious essay on this ballad, with the music to which it was either danced or sung, pages 145, 154.

§ Liber Albus, fol. 130, a.

Yet, after all the art and charge used and expended in the building of the stone bridge, the citizens did not find themselves so much eased as might have been expected; for in 1280, about seventy years after its completion, it was so ruinous, that they were obliged to apply for relief and assistance to king Edward I. for its repairs; who in the ninth year of his reign granted to the bridge keeper a brief or licence to ask and receive the charity of his well-disposed subjects throughout the kingdom towards repairing the same, in this form:

'*Rex omnibus Ballivis & Fidelibus suis, ad quos*, &c. *Salutem. Dolentibus nobis*, &c.' Which is translated by Mr. Maitland, as follows:

'The king, to all his bailiffs, and liege subjects, to whom these presents shall come, greeting. It hath been lately represented unto us, and it grieves us to see, that London-bridge is in so ruinous a condition, that, unless it be speedily repaired, it must inevitably fall down; and the great number of inhabitants dwelling thereon are in great danger of being destroyed; and that the work, which taken in time, may now be prevented from falling, shall for want of sufficient help be reduced to so wretched a condition, as not to be recovered out of its ruins. Wherefore we, who are bound to take care of, and by all gentle means to provide for, both the public and private good, and affectionately to embrace those whom we perceive to be in need of our assistance, and to receive them under our royal protection. We command and require you, that, when the keepers of the said costly bridge aforesaid, or their messenger, or agent, shall come to you, authorized by our special licence and protection, to collect every where throughout the realm the assistance of our pious and well-disposed subjects, you do admit them friendly at the contemplation of God, and in regard of charity, and for shew of devotion, on this behalf; not bringing on them, or permitting to be brought, wrongs, molestations, lost hindrance, or evance; and if any damage be done them, that ye make [them amends without delay; and thut when the said keepers, or their messengers, shall apply for your assistance in the repairs of the said bridge, ye shall cheerfully contribute thereto, according to your respective abilities. And let each of you strive to out-run the other in such great works of charity; for which ye must needs merit of God, and have our thanks. In witness whereof, &c. Witness the king at Walsingham, the eighth day of January.'

Besides these general letters patent, we find others recorded in particular to the clergy of all degrees, earnestly pressing their contribution to so laudable and necessary a work, and to exhort the people thereto. But, not finding this method effectual to raise a sufficient fund for so expensive a work, his majesty, the next year, issued out other letters patent for taking customs or toll of all commodities in London, to be applied to the repairs of the bridge, in this form :

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* See p. 44, vol. i.

'*Rex Majori suo London. Cum nuper propter subitum, &c.*' In English thus :

'Whereas lately, by reason of the sudden ruin of London-bridge we commanded, that, associating to you two or three of the most discreet and loyal men of the city aforesaid, ye should take, until our parliament after Easter next past, for the supply of the reparation of the aforesaid bridge, a certain custom ; as in these letters patents, which we have caused to be made from that time to you, more fully is contained ; we, being willing that the taking of the said customs be continued longer, command you, that from the feast of Margaret the virgin next coming, unto the end of three years next following, to be completed, ye take the under-written custom of the aforesaid bridge : to wit, of every man on foot bringing merchandize, or other things saleable, and passing over the said bridge, and he taking himself to other parts, one farthing; of every horseman passing that bridge, and he taking himself to other parts, as aforesaid, with merchandize, or other saleable things, one penny ; of every saleable pack, carried and passing over the bridge, one halfpenny. Nor will we, in the mean time, that any thing be taken there on this occasion, but in the subsidy of the reparation of the bridge : and our will is, that the foresaid custom shall cease, and become void at the full end and term of three years. Witness the king at Chester, the 6th day of July.*

And to prevent any evasion of this royal grant and command, his majesty issued a further order to the mayor, and two or three of the most discreet and loyal citizens associated with him, to take the same custom of a penny for every horseman, and a halfpenny for every pack, as above, which should pass between London and Southwark, on either side of the said bridge, towards the expence of its reparation.

The same toll or customs, it appears, were continued for the repairs of the bridge in the 27th and 30th years of Edward I. And the briefs or letters patents for gathering contributions for the same purpose were again issued, both to the people in general, and to the clergy in particular, in the 14th of Edward II.

In 1305, the 34th year of the reign of Edward I. the king granted a patent of pontage or bridge tax, ' in aid of repairing and sustaining the bridge of London' for three years. It is a long but comprehensive charter, and mentions many commodities of the present day, viz. for every *poise*,† or weight of cheese, fat of tallow, and butter for sale, 1*d.* ; of every hundred of barley, 1*d.* ; for every 100 weight of sugar, or liquorice, 1*d.* ; for every pound of dates, saffron and cotton, one farthing; for every 100 weight of copper, brass, and tin, 1*d.*; for every 100 ells of linen coming from ports beyond the sea, 1*d.*; for every horse of a price of forty shillings or more, 1*d.*; if less, an halfpenny, for ten sheep, an halfpenny, for every cart freighted with fish, 1*d.* &c.*

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* Pat. 9 Edw. I. m. 25, 27.

† 256lb.

In the 10th Edward I. a grant was made to Henry de Walleis, mayor, and the citizens, of a waste piece of ground on the north side of the church yard of St. Mary Woolchurch; as also another piece, on which now stand those buildings, called the Old Change, near the east end of St. Paul's Churchyard; and a piece of ground, near the convent of the Friars Minors, in Grey-Friars, was granted to the same mayor and citizens by Edward III. for the repairs of this bridge: which several grants confirm the opinion, that the city had then recovered and maintained its ancient right to the custody of the bridge, and management of its revenues and repairs.

The tower, at the north side of the drawbridge, contrived to give passage for ships with provision to Queenhithe, and to resist the attempts of an enemy, was begun to be built in the year 1426, in the mayoralty of John Reinwell.

About ten years after, two of the arches at the south end, together with the bridge-gate, fell down, and the ruins being suffered to remain, one of the locks, or passages for the water, was almost rendered useless; whence it received the name of the rock-lock, and is frequently taken for natural rock. The other buildings on the bridge increased very slowly, for in 1471, when Thos. Falconbridge, the bastard, besieged it, there were no more than thirteen houses, besides the gate, and a few other small buildings. In Stow's time, both sides were built up; so that the whole length had the appearance of a large well-built street; there being left on purpose only three openings, with stone walls, and iron gates over them, for a prospect, east and west, on the Thames.

The property belonging to this bridge must have been considerable. Among the Harleian MSS. is a book entitled, 'A repertory by way of survey, of all the forren landes belonging to London bridge, together with all the quitt rents due to, and after rents due from the same.' It is in Latin, and appears to have been written in the fifteenth century.† In the same volume is an account of the 'Quit rents of London bridge, arising from divers tenements of London and Southwark,' from which it appears that the gross amount of the latter was 30l. 8s. 2d. *per annum*, a considerable sum at the period of taking the survey, which the ingenious author of the 'Chronicles' conceives was about the middle of the thirteenth century.‡ The disbursements of London bridge, were, however considerable, and the offices of bridge-keepers were situations of considerable note and profit.

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* Chron. of London, Br. p. 157.

† Considerable extracts from this volume are printed in the 'Chronicles of London bridge,' p. 252—256.

‡ Also printed in the 'Chronicles,' p. 256—267.

In the 5th year of Edward IV. 1465, Peter Alford and Peter Caldecote, wardens of London-bridge, paid, on account of the same, the sum of seven hundred and thirty-one pounds, ten shillings and three half-pence.

Arnold, in his 'Chronicle,' an author of great credit, and older than Stow, gives us the following account of the rents, and their application for the support of this bridge in the year 1482, &c.

The yearly Stynt of the Lyuelod belongyng to London brydge: first, for all Maner Ressaytys in the Yere, vii C *li. or thereabout.*

The Chargys goynge out.

For wagys and fees of the offycers	lxix *li.*	vi*s.*	viii*d.*
Item for rewardys of the offycers	xxiii	vi	viii
Item payd out for quyt rents	xxx	xiii	vi
Item for quyt rents dekayd	ix	iii	viii
Item for vacacyons	xxx	—	—
Item for costys of the chapel	xxxiv	v	iii
Item expencys upon the audytours	—	xi	—
Somma of this part	C lxxxxviii *li.*	xvi *s.*	ix*d.*
Rest clere	vC*ii.*	iii *s.*	iii*d.*

The acompte of William Galle and Henry Bumpstede, wardeyns of London bridge, from Mychelmasse,* A. xxii. E. iiii. (A. D. 1483); *into Mychelmasse after, and* ii. *Yeres folowynge.*

The Charge.

Fyrst, the arreragys of the last accompte	ii C. lxvii *li.*	xiiii*s.*	*ob.*
Item all maner resaytys the same yere	vii C. xlvi	xvi	*ob.*
Somma	M.xiiii	x	i
Allowans and paymentys the same yere	vii C. xliii	x	ii *ob.*
Rest that is owynge	ii C. lxx	xix	x *ob.*
Whereof is dewe by Edwarde Stone and other of them arreragys in the tyme	lxiii	vi	vi *ob*
Item there is dewe by the sayd Wyllyam Galle and Henry Bumstede Somma	ii C. xvii	xiii	iiii

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* These two wardens were allowed, in 1482, £21. each. *Chron. p.* 291.

The Acompte the next yere suynge from Michelmasse, in the fyrst yere of kynge Rycharde the iii, unto Mychelmasse next folowynge, the space of an hole yeare.

The Charge.

Fyrst the arreragys of the last acompte	iiCvii*li.*	xiii*s.*	iiii*d.*
Item proper rentys	vClxviii	xii	iiii
Item foreyne Rente	lix	xi	v *ob.*
Item Ferme of the Stockys	lix	ix	vi
Item Quyt Rente	xxxi	xis	xi
Item passage of cartys	xx	xii	vii
Item Incrementys of Rentys	—	v	vi
Item casuell Ressaytys	vi	—	—
Somma of all theyr charge	ixClxiii.	vii.	ix. *ob*

Allouance and dischargys the same yere.

Fyrst in Quyt Rentys	xxx*l.*	xiiii*s.*	vi*d.*
To Saynt Mary Spytel with Annuytyes	—	l	viii.
Item decay of quyt rentys	ix	iii	viii *ob.*
Item allowance for store-houses	—	xxxv	iiii
Item in vacacyons	xxx	xvii	iii
Item in decrementys	iii	vii	i
Item allowance for money delivered to the mayre	xl	—	—
Item for beynge of stone	xvii	xiii	iiii
Item for beynge of tymbre, lathe, and borde	li	xi	v
Item for beyng of tyle and bryk	xiii	ix	iii
Item for beyng of chalke, lyme, and sond	xxiiii	xi	xi
Item for yren werke	xxxii	viii	iii
Item necessaryes bought	xviii	viii	iiii
Item in necessaryes expensys	viii	xviii	xi
Item more necessaryes expensys	—	—	—
Item costys of caryage	xii	xix	vi
Item led and sowder	xiii	viii	—
Item for glasynge	—	xxxviii	i
Item costys of the rame	xxxiii	vi	ix
Item masons wagys	xlviii	viii	iiii *ob.*
Item carpenters wagys	Cxiiii	v	—
Item laborers wagys	xxii	x	ix *ob.*
Item costys of the chapell	xxxiii	v	iii
Item the wagys of the tylers	xii	xii	vi

Item for wagys of the dawbyr	xii*li*	vi*s*	
Item for sawyars	xii	xv	vi
Item for wagys of pavyours	—	xviii	viii
Item to the baker at the cok	—	l	—
Item for fees and wagys of offycers	lxix	vi	viii
Item rewardys of offycers	xxiii	vi	viii
Item expensys upon the audytours	—	xlii	viii
Somma of all the paymentys and allowance	viiCxx	ix	xi *q.*
Reste	iiCxlii	xviii	vi *q.*
Whereof is owynge and dyeu by Edward Stone, for arrerage in his time, somma	liiii	vi	vi
Item by W. Galle and H. Bumstede	lxxxix	xi	xi *ob.q*

The Acompte, anno ii Rich. tertii.

The Charge.

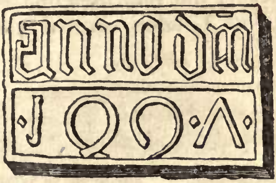
Fyrst the arreragys of theyr last acompte	Clxxxix*li*	xi*s.*	xi*d. ob. q.*
Item all maner ressatys	viiCxliiii	x	v
Somma of the charge	ixCxxxiiii	ii	iiii

Dyscharge.

Fyrst allowance of paymentys the same yere	viCxxiii	iiii	x
So there remayneth the somme	CCCx	xvii	v *ob.*
Whereof is dewe by Edwarde Stone and other of theyr arrerage in theyr tyme	liii	vi	vi *ob.*
And so remayneth clerly dewe by W. Galle and H. Bumpstede, alias Bounsted	CClvii	x	xi

In the years 1496, and 1497, London-bridge was repaired to some extent. In the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1758, is a letter from Joseph Ames, secretary to the society of antiquaries, containing three inscriptions engraven on stone, found in pulling down a part of the edifice. These, it is supposed, were laid in the building at the different times of its repair, specified by their several dates. The oldest inscription is 9¾ inches high, by 16¾ inches long.

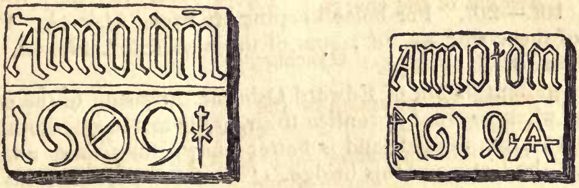
The letters are raised, and the words within a border are '*Anno Domine*,' with the date of 1497, in Arabic figures.



INSCRIPTION DISCOVERED IN LONDON BRIDGE.

The next inscription is similar to the above, being 10 inches in height, by 13¾ inches broad; the words are, '*Anno Domini* 1509.' The last inscription is supposed to record the benefactions, of sir Roger Achiley, draper, mayor, in 1511. The tablet is 11½ inches wide, by 9½ high, and the inscription is '*Anno* † *Domine*, R. 1514, A.' According to the author of the 'Chronicles,' sir Roger Achiley was at this period senior alderman, representing the ward of bridge within.*

Supra /
265



INSCRIPTIONS DISCOVERED IN LONDON BRIDGE.

Of the appearance of London-bridge, about 1500, there is extant a curious illuminated drawing in the British Museum.† It is contained in a folio volume, which professes to treat of '*Grace entière sur le gouvernement du Prince*,' and from the style of writing and the union of the red and white roses in the title page, was probably intended for that sanguinary tyrant, Henry VIII. when prince of Wales. The illumination from which the engraving in the next page is faithfully copied, represents the duke of Orleans in the Tower, sending despatches to his friends abroad. The Tower, wharf, and river before them, occupy the whole foreground of the painting; and in the back appears the east side of London bridge, with numerous houses standing upon it; the chapel of St. Thomas reaching down to the sterlings, and the violent fall of the river through the different arches; whilst, beyond it, rise the spires of several churches, especially the very high one of old St. Paul's, and the other buildings of London, erected along the banks of the Thames.*

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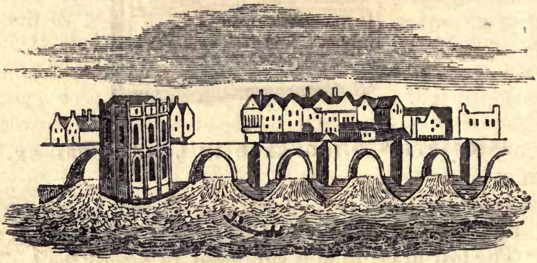
* Chronicles, p. 508.

† Royal Lib. 16. F. ii.



LONDON BRIDGE, 1500.

In 1533, the following charges upon the bridge estate appear on the account rolls of the bridge: 1533, Thomas Crull and Robert Draper, wardens of London bridge, salary to each of them 16*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*—32*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; winter's livery to each, 1*l.*—2*l.*: reward to each, 10*l.*—20*l.* For horse keeping, to each, 2*l.*—4*l.* Total to each of them, 29*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; sum of the whole. 58*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Rental this year, 840*l.* 9*s.* 3¼*d.*

The gallant action of Edward Osborne, ancestor to the duke of Leeds, when he was apprentice to sir William Hewet, clothworker, has been often related, and is better known than most other portions of the history of this bridge. 'About 1536, when his master lived in one of those tremendous houses,' says Pennant, 'a servant maid was playing with his only daughter in her arms, in a window over the water, and accidentally dropt the child. Young Osborne, who was witness to the misfortune, instantly sprung into the river, and beyond all expectation, brought her safe to the terrified family. Several persons of rank paid their addresses to her, when she was marriageable; among others, the earl of Shrewsbury; but sir William gratefully decided in favour of Osborne; 'Osborne,' says he, 'saved her, and Osborne shall enjoy her.' In her right he possessed a great fortune. He became a sheriff of London in 1575, and lord mayor in 1583;'† when he received the honour of knighthood at Westminister. On the 18th of August, 1675, sir Thomas Osborne, great grandson of sir Edward, was raised to the peerage by the

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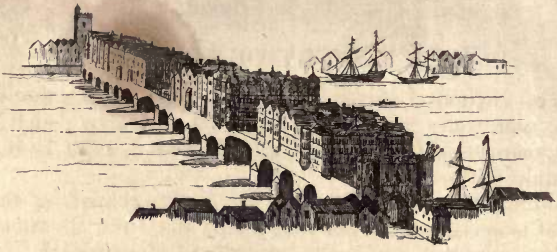
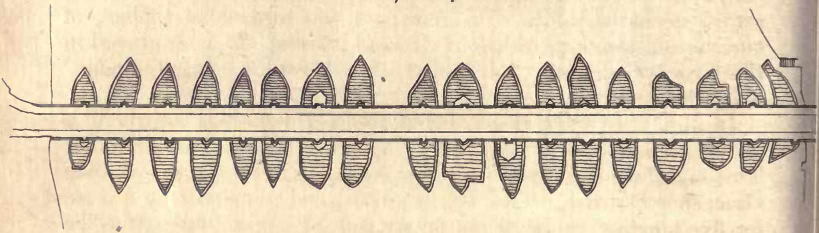
* Chronicles of London Bridge, p. 304.

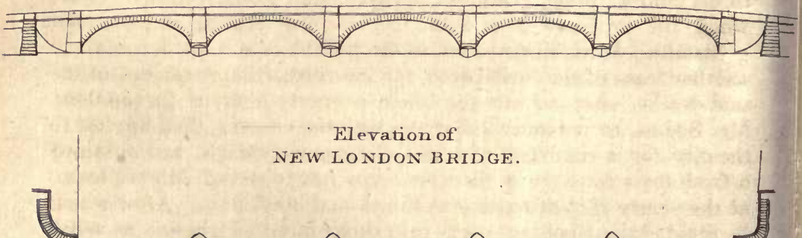
† Pennant's account of London, 4to. 322. There is a portrait of sir Edward Osborne, at Kiveton, the seat of the duke of Leeds, a half length on panel, his dress is a black gown furred, a red vest and sleeve, a gold chain, and bonnet. There is also an engraved portrait on wood, supposed to be unique, in the possession of sir J. St. Aubyn, bart.



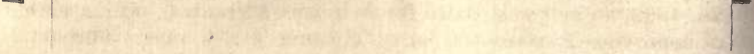
London Bridge 1600.
From a rare print by Hollar.



Plan of London Bridge 1799.



Elevation of
NEW LONDON BRIDGE.



Plan

To J. Garratt Esq^r. Alderman *this plate is respectfully dedicated by*
the Author.

Pub. by Cowie & Strange, London.

titles of viscount Latimer, and baron Kiveton, in the county of York, and in the year following, earl of Danby; and April 20, 1680, marquis of Caermarthen, and on May 4, 1694, he became the first duke of Leeds.*

Nothing is known relating to the bridge chapel, at the disolution of monasteries, &c. in 1539; it is not even mentioned in the '*valor ecclesiasticus*,' made by order of Henry VIII.

In September, 1579, a new tower was erected on the Southwark side of the bridge, in addition to the first gate or tower, called the traitor's gate, from the heads of state delinquents being set up on the top of it. This new gate was formed of timber, of curious construction, with four circular turrets. It is engraved in the view of London, by Hollar, for Howell's 'Londinopolis,' which is accurately copied in the annexed plate.

In the year 1582, one Peter Moris, a Dutchman, contrived a water-engine, or mill, to supply the citizens with Thames water. This machine at first was made to force the water no higher than Gracechurch-street. This engineer obtained from the city a lease for five hundred years, at the yearly rent of ten shillings, for the use of the Thames water, and one arch and a place for sinking his mill upon. And the citizens, soon experiencing the benefit of this invention, granted him a like lease two years after for another arch. By which means he grew very wealthy; and it continued in his family, under various improvements, until the year 1701, when the property was sold to Richard Soams, citizen and goldsmith; Moris having first, at the purchaser's request, obtained another lease of the fourth arch, for the further improvement of the said works, after selling the whole property thereof for 36,000*l.* Mr. Soams, to prevent all disputes with the citizens, then applied to the city for a confirmation of his bargain with Moris, and obtained a fresh lease from them for the term unexpired of Moris's lease, at the yearly rent of twenty shillings, and 300*l.* fine. After which he divided the whole property into three hundred shares, at 500*l.* each share, and made it a company. The wheels placed under the arches were moved by the common stream of the river.

In March, 1817, the managers of the waterworks gave notice they were going to rebuild their largest water wheel; but on July 26, 1822, an act was passed for their entire removal, with a view of improving London-bridge, or erecting a new one. This act, after declaring that about 260 years of the original grants to the company are unexpired, enacted, that the corporation of London should raise 15,000*l.* out of the bridge-house estates, for carrying the act into effect, 10,000l. of which should be paid to the proprietors of the water works, for rendering void their licenses, and transferring all the machinery, buildings, &c. to the New River company.

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* Chronicles of London Bridge, p. 316.

The bridge continued in a dilapidated state till the year 1632, when on the 13th February an extensive fire destroyed the buildings from the north end of the bridge to the vacancy on both sides, containing forty-two houses.

Stow's account of this fire is as follows: 'At the latter end of the year 1632, viz on the 13th Feb. between eleven and twelve at night, there happened, in the house of one Briggs, a needle-maker, near St. Magnus church, at the north end of the bridge, by the carelessness of a maid servant, setting a tub of hot sea-coal ashes under a pair of stairs, a sad and lamentable fire, which consumed all the buildings before eight of the clock the next morning, from the north end of the bridge, to the first vacancy on both sides, containing forty-two houses; water being then very scarce, the Thames being almost frozen over. Beneath, in the vaults, and cellars, the fire remained burning and glowing a whole week after. After which fire, the north end of the bridge lay unbuilt for many years; only deal boards were set up on both sides, to prevent people's falling into the Thames, many of which deals were, by high winds, blown down, which made it very dangerous in the nights, although there were lanthorns and candles hung upon all the cross beams that held the pales together.'

In the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1824, is a communication from Mr. Upcott of the London Institution, containing an extract from an original manuscript journal of remarkable providences, from 1618 to about 1636, kept by one Nehemiah Wallington, a puritan, citizen and turner, of London, who lived in Little Eastcheap, and who was evidently a friend of Prynn and Bastwick, having been examined concerning them before the Star Chamber. 'This MS. which is in my possession,' says Mr. Upcott, 'is a 4to. volume, of 517 pages, written in the small print hand of the 17th century, and is entitled 'A Record of the Mercies of God, or a Thankfull Remembrance.'

The account of this fire is particularly curious. 'On the XI of February (being Monday) 1633, began by God's iust hand a fearefull fire in the house of one Mr. Iohn Brigges neere tenn of the clocke att night; it burnt doun his house and the next house, with all the goods that were in them, and as I heere that Briggs, his wife, childe, and maid, escaped with their lives. The fire burned so fearcely, that it could not be quenched till it had consumed all the houses on both sides of the way from St. Magnus church to the first open place. And although there was water enough very neere, yet they could not safely come at it; but all the conduittes neere were opened, and the pipes that carried the water through the streets were cut open, and y_e water swept doun with broomes with help enough, but it was the will of God it should not prevaile. For the three engines, which are such excellent things, that nothing that ever was devised could do so much good; yet none of these did prosper, for they were all broken, and the tide was verie low, that they could get no water, and the pipes that were cut yielded but littel. Some ladders were broke to the hurt of many; for several had their legges broke, some their armes, and some their ribes, and many lost their lives. This fire burnt fiercely all night and part of the next day, till all was destroyed and pulled down to the ground; yet the timber, wood, and coales in the sellers could not be quenched all that weeke, till the Tuesday following in the afternoone the xix of February; for I was then there my selfe, and a live cole of fire in my hand which burnt my fingers. Notwithstanding there were as many night and day as could labour one by another to carry away timber, and brickes, and tiles, and rubbish cast doune into the liters [lighters.] So that on Wednesday the bridge was cleared that passengers might goe over.

At the beginning of this fire as I lay in my bed and heard y^e^ sweeping of the channels and crying for 'water—water.' I arose about one of the clocke and looked downe Fish-street-Hill, and did behold such a fearefull and dreadfull fire, vaunting it selfe over the tops of houses like a captaine florishing and displaying his banner, and seeing so much means and little good it did, it made me think of that fire which the Lord threteneth against Jerusalem for the breach of his sabbath-day. Jeremiah xvii, verse 27.

I did heer that on the other side of the bridge the brewers brought abundance of water in vessels on their draies, which did much good. Had the wind been as high as it was a weeke before, I think it would have indangered y^e^ most part of the Citie: for in Thames-street there is much pitch, tarre, rosen, and oyle in their houses. Therefore as God remembers mercy in justice, let us remember thankfullnesse in sorrow.

The Names and Trades of those Houses that were burnt upon the Bridge.

1 William Vynor, haberdasher of small wares.
2 John Broome, hosier.
3 Arthur Lee, haberdasher of small wares.
4 Johane Broome, hosier.
5 Ralph Panne, shewmaker.
6 Abraham Marten, haberdasher of hatts.
7 Jeremiah Champney, hosier.
8 John Terrill, silkeman.
9 Ellis Midmore, millinor.
10 Frances Finch, hosier.
11 Andrew Bouth, haberdasher of small wares.
12 Samuel Petty, glover.
13 Valentine Beale, mercer.
14 Mrs. Chambers, senior.
15 Jeremiah Chamley, silkeman.
16 The Blew Bore, emptie.

17 Jown Gower, stiller of strong waters.
18 John Wilding, junior, girdler.
19 Danniel Conney, silkeman.
20 Stephen Beale, lyning draper.
21 Mrs. Jane Langham, mercer.
22 James Dunkin, woolen draper.
23 Matthew Harding, salter.
24 Abraham Chambers, haberdasher of small wares.
25, 26, Lyne Daniell, haberdasher of hatts ; a double house.
27 Mrs. Brookes, glover.
28 Mr. Coverley, hosier.
29 John Dransfielde, grocer.
30 Mr. Newman, emptie.
31, 32 Edward Warnett and Samuell Wood, partners, haberdashers of small wares.
33 John Greene, haberdasher of hattes.
34 Hugh Powell, do.
35 Samuel Armitage, haberdasher of small wares.
36 John Sherley, do.
37 John Lawrymore, grocer.
38 Timothy Drake, woolling draper.
39 John Brigges, needle maker.
40 Richard Shelbuery, scrivener.
41 Edward Greene, hosier.
42 Mr. Hazard, the curate at St. Magnus Cloyster.
43 Mr. Howlett, the clarke at St. Magnus Cloyster.

In 1641, there was a most extraordinary phenomena, viz. two tides at London-bridge within an hour and a half. From a rare tract of four leaves, a copy of which is in the British Museum,* the following is extracted :—

'Fryday, Februarie 4, 1641, it was high water at one of the clocke at noone—a time by reason so accommodated for all imployments by water or land—very fit to afford witnesse of a strange and notorious accident. After it was full high water, and that it flowed its full due time, as all almanacks set downe; and watermen, the unquestionable prognosticators in that affaire, with confidence mainetaine it stood a quiet still dead water a full houre and a halfe, without moving or returning in any way never so little: yea, the watermen flung in stickes to the streme, as near as they could guesse, which lay in the water as upon the earth, without moving this way or that. Dishes, likewise, and wodden buckets, they set a swimming, but it proved a stilling, for move they would not, any way, by force of stream or water, so that it seemed the water was indeed asleepe or dead, or had changed or borrowed the stability of the earth. The watermen, not content with this evidence, would needs make the utmost of the tryall, that they might report with the more boldnesse, the truth of the matter; and with more credible confidence they tooke their boates, and lanched into the streame or very channell; but the boates that lay hailed up on the shore, moved as much, except when they used their oares; nay—a thing worthy the admiration of all men—they rowed under the very arches, tooke up their oares, and slept there, or, at least, lay still an houre very neare, their boates not so much as moved through any way, either upward or downward; the water seeming as plaine, quiet, even, and stable as a pavement under the arch, where, if any where in the Thames, there must be moving, by reason of the narrownesse of the place. In this posture stood the water a whole houre and halfe, or rather above, by the testimony of above five hundred watermen on either side the Thames, whom not to believe in this case were stupiditie, not discretion. At last, when all men expected its ebb, being filled with amazement that it stood so long as hath been delivered, behold a greater wonder—a new tyde comes in! A new tyde with a witnesse, you might easily take notice of him; so lowde he roared, that the noise was guessed to be about Greenwich, when it was heard so, not onely clearly, but fearfully to the bridge; and up he comes, tumbling, roaring, and foaming in that furious manner, that it was horror unto all that beheld it.. And as it gave sufficient notice to the eare of its comming, so it left sufficient satisfaction to the eye, that it was now come, having raised the water foure foote higher than the first tyde had done, foure foote by rule! as by evident measure did appear, and presently ebbed in as hasty, confused, unaccustomed manner. See here, reader! a wonder, that—all things considered—the oldest man never saw or heard of the like.'

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* Vol. 43, collection of Tracts presented to the British Museum, by George III.

The next curious item respecting the bridge is a 'proposition' to shoot, as out of a gun, boats with a man or boy in them, from one side of the bridge to the other, without injury to boat or person. This the projector states in manner following; and heads his project with 'Propositions in the office of assurance, London, for the blowing up of a boat and man over London-bridge.'

'In the name of God, amen. John Bulmer, of London, esquire, master and surveior-generall of the king's majestie's mines royall, and engines for water-workes, propoundeth—by God's assistance—that he, the said John Bulmer, shall and will, at, and in a flowing water, set out a boat or vessell, with an engine, floating with a man or boy in and aboard the said boat, in the river of Thames, over against the Tower-wharfe, or lower, which said boat, with the said man or boy in or aboard her, shall the same tide, before low water againe, by art of the said John Bulmer, and helpe of the said engine, be advanced and elevated so high, as that the same shall passe and be delivered over London-bridge, together with the said man or boy in and aboard her, and floate againe in the said river, on the other side of the said bridge in safety.'

He then solicits an ample subscription to enable him to exemplify his project, but, it appears, without success; for in 1647, he proposes the following modification of his scheme, namely,

'The blowing up of a gun from under the water, by the breath of a man's mouth, shall occasion the raising of such boate or vessell; which said gun shall then forthwith after be discharged by fire given thereunto, and presently sink againe; after the sinking whereof, another gunne shall be raised by such means as aforesaid, which shall be discharged also forthwith upon the floating of the said boat or vessel on the other side of the said bridge,'

Nobody, it seems, was willing to be exploded in any such manner, and the end of the project was an appeal to the public, including a certificate of his ability to perform several of his projects, from Emanuel college, Cambridge, and ending with a copy of most lamentable verses, vindicating himself from his detractors.

'In the years 1645 and 1646,' says Mr. Maitland, 'several houses were rebuilt of timber, in a very substantial and beautiful manner, some of three stories high, besides cellars, contrived within and between the piers; and stately platforms, leaded, and railed with ballasters, over the houses. But Mr. Howell, in the 'Londonopolis' 'bewails that the whole ruins were not then rebuilt, there being no object, as he writes, (after the church of St. Paul, then in a ruinous condition) that would conduce more to the glory and ornament of this renowned city. Forasmuch as this bridge may be called the bridge of the world, taken together in all its parts and appendages.'

Nor had this ornament and glory of the city recovered from its ruinous condition in 1666, when again it suffered in the general conflagration. Most of the buildings thereon being totally consumed, except a few at the south end, and the chapel: and the very stone-work, upon which they stood, was so battered and weakened thereby, that it cost the bridge-house fifteen hundred pounds to make good the damage of the piers and arches, before the leaseholders could attempt to rebuild the premises destroyed by the fire.

But the stone-work was no sooner secured, than a sufficient number of tenants offered; who conditioned with the bridge-house for building-leases of sixty-one years, at the rate of ten shillings per foot running, yearly, and to build after such a form and substantial manner, as was prescribed: which was carried into execution so vigorously, that in five years the north end was all completely finished, with houses four stories high, and a street of twenty feet broad between side and side. And then, in order to make the south end answerable thereto, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commoners, appointed for the letting of the city and bridge-house lands, measuring how many feet every proprietor had in the front of his house, considering what annual rent he paid to the bridge-house, and what number of years his lease had yet to run; then calling over those whose leases were expired, and those whose leases were near expiring; they treated with the proprietors to engage them to rebuild in the same form as the houses were finished at the north end of the bridge; purchasing at a valuable consideration such of the premises, as the tenants were not able to build; and allowing to those who agreed to build, not only a longer time to some of their leases, but an abatement of the rent, answerable to the cost of their rebuilding; besides laying out one thousand pounds on the repairs of the piers and arches, on which the new houses were to be erected. In which state, completed in about five years more, Mr. Maitland says 'this bridge was the admiration of all that beheld it; and, if considered in its houses, nhabitants, and the trade carried on amongst them, we may pronounce it the most stately bridge in the whole world, and justly deserving the following encomium:

De
Ponte Londinensi,
Ejusque
Stupendo Situ et Structura,
ad instar
Celebris illius Hexastichi Poetæ
Sannazarii, de Urbe Veneta,
Viderat Hadriacis, &c.

Cum *Londinensem Neptunus* viderat Urbem,
  Vectus ibi propriis atque revectus aquis;
Dum densam penetrat sylvam lucosque ferentes,
  Pro ramis funes, pro foliisque cruces;
Cum super impositum torrenti flumine pontem
  Viderat, et rapido ponere jura freto;
Cum tantos muros, ferrumina, castra, tot arcus
  Vidit, et hæc tergo cuncta jacere suo;
Arcus, qui possent totidem formare *Rialtos*,
  Metiri si quis summa vel ima cupit:
Hæc Deus undarum aspiciens, fluxusque retrorsum
  Tundere, et horrendos inde boare sonos;
Nunc mihi quanta velis, terræ miracula pandas,
  Est primus mundi pons, ait, iste stupor.

The same paraphrased by James Howell, Esq.[*]

When Neptune from his billows London spyde,
Brought proudly thither by a high spring tyde,
As thro' a floating wood he steer'd along,
And dancing castles cluster'd in a throng;
When he beheld a mighty bridg give law
Unto his surges, and their fury awe;
When such a shelf of cataracts did ro ar,
As if the Thames with Nile had chang'd her shoar,
When he such massy walls, such towrs did eye,
Such posts, such irons, upon his back to lye;
When such vast arches he observ'd that might
Nineteen Rialtos[†] make for depth and height;
When the Cerulean God these things survay'd,
He shook his trident, and astonish'd said,
Let the whol earth now all the wonders count,
This bridg of wonders is the paramount.

The only house that was not taken down was one at the north end, which had been constructed in Holland, and was called the Tower of London-bridge, or the Nonsuch, from its not having a single nail in it, but being pinned together with wooden pegs. Its situation was between the seventh and eighth arches of the present bridge, from the Southwark end. Three vacancies were left at equal distances, from which a view of the river might be obtained. The Nonsuch occupying the whole breadth of the bridge, the archway under it was raised to the height of two stories, and over it the following inscription was placed:—

'Anno MDCLXXXV. et primo Jacobo II. Regis
This street was opened and enlarged from 12 to the width of 20 feet.
Sir James Smith, Knight, Lord Mayor.'

In the year 1722, in the mayoralty of sir Gerrard Conyers, to preserve the passage free on the bridge, the court of lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, published the following order:

'This court, being sensible of the great inconveniences and mischiefs which happen by the disorderly leading and driving of cars, carts, coaches, and other carriages, over London-bridge, whereby the common passage there is greatly obstructed, doth strictly order and enjoin (pursuant to several former orders made by this court, for prevention of those mischiefs) that three sufficient and able persons be appointed, and constantly maintained; one by the governors of Christ's Hospital, one by the inhabitants of the ward of Bridge Within, and the other by the bridge-masters; which three persons are to give their diligent and daily attendance at each end of the bridge, and by all good means to hinder and to prevent the said inconveniences; and for that purpose to direct and take care that all carts, coaches, and other carriages coming out of Southwark into this city, do keep all along on the west side of the said bridge; and all carts and coaches, and other carriages, going out of this city, do keep all along on the east side of the said bridge; and that no carman be suffered to stand across the said bridge, to load or to unload; and that they shall apprehend all such who shall be refractory, or offend herein, and carry them before some of his majesty's justices of the peace for this city and liberties, to be dealt with according to law. And further, to prevent the aforesaid obstructions, it is ordered, that the collector of the tolls upon the said bridge shall take care that the said duties be collected, without making a stay of the carts, for which the same is to be paid.'

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[*] Author of the Londinopolis, in which it is printed.
[†] The principal bridge of Venice.

In the same year, and on the same day of the month (May 12,) on which the draw-bridge, then decayed, had been laid just fifty years before, (viz. May the 13th, 1672) the old draw-bridge was taken up, and a new one began to be laid, which was completed within the short space of five days.

A brief state of the Bridge-house account from Lady-day 1726*; to ditto* 1727, *by the Bridge-Masters, Matthew Snablin and John Web.*

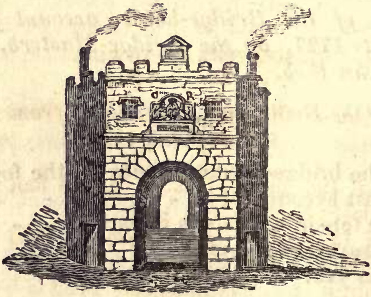
Charge.

	£.	s.	d.
By money in the bridge-masters' hands at the foot of the last account - -	576	9	9
By ditto in the tenant's hands in arrears -	4271	13	3
By the rental general this year -	3299	0	5
By fines for this year - -	493	4	2
By casual receipts - - -	267	6	8
The whole charge	8907	14	3

Discharge.

	£	s.	d.
To rents and quit-rents	49	12	8
To taxes and trophy-money	209	14	3
To weekly-bills, necessary expences and emptions	1648	0	0
To timber and boards	430	18	9
To stones, chalk, lime, terrass and bricks	197	6	0
To iron-work	170	0	0
To plumber, glazier, painter and paviour	278	8	0
To shipwrights' work and cordage	61	5	0
To benevolence to the lord mayor, &c.	145	6	8
To particular payments by order of court	173	7	0
To fees and salaries	270	4	0
To costs at audit and lady-fair	296	2	0
To money due to balance	4977	9	4
	8907	14	3

One of the latest fires that happened on London-bridge, took place September 11, 1725, it broke out on the Southwark side of the bridge, and burned with great violence for some hours. The old bridge gate was so much damaged by this conflagration, that it was taken down the next year and rebuilt, being finished in 1728.



SOUTH GATE LONDON BRIDGE, 1728.*

This gate was decorated with the royal arms,† under which was inscribed ‘ This gate was widened from eleven to eighteen feet, in the mayoralty of sir Edward Becher, knt. S. P. Q. L.

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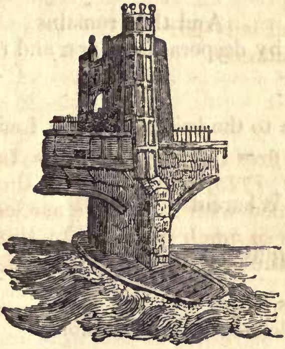
* From a bronzed or copper medelet, on the *obverse* the engraving of the gateway above. Legend ‘ BRIDGE GATE, AS RE-BUILT, 1728; on the *exergue*, ‘ TAKEN DOWN, 1766.’ *Reverse*, a figure of justice. Chron. p. 387.

† These arms are still to be seen o the front of a public house, at the wes end of King-street, in the Borough.

At length, the city became sensible of the inconvenience of not having a proper footway, which had occasioned the loss of many lives, from the number of carriages continually passing; and the building leases being expired, a plan was projected for rebuilding the street, with a colonnade on each side, by which foot-passengers might pass in security, and be also sheltered from the weather; and this was partly carried into execution at the north-east end.

The dilapidated state of the second tower on the south end of London bridge is exhibited in a clever painting of the east side of the bridge, by Samuel Scott, made about 1754.



SOUTHWARK TOWER.

A brief State of the Bridge-house account, from Lady-day 1752, *to Lady-day* 1753.

In the hands of the bridge-masters at the foot of their last account - -	2669	9	6
In the hands of the chamberlain of London, paid him by Webb's securities -	600	0	0
In tenants' hands in arrears at Lady-day 1752	2413	18	9½
In arrear for fines then - - -	70	6	11
Rental general this year (including quit-rents)	3843	8	7
Fines set this year - - -	662	0	0
Whole charge	10259	3	9½
Rents and quit-rents paid - -	52	9	3
Taxes and trophy-money - -	194	11	4½
Necessary expences - - -	351	17	1½

		£.	s.	d.
Exemptions	Timber	471	7	6
	Stone, chalk, terrass	340	4	4
	Iron-work	158	18	0
Mason, painter, glazier, carpenter, &c.		1904	13	9
Shipwright's work and cordage		104	18	0
Benevolence		232	13	4
Particular payments by order		1254	7	3¾
Fees and salaries		287	4	5
Costs at audit and Lady-fair		160	11	0
	Whole charge	5513	19	3¾
	And then remains	4745	7	5¾
Whereof discharged by desperate arrears and remitted		89	0	0
And then remains due to the bridge-house at Lady day 1753		4656	7	5¾
	Whereof			
Arrears of rents and quit-rents		2483	15	1¾
Arrears of fines		70	6	11
In the bridge-master's hands		1502	5	5
In the hands of the chamberlain of London		600	0	0
	Remains due	4656	7	5¾

In the year 1746 the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, considering the many lives that were lost through the narrowness of the arches, and the enormous size of the sterlings, which took up one-fourth of the water-way, and occasioned the fall, at low water, to be no less than five feet, as well as the great expence of repairing the bridge, which for several years had amounted to two thousand pounds per annum, came to a resolution to take down the houses entirely, and to widen one or more of the arches.

An act of parliament for the above purposes being obtained, in the year 1756, orders were immediately given for taking down the houses on both sides of the bridge, and a temporary wooden bridge was erected upon the western sterlings, for the passage of carriages as well as persons on foot, till the intended alterations were completed. This was opened in 1757. This temporary bridge was destroyed by fire, April 11, 1758, but the interruption to the communication was not of long continuance, the damage being repaired in less than three weeks. Another act of parliament was shortly after passed, for granting the city fifteen thousand pounds towards carrying on the work, which was completed in a short time, as it now appears; the two center arches of the old bridge having been thrown into one, for the convenience of vessels passing through. This alteration was carried into effect by sir Robert Taylor, architect to the Bank of England, and Mr. Dance, surveyor of the Board of Works.

On the opening of the great arch, the excavation around and under the sterlings was so considerable, that the bridge was thought to be in great danger of falling. Mr. Smeaton, the engineer, was then in Yorkshire, but an express was sent for him and he arrived with the utmost despatch; when the apprehensions of the bridge falling were so general, that few persons would pass over or under it. Mr. Smeaton having ascertained the state of the sterlings, and called the committee together, recommended that they should re-purchase the stones that had been taken from the middle pier, then lying in Moorfields, and throw them into the river to guard the sterlings. Nothing shews the fears entertained for the stability of the bridge more than the alacrity with which his advice was adopted. The stones were repurchased that day, and on the following morning, though Sunday, the work commenced; which, in all probability, preserved the bridge from falling, and secured it until more effectual methods could be taken.

By a survey of the bridge, made in the year 1730, it appeared, that the exterior part of the foundation, on which the stone piers are laid, consisted of huge piles of timber, driven close together, on the top of which were laid large planks, ten inches in thickness, whereupon the bases of the stone piers were laid, three feet below the sterlings, and nine feet above the bed of the river.

It likewise appeared, that the lowermost layers of the original stones were bedded in pitch, instead of mortar, which appears to have been done with a view of preventing the water from damaging the work, till it was advanced above the high water mark; for the modern method of building within a caissoon, as was successively practised at the erecting of the bridges at Westminster and Blackfriars, was then totally unknown.

The income of the bridge-masters, in 1786, appears to have been as follows: for the senior 100*l.* 10*s.*—the junior 86*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the rental at Christmas, 1785, was 8280*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

In 1799 London bridge again became the subject of considerable inquiry and speculation. From the report made by the select committee upon the improvement of the port of London, it appears that after a minute survey of the bridge by Mr. Dance, the clerk of the works, that gentleman was convinced that provided the sterlings were kept in repair the structure was likely to stand for ages. The average cost of its repairs had exceeded 4200*l.* annually for the last six years, and the wardens account for the same period varied from 9772*l*. 2*s*. 1½*d*. to 24,848*l*. 10*s*. 4½*d*. Attached to this report is an interesting plan of London bridge, taken July 2, 1799; a reduced copy of which is engraved in the plate.*

In the next year, a third 'Report' was issued, from which it appears the committee collected information and provided designs for a new bridge; some of the plans were most extravagant and gigantic. A brief notice of the principal designs is as follows:

1. Mr. Ralph Dodd proposed the erection of a stone bridge of six arches, 60 feet wide, and a centre one of iron, 300 feet span, and about 100 feet high, to admit shipping up the river; the declivity of this bridge to extend from the upper corner of Monument-yard, to St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.†

2. A design by the same engineer for a stone bridge, to be erected about 40 yards above the ancient bridge, on the east side of Fishmongers'-hall, to consist of five elliptical arches, the centre being 160 feet span, and 80 feet high, the succeeding two 140 feet span, and 75 feet high, and the outer two 120 feet span, and 70 in height. The whole was to be adorned with statues, columns, &c. and the estimated expence was 350,000*l*.‡

3. Design for a large centre arch constructed of cast iron, with granite piers by Mr. S. Wyatt.§

4. This design was furnished by Mr. Robert Mylne (afterwards architect of Blackfriars-bridge,) who proposed a bridge of five arches, the centre being 60 feet above high high water mark, and 150 feet wide.||

5. Mr. Thomas Wilson, architect of the celebrated bridge at Bishops Wearmouth, near Sunderland, made a design of a bridge of cast iron, of three arches; the centre one being 240 feet span, and 65 feet high, and the two others of 220 feet, breadth of roadway 45 feet, and estimate for the iron work alone 55,061*l*.¶

Designs Nos. 6, 7, and 8, were furnished by Mr. Telford and Mr. James Douglas; the first idea was to diminish the ascent by increasing the length of the bridge on the Surrey side, and by placing the largest arch nearest the city shore. Their estimate, including some important improvements along the banks of the river, amounted to 988,154*l*.; in a subsequent design they placed the great arch in the centre, the other design being particularly objectionable on account of its awkward appearance, and the inconvenience of its navigation.

9. This design was by the two last architects, and proposed a bridge of cast iron, to consist of five arches decorated with statues, trophies, &c. The principal arch to be 180 feet span, and 65 feet

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* P. 467 *ante*.

† Engraved plate ii. & vii. of the plans and drawings belonging to the third report of the committee on the improvement of the port of London, folio 1800.

‡ Ibid. plate iii.

§ Neither drawing nor estimate was sent in by this architect.

|| Ibid.

¶ Engravings of his plan. sections, &c. are in plate viii. of the work before referred to.

high. The estimates for this bridge and approaches to the wharfs on either side was 1,054,804*l.*

The last design was sent in by Mr. George Dance, architect to the city, and professor of architecture, in the Royal Academy. His design was to erect two parallel bridges, with drawbridges for the passage of vessels, the space between the bridge was to be 300 feet, furnished with mooring chains for securing the ships in tiers. Each end of the edifice was to be formed into a semicircular area, and the estimate, including the approaches, was 1,279,714*l.*

The committee ultimately recommended the re-building the bridge of iron, with a centre arch of at least 65 feet above high water. Subsequently the committee considered the propriety of erecting an iron bridge of one arch, 600 feet span and 65 feet in height, but from the diversity and contrary opinions given by many mathematicians and engineers, on the practicability of erecting such a structure, this design was ultimately abandoned.

On the conclusion of the great frost of 1814, which did considerable damage to London bridge, the inquiry as to erecting a new bridge was recommenced. Messrs. Dance, Chapman, Alexander, and Montague, proposed substituting four arches for eight of the present, the expence of which they estimated at 92,000*l.*; but upon examining one of the piers it was found to be impracticable.

In 1821 and 1822 a select committee of the house of commons was appointed to inquire into the propriety of erecting a new bridge as near as conveniently to the old one; and after a laborious investigation and a survey of the river from the present bridge to Old Swan Stairs, a bill was introduced into parliament to erect a new bridge and provide for approaches, which, on July 4th, 1823, received the royal assent. By this act the corporation were to receive the sum of 150,000*l.* from the treasury, additional funds being raised on credit of the bridge-house estates by mortgages, annuities, bonds, &c. The first pile was driven near the southern end of the old bridge, March 15, 1824.

The works are carried on by Mr. Rennie, the son of the eminent architect, who erected Waterloo bridge and made the design for the new London bridge; the contract for building the bridge is 506,000*l.* of which sum 42,000*l.* was given by the treasury in 1825, for making the bridge six feet wider than the original design. The form of the bridge is a flat segment, with five elliptical arches, having plain rectangular buttresses standing upon plinths and two straight flights of stairs, twenty-two feet wide at each end.

Dimensions of New London Bridge.

	Feet	Inches
Span of the centre arch - -	150	6
Height of ditto from high water -	29	6

	Feet	Inches
Piers - - - -	24	0
Span of the second and fourth arches - -	140	0
Height of ditto from high water - -	27	6
Piers - - - -	22	0
Span of the abutment arches - -	130	0
Height of ditto from high water - -	24	6
Abutments - - - -	73	0
Clear water way - - -	690	0
Length of bridge, including abutments -	928	0
Ditto within abutments - -	782	0
Width of bridge from parapet to parapet -	56	0
Width of carriage-way - - -	36	0
Ditto of each foot-path - - -	9	0
Total height of the bridge on the eastern side from low water - - -	60	0

It was expected that, in excavating the new foundation, several interesting antiquities would be discovered, but, exclusive of the silver statue of Harpocrates mentioned before,* little of value has been discovered. The most numerous have been defaced. brass and copper coins of Augustus, Vespasian, and later Roman emperors, Nuremburgh counters, ancient iron keys, and silver spoons; also a spear head engraven on the shaft, and a dagger, which had once been gilt. The principal of these antiquities are in the possession of R. F. Newman, esq. and some curious dates are in the city library.

On Wednesday, the 15th of June, 1825, the first stone of the new bridge was laid; as the ceremonial was of an interesting description, a full and circumstantial account is presented.

At an early hour of the morning of June 15th, the vicinity of the new and old bridges presented an extraordinary appearance of activity and preparation.

So early as twelve o'clock, the avenues leading to the old bridge were filled with individuals, anxious to behold the approaching ceremony, and shortly afterwards the various houses, which form the streets through which the procession was to pass, had their windows graced with numerous parties of well-dressed people. St. Magnus' church on the bridge, St. Saviour's church in the Borough, Fishmongers'-hall, and the different warehouses in the vicinity, had their roofs covered with spectators; platforms were erected in every nook from whence a sight could be obtained.

The wharfs on the banks of the river, between London bridge and Southwark bridge, were occupied by an immense multitude. Southwark bridge was crowded, and the river from thence to London bridge presented the appearance of an immense dock covered with vessels of various descriptions.†

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* Vol. i. p. 32.

† Hone's Ever Day Book, vol. i. col. 779.

At eleven o'clock London bridge was wholly closed, and at the same hour Southwark bridge was thrown open, free of toll. At each end of London bridge barriers were formed, and no persons were allowed to pass, unless provided with tickets, and these only were used for the purpose of arriving at the coffer-dam.

At twelve o'clock, the barrier at the foot of the bridge on the city side of the river was thrown open, and the company, who were provided with tickets for the coffer-dam, were admitted within it, and kept arriving till two o'clock in quick succession. At that time the barriers were again closed, and no person was admitted till the arrival of the chief procession. By one o'clock, however, most of the seats within the coffer-dam were occupied, with the exception of those reserved for the persons connected with the procession.

The interior of the works was highly creditable to the bridge committee. Not only were the timbers, whether horizontal or upright, of immense thickness, but they were so securely and judiciously bolted and pinned together, that the liability of any danger or accident was entirely done away with. 'The very awning,' says Mr. Hone, who was present at this interesting ceremony, 'which covered the whole coffer-dam, to ensure protection from the sun or rain, had there been any, was raised on a little forest of scaffolding poles, which, any where but by the side of the huge blocks of timber introduced immediately beneath, would have appeared of an unusual stability. In fact, the whole was arranged as securely and as comfortably as though it had been intended to serve the time of all the lord mayors for the next century to come, while on the outside, in the river, every necessary precaution was taken to keep off boats, by stationing officers there for that purpose.'

The interior of the coffer-dam was ornamented with as much taste and beauty as the purposes for which it was intended would possibly admit. The entrance to the platform from the bridge, was fitted up with crimson drapery, tastefully festooned. The coffer-dam itself was divided into four tiers of galleries, along which several rows of benches, covered with scarlet cloth, were arranged for the benefit of the spectators. It was covered with canvass to keep out the rays of the sun, and from the transverse beams erected to support it, which were decked with rosettes of different colours, were suspended flags and ensigns of various descriptions, brought from Woolwich yard; which by the constant motion in which they were kept, created a current of air, which was very refreshing. The floor of the dam, which is 45 feet below the high water mark, was covered, like the galleries, with scarlet cloth, except in that part of it where the first stone was to be laid. The floor is 95 feet in length, and 36 in breadth; is formed of beech planks, four inches in thickness, and rests upon a mass of piles, which are shod at the top with iron, and are crossed by immense beams of solid timber. By two o'clock all the galleries were completely filled with well-dressed company, and an eager impatience for the arrival of the procession was visible in every countenance. The bands of the horse guards, red and blue, and also that of the artillery company, played different tunes, to render the interval of expectation as little tedious as possible. In the mean time the arrangements at Guildhall being completed, the procession moved from the court-yard, in the following order :—

A body of the Hon. Artillery Company, with their field pieces.
Band of Music.
Marshalmen.
Mr. Cope, the junior City Marshal, mounted, and in the full uniform of his Office.
The private carriage of N. Saunders, esq. the Water-bailiff, containing the Water-Bailiff, and Mr. Nelson, his assistant.
Carriage containing the Barge-masters.
City Watermen bearing Colours.
A party of City Watermen without Colours.
Carriage containing Messrs. Lewes and Gillman, the Bridge-masters, and the Clerk of the Bridge-house Estate.
Another party of the City Watermen.
Carriage containing Messrs. Jolliffe and Sir E Banks, the Contractors for the Building of the New Bridge.
Model of the New Bridge, borne by Labourers.
Carriages containing Members of the Royal Society.
Carriage containing John Holmes, esq. the Bailiff of Southwark.
Carriage containing the Under-sheriffs.
Carriages containing Thomas Shelton, esq. Clerk of the Peace for the City of London ; W. L. Newman, esq. the City Solicitor ; Timothy Tyrrell, esq. the City Remembrancer ; Samuel Collingridge, esq. and P. W. Crowther, esq. the Secondaries ; J. Boudon, esq. Clerk of the Chamber ; W. Bolland, esq. and George Bernard, esq. the Common Pleaders ; Henry Woodthorpe, esq. the Town Clerk ; Thomas Denman, esq. the Common Sergeant ; R. Clarke, esq. the Chamberlain.
These Carriages were followed by those of several Members of Parliament.
Carriages of Members of the Privy Council.
Band of Music and Colours, supported by City Watermen.
Members of the Goldsmiths' (the Lord Mayor's) Company.
Marshalmen.
Lord Mayor's Servants in their State Liveries.
Mr. Brown, the City Marshal, mounted on horseback, and in the full uniform of his Office.
The Lord Mayor's State Carriage, drawn by six bay horses, beautifully caparisoned, in which were his Lordship and the Duke of York.

The Sheriffs in their State Carriages.
Carriages of several Aldermen who have passed the Chair.
Another body of the Hon. Artillery Company.

The procession moved up Cornhill, and down Gracechurch-street, to London-bridge, where they arrived at about a quarter past four o'clock. Soon afterwards, several aldermen were seen winding in their scarlet robes through the mazes of the staircase, and in a very few minutes a great portion of these dignified elders of the city made their appearance on the floor below, the band above having previously struck up the 'Hunters' Chorus' from *Der Freischütz*. Next in order entered a strong body of the common-councilmen, who had gone to meet the procession on its arrival at the barriers. Independently of those that made their appearance on the lower platform, glimpses of their purple robes with fur trimmings were to be caught on every stage of the scaffolding, where many of them had been stationed throughout the day. After these entered the recorder, the common sergeant, the city solicitor, the clerk, the chamberlain, and other officers. These were followed by the duke of York and the lord mayor, advancing together, the duke being on his lordship's right hand. His royal highness was dressed in a plain blue coat with a star, and wore at his knee the garter. They were received with great cheering, and proceeded immediately up the floor of the platform, till they arrived opposite the place where the first stone was suspended by a tackle, ready to be swung into the place that it was destined to occupy for centuries. Opposite the stone, an elbowed seat had been introduced into the line of bench, so as to afford a marked place for the chief magistrate, without breaking in upon the direct course of the seats. His lordship, who was in his full robes, offered the chair to his royal highness, which was positively declined on his part. The lord mayor, therefore, declined seating himself, and stood supported on the right by his royal highness, and on the left by Mr. alderman Wood. The lady mayoress, with her daughters in elegant dresses, sat near his lordship, accompanied by two fine-looking intelligent boys, her sons; near them were the two lovely daughters of lord Suffolk, and many other fashionable and elegantly dressed ladies. In the train which arrived with the lord mayor and his royal highness, were the earl of Darnley, lord J. Stewart, the right hon. C. W. Wynn, M. P., sir G. Warrender, M. P., sir I. Coffin, M. P., sir G. Cockburn, M. P., sir R. Wilson, M. P., Mr. T. Wilson, M. P., Mr. W. Williams, M. P., Mr. Davies Gilbert, M. P., Mr. W. Smith, M. P., Mr. Holme Sumner, M. P., with several other persons of distinction, and the common-sergeant, the city pleaders, and other city officers.

The lord mayor took his station by the side of the stone, attended by four gentlemen of the committee, bearing, one the glass-cut bottle to contain the coins of the present reign, the second an English inscription incrusted in glass; the third the mallet, and the fourth the level.

The sub-chairman of the committee, bearing the trowel, took his station on the side of the stone, opposite the lord mayor.

The engineer, John Rennie, esq. took his place on another side of the stone, and exhibited to the lord mayor the plans and drawings of the bridge.

The members of the committee of management presented to the lord mayor the cut-glass bottle which was intended to contain the several coins.

The ceremony commenced by the children belonging to the ward's schools of Candlewick, Bridge, and Dowgate, singing 'God save the king.' They were stationed in the highest eastern gallery for that purpose; the effect produced by their voices stealing through the windings caused by the intervening timbers to the depth below was very striking and peculiar. The duke of York joined in the national air with great enthusiasm.

The chamberlain delivered to his lordship the several pieces of coin; his lordship put them into the bottle, and deposited the bottle in the place whereon the foundation stone was to be laid.

The members of the committee bearing the English inscription on glasses, presented it to the lord mayor. His lordship deposited it in the subjacent stone.

Mr. Jones, sub-chairman of the Bridge Committee, who attended in purple gowns and with staves, presented the lord mayor, on behalf of the committee, with an elegant silver-gilt trowel,* embossed with the combined arms of the 'Bridge-house estate and the City of London,' and bearing on the reverse an inscription of the date, and design of its presentation to the right honourable the lord mayor, who was born in the ward, and is a member of the guild wherein the new bridge is situated. This trowel was designed by Mr. John Green, of Ludgate-hill, and executed by Messrs. Green, Ward, and Green, in which firm he is partner. Mr. Jones, on presenting it to the lord mayor, thus addressed his lordship:

'My lord; I have the honour to inform you that the committee of management has appointed your lordship, in your character of lord mayor of London, to lay the first stone of the new London-bridge, and that they have directed me to present to your lordship this trowel, as a means of assistance to your lordship in accomplishing that object.'

The lord mayor having signified his consent to perform the ceremony, Henry Woodthorpe, esq. the town-clerk, who had lately obtained the degree of LL.D., held the copper plate about to be placed beneath the stone, with the following inscription upon it, composed by Dr. Coplestone, master of Oriel-college, Oxford; and late professor of poetry in that university.

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* Engraved in the Chronicles of London bridge, p. 651.

Pontis vetvsti
qvvm propter crebras nimis interiectas moles
impedito cvrsv flvminis
navicvlae et rates
non levi saepe iactvra et vitae pericvlo
per angvstes favces
praecipiti aqvarum impetv ferri solerent
CIVITAS LONDINIENSIS
his incommodis remidivm adhibere volens
et celeberrimi simvl in terris emporii
vtilitatibvs consvlns
regni insvper senatvs avctoritate
ac mvnificentia adivta
pontem
sitv prorsvs novo
amplioribvs spatiis constrvendvm decrevit
ea scilicet forma ac magnitvdine
quae regiae vrbis maiestati
tandem responderet.
Neqve alio magis tempore
tantum opvs inchoandvm dvxit
qvam cvm pacato ferme toto terrarvm orbe
IMPERIVM BRITTANNICVM
fama opibus mvltitvdine civivm et concordia pollens
PRINCIPE
item gavderet
artivm favtore ac patrono
cvivs svb avspiciis
novvs indies aedificiorvm splendor vrbi accederet.

Primum operis lapidem
posvit
IOANNES GARRATT, ARMIGER
praetor
xv. die Ivnii
anno regis Georgii Quarti sexto
a. s. m.d.ccc.xxv.

Ioanne Rennie, S. R. S. architecto.

The following translation was engraved on the reverse of the plate.

The free course of the river
being obstructed by the numerous piers
of the ancient bridge,
and the passage of boats and vessels

through its narrow channels
being often attended with danger and loss of life,
by reason of the force and rapidity of the current,
THE CITY OF LONDON,
desirous of providing a remedy for this evil,
and at the same time consulting
the convenience of commerce
in this vast emporium of all nations,
under the sanction and with the liberal aid of
parliament,
resolved to erect a bridge
upon a fonndation altogether new,
with arches of wider span,
and of a character corresponding
to the dignity and importance
of this royal city:
nor does any other time seem to be more suitable
for such an undertaking,
than when in a period of universal peace
THE BRITISH EMPIRE,
flourishing in glory, wealth, population, and domestic union,
is governed by a prince,
the patron and encourager of the arts,
under whose auspices
the metropolis has been daily advancing in
elegance and splendour.

The first stone of this work
was laid
By JOHN GARRATT, ESQUIRE,
lord mayor,
on the 15th day of June,
in the sixth year of king George the Fourth,
and in the year of our Lord 1825.

John Rennie, F. R. S. architect.

Dr. Woodthorpe having read the Latin inscription aloud, the lord mayor, turning to the duke of York, addressed his royal highness and the rest of the company, as follows:

'It is unnecessary for me to say much upon the purpose for which we are assembled this day, for its importance to this great commercial city must be evident; but I cannot refrain from offering a few observations, feeling as I do more than ordinary interest in the accomplishment of the undertaking, of which this day's ceremony is the primary step. I should not consider the present a favourable moment to enter into the chronology or detailed history of the present venerable structure, which is now, from the increased commerce of the country, and the rapid strides made by the sciences in this kingdom, found inadequate to its purposes, but would rather advert to the great advantages which will necessarily result from the execution of this national work. Whether there be taken into consideration the rapid, and consequently dangerous, currents arising from the obstructions occasioned by the defects of this ancient edifice, which has proved destructive to human life and to property, or its difficult and incommodious approaches and acclivity, it must be a matter of sincere congratulation that we are living in times when the resources of this highly favoured country are competent to a work of such great public utility. If ever there was a period more suitable than another for embarking in national improvements, it must be the present, governed as we are by a sovereign, patron of the arts, under whose mild and paternal sway (by the blessing of divine providence) we now enjoy profound peace; living under a government, by whose enlightened and liberal policy our trade and manufactures are in a flourishing state; represented by a parliament, whose acts of munificence shed a lustre upon their proceedings: thus happily situated, it is impossible not to hail such advantages with other feelings than those of gratitude and delight. I cannot conclude these remarks without acknowledging how highly complimentary I feel it to the honourable office I now fill, to view such an auditory as surrounds me; among whom are the illustrious prince, heir presumptive to the throne of this kingdom, many of his majesty's ministers, several distinguished nobles of the land, the magistrates and commonalty of this ancient and loyal city, and above all (that which must ever enlighten and give splendor to any scene) a brilliant assembly of the other sex, all of whom, I feel assured, will concur with me in expressing an earnest wish that the new London-bridge, when completed, may reflect credit upon the architects, prove an ornament to the metropolis, and redound to the honour of its corporation. I offer up a sincere and fervent prayer, that in executing this great work there may occur no calamity; that in performing that which is most particularly intended as a prevention of future danger, no mischief may occur with the general admiration of the undertaking.'

The lord mayor's address was received with cheers. His lordship then spread the mortar, and the stone was gradually lowered by two men at a windlass. When finally adjusted, the lord mayor struck it on the surface several times with a long-handled mallet, and proceeded to ascertain the accuracy of its position, by placing a level on the top of the east end, and then to the north, west and south; his lordship passing to each side of the stone for that purpose, and in that order. The city sword and mace were then placed on it in saltier; the foundation of the new London-bridge was declared to be laid; the music struck up the national anthem; and three times three excessive cheers broke forth from the company; the guns of the honourable artillery company, on the Old Swan wharf, fired a salute by signal, and every face wore smiles of gratulation. Three cheers were afterwards given for the duke of York; three for old England; and three for the architect, Mr. Rennie.

It was observed in the coffer-dam as a remarkable circumstance, that as the day advanced, a splendid sun-beam, which had penetrated through an accidental space in the awning above, gradually approached towards the stone as the hour for laying it advanced, and during the ceremony shone upon it with dazzling lustre.

The lord mayor, with the duke of York, then retired in the same form as he arrived, and returned to the Mansion-house, where he gave a grand dinner in the Egyptian-hall, to 376 guests; the duke of York being engaged to dine with the king, could not attend.

Westminster Bridge.

An act of parliament was passed in the year 1736, for building a bridge across the Thames, from New Palace-yard, Westminster, to the opposite shore in the county of Surrey. This act was not obtained without great opposition from some of the inhabitants of the city of London and the borough, and also from the watermen of the Thames; but private interest was obliged to give way to public advantage, and this great undertaking was carried into effect under the sanction of the legislature.

The ballast-men of the Trinity-house were employed to open a large hole for the foundation of the first pier, to the depth of five feet under the bed of the river; and this being finished and levelled at the bottom, it was kept clear by a proper enclosure of strong piles. In the mean time, a strong case of oak, called a caissoon, was prepared, of the form and dimensions of the intended pier in the clear: this was made water-proof, and, being brought over the place, was secured within the piles.

In this wooden case the first stone was laid on the 29th of January, 1738-9, by the earl of Pembroke. The caissoon was above the high-water mark, and sinking gradually by the weight of the prodigious blocks of stone, the men could work below the level of the water, as conveniently as on dry ground. Thus the middle pier was first formed, as were all the rest in the same manner, and when finished, the sides of the caissoon being taken asunder, the stone work appeared entire.

The last stone of the bridge was laid on the 10th of November, 1750, by Thomas Lediard, esq. in presence of several of the commissioners; and on the 17th of the same month, about twelve o'clock at night, it was opened by a procession of several gentlemen of the city of Westminster, the chief artificers of the work, and a great number of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c.

Westminster-bridge is generally allowed to be one of the finest in the world. It was built by Mr. Charles Labelye, a native of Switzerland, but a naturalized subject of England, and consists of thirteen semicircular arches, besides a small one at each end. The ascent to it is very easy, and there is a semi-octangular recess over every pier, with benches in them for the accommodation of passengers.* Twelve of them are covered over head with semi-domes, viz. the two middle and two extreme ones on each side. These recesses are supported by solid buttresses rising from the foundations, which form the angular extremities of the piers below. Over the central arch are pedestals in the balustrades, intended for groups of ornamental figures, which were never carried into execution. The dimensions of this noble structure are as follow:

	Feet.
Length of the bridge from shore to shore - - -	1223
Width of the centre arch - - - -	76
The rest decrease regularly four feet in width on each side	
The width of the two small arches, at the abutments, is each about - - - -	20
Width of the raised footways, on each side -	7
Heighth of the balustrade within, six feet nine inches.	

At the sides of each abutment, there are large flights of steps down to the river, for the embarking and landing of goods and passengers.

The foundation of this bridge is laid on a solid and firm mass of gravel, which lies at the bottom of the bed of the river, but at a much greater depth on the Surrey than on the Westminster side; and this inequality of the ground required the heights of the several piers to be very different, as some have their foundations laid at five feet, and others at fourteen feet under the bed of the river. The piers are all four feet wider at their foundation than at the top, and are founded on the bottoms of the before-mentioned caissoons.

The materials of the piers are much superior to those commonly used on such occasions; the inside is generally filled up with chalk, small stones, or rubbish; but here, the piers are the same within as without, and consist of solid blocks of Portland-stone, many of which are four or five tons weight, and none less than a ton, except the closers, or small ones, intended for fastening the others, one of which is placed between every four of the larger ones. These blocks are perfectly well wrought for uniting; they are laid in Dutch terrace, and fastened together with iron cramps run in with lead. All the iron-work is, however, entirely concealed, and so situated as not to be in the least affected by the water.*

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* 'The alcoves on this bridge have another convenience,' says the author of the Percy History of London, 'besides that of affording a shelter from the rain. When a person whispers against the wall of one of them, the sound is very distinctly conveyed across to the corresponding alcove on the opposite side. Two friends may thus carry on a very pleasant *tete-a-tete*, at forty feet distance from each other.'

The soffit of every arch is turned and built quite through, the same as the fronts, with large Portland blocks, over which is built, bounded in by the Portland, another arch of Purbeck stone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; so calculated, that, by the help of this secondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio. Thus each arch can stand singly, without affecting or being affected by any of the others. Between every two arches, there is also a drain, so contrived as to carry off the water and filth, which in time might penetrate, and accumulate, in those places, to the great detriment of the building.

Though the greatest care was taken of laying the foundation deep in the gravel, and using every probable method to prevent the sinking of the piers, yet all this was in some degree ineffectual; for one of them sunk so considerably, when the work was near completed, as to retard the finishing it a considerable time. This gave the highest satisfaction to those who had opposed the work; but the commissioners immediately ordered the arch, on the side where it had been sunk, to be taken down; and then caused the base of the pier to be loaded with an incredible weight of iron cannon, till all the settlement that could be forced was made. After this the arch was rebuilt, and has ever since been equally secure with the rest.

The whole expence of erecting this bridge amounted to three hundred and eighty-nine thousand, five hundred pounds; which was raised as follows:

An account of the several sums played for and lost, or absolutely granted, for building this bridge, and procuring the several conveniences requisite thereto.

		£
1737	Lottery - - - -	100,000
1738	Lottery - - - -	48,750
1739	Lottery - - -	48,750
1741	Granted by Parliament - -	20,000
1742	Do. - - -	20,000
1743	Do. - - -	25,000

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* Lambert's London, vol. iii, p. 201.

		£
1744	Granted by Parliament - -	15,000
1745	Do. - - - -	25,000
1746	Do. - - - -	25,000
1747	Do. - - - -	30,000
1748	Do. - - - -	20,000
1749	Do. - - - -	12,000
	Total	389,500*

Blackfriars Bridge.

This bridge was built in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the beginning of the year 1756, by which the lord mayor, aldermen, and council were empowered to erect a bridge, and to levy a toll on all carriages, horses, and foot passengers, crossing it, for defraying the expence.

A committee was shortly after appointed to receive plans and proposals for the undertaking, and to superintend its execution, who, after examining several designs, gave the preference to that produced by Mr. Mylne; and the first pile was driven in the middle of the river on the 7th of June, 1760.

The preparations for the commencement of the building were carried on with such alacrity, that on the 31st of October following, the first stone was laid, at the north end of the bridge, by the lord mayor, in presence of the bridge committee, and a considerable number of citizens. The ceremony was performed by his lordship striking the stone with a mallet, the officers at the same time laying on it the city sword and mace. Several gold, silver, and copper coins of George II. were deposited under the stone, as was also a large tin-plate; on which, by order of the court of common council, was engraved a Latin inscription; of which the following is a translation:

On the last day of October, in the year 1760,
and in the beginning of the most auspicious reign of
George the Third,
Sir Thomas Chitty, knight, lord mayor,
laid the first stone of this bridge,
undertaken by the common-council of London,
(in the height of an extensive war,)
for the public accommodation,
and ornament of the city;
Robert Mylne being the architect.
And that there may remain to posterity
a monument of this city's affection to the man,

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* Maitland's History of London, ii, p. 1350.

who, by the strength of his genius,
the steadiness of his mind,
and a kind of happy contagion of his probity and spirit,
(under the Divine favour
and fortunate auspices of George the Second),
recovered, augmented, and secured
the British empire,
in Asia, Africa, and America,
and restored the ancient reputation
and influence of his country
amongst the nations of Europe,
The citizens of London have unanimously voted this bridge to be
inscribed with the name of
WILLIAM PITT.*

This bridge, which was completed in the year 1769, is a very convenient and majestic structure, It is all of stone, and consists of nine arches, which being elliptical, the apertures for navigation are large, while the bridge itself, when viewed from the water, appears very low. The dimensions of it are as follow:

	Ft.	in.
Length of the bridge from wharf to wharf -	995	
Width of the centre arch - -	100	
Width of the arches on each side, reckoning from the centre one towards the shores, 98, 93, 83, and	70	
Width of the carriage-way - -	28	
Width of the raised foot-ways on each side -	7	
Heighth of the balustrade on the inside -	4	10

Over each pier of the bridge is a recess, or balcony, supported below by two Ionic pillars, and two pilasters, which stand on a semicircular projection of the pier, above high-water mark. These pillars give an agreeable lightness to the appearance of the bridge on either side. The bridge spreads open at the extremities, the footways rounding off on each side, by which an agreeable and useful access is formed on the approach of it. At each end are two flights of stone steps, defended by iron rails, for the conveniency of taking water.

The wooden frames on which the arches of this bridge were turned, were very ingeniously contrived for strength and lightness, allowing a free passage for boats under them while standing. A curious model of one of the arches of Blackfriars bridge, in mahogany, showing the construction of the wood-work under it, with the foundations of the piers below, is preserved in the British Museum.

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* 'How evanescent a thing is this city affection! Of all the thousands who now pass this bridge daily, how few are aware of the fact which this inscription records! The compliment which the citizens of 1760 unanimously voted, the citizens of later times have refused to confirm, and Pitt's bridge is now styled beyond all hope of alteration, Blackfriars.'—*Percy Hist.* vol. ii. p. 133.

The total expence of erecting this bridge was 260,000*l.* a small sum when compared with Westminster, and still more with other bridges erected at a later period.

During the time employed in erecting this bridge, a temporary wooden one was laid over the river, for the accommodation of passengers, as well as for the sake of the toll, by which a considerable sum was raised while the work was carrying on, and a great accumulation of debt prevented. This prudent measure, with the care and attention of the bridge committee, in the management of the revenues arising from the toll, enabled them to pay the whole expence of the building in less than twenty years after it was finished, with a toll less than half what they were allowed to take by act of parliament.

As the opening of this bridge entirely ruined a Sunday ferry, established at this place for the benefit of the poor of the fraternity of watermen, the bridge committee agreed to transfer 13,650*l.* consolidated 3 *per cents.* to the rulers of the company by way of recompence for the loss; the interest of which is now appropriated to the same uses as the profits which were derived from the ferry. To defray the expence of lighting, watching, cleansing, and repairing this bridge, there is a particular fund set apart consisting of a small balance of consolidated 3 *per cent.* annuities, left after payment of the expence of erecting the bridge, the rent of some premises, and 15,000*l.* raised by bonds on the credit of the Orphan's fund, by virtue of an act passed in the 52 George III. and assigned to the chamberlain for this special purpose.

Waterloo Bridge.

This bridge, which is unquestionably the noblest in Europe, was originally projected by Mr. George Dodd, an eminent engineer. The original plan was to erect a temporary bridge of wood, which would have been accomplished for a comparatively small sum; and from the profit, which would have been immense, to erect a stone bridge; but the city of London opposed that plan in parliament for three successive sessions at an enormous expence to the company, who were finally compelled to abandon their project of a temporary wooden bridge, and to undertake the building one of stone. For this purpose they increased their capital from one to five hundred thousand pounds. So sanguine was the company of ample remuneration from the toll for their advance of capital, that the additional sum of four hundred thousand pounds was immediately raised among themselves, and the shares were at a guinea premium next day.

Accordingly in 1803 an act of parliament was passed, incorporating a company to be called 'The Company of Proprietors of the Strand * Bridge,' and to enable them to build a stone bridge from some part of the precinct of the Savoy, to the opposite shore at Cuper's bridge in Lambeth. Before commencing the purchase of houses or land, 60,000*l.* was to be invested in three per cent. stock, and 300,000*l.* was to be actually subscribed.

Mr. Dodd having been dismissed the company's service, they employed the late lamented John Rennie, the ablest engineer of the day, who, with much skill and unremitting attention, brought to a conclusion a work which will remain a monument to his ability, and of the liberality and public spirit of the proprietors.

The first stone of the bridge was laid on the 11th of October, 1811, by H. Swan, esq. M. P.; a bottle, containing coins of his late majesty's reign, was deposited in the first stone, over which a plate with the following inscription was laid:—

'This foundation stone of the Strand bridge was laid on Friday the 11th of October, 1811, by the directors for executing the same. Henry Swan, esq. M. P. chairman, in the 51st year of the reign of king George the Third, and during the regency of his royal highness, George, prince of Wales; the money for building which was raised by subscription, under the authority of an act of parliament.

Engineer, John Rennie, F. R. S.

The names of the gentlemen, who have had the conducting of this work, are Henry Swan, esq. M. P. chairman; sir T. Tyrwhitt, knight; sir J. S. York, M. P.; sir William Rawlins, knight; Rev. J. Rush; J. Kingston; J. Duddell; V. Rutter; B. Bricknell; E. Bilke; J. Brogden, M. P.; and J. Morris, esqrs. directors.'

On the 5th of June, 1812, the committee reported to the proprietors that they had expended, including purchases of premises necessary for their works, 184,000*l.*; that they had also contracted with the Rev. Mr. Jolliffe, of Merstham, and Mr. Banks, to pay them for building the piers and abutments, which were to be completed by November, 1813, 169,000*l.* and they had subsequently made a second contract with the same persons to turn the arches, and complete the bridge by November, 1815, at the sum of 280,000*l.* The expence of making the approaches, paying the committee, engineers, solicitors, &c. would cost about 117,000*l.*; making a total of 750,000*l.*; but the last item was considerably exceeded. Three acres at Cuper's garden, which belonged to Jesus College, Oxford, and were let by them to Beaufoy and Co. for their manufactory of British wines and vinegar, were necessary for the bridge; and the value of Beaufoy's lease, which was short, and loss by removing their works and establishing new ones, was ascertained by a jury at about 36,000*l.* The company became possessed of it, and it forms part of the road leading from the bridge to the obelisk.*

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* By an act of parliament, in 1816, the name was changed to Waterloo.

Dimensions of the Bridge.

	Feet
Length of the stone bridge within the abutments, -	1242
Length of the road supported on brick arches, on the Middlesex side of the river, - - - - - -	400
Ditto, on the Surry side, - - - - - - -	1250
Total length from the Strand, where the building begins, to the spot in Lambeth, where it falls to the level of the road,	2890
Width of the bridge within the balustrades, - -	42
Width of pavement or footway on each side, - - -	7
Width of road for horses and carriages, - - - -	28
Span of each arch, - - - - - - -	120
Thickness of each pier, - - - - - -	20
Clear water way under the nine arches, which are equal, -	1080
Number of brick arches on the Surry side, - - -	40
Ditto, on the Middlesex side, - - - -	16
Height from the Thames, - - - -	50

Waterloo, or Strand Bridge, as it was first called, consists of nine elliptical arches, each of 120 feet span, and 35 feet elevation.

The whole of the outside courses of the bridge is Cornish granite, except the balustrades which are of Aberdeen granite; and the stones, like those of the temple of Solomon, were cut to their form before they were brought to the spot.

There are 320 piles driven into the bed of the river under each pier; the length of each pile was from 19 to 22 feet, and the diameter about 13 inches; there is one pile to every yard square.

The scientific manner in which the centres were constructed was admirable; and as all the arches are of the same size, the centres were removed from those that were finished, and placed on the piers where the arches were not yet thrown; this was an operation that required great skill and care, and was ably executed.

When the centres were removed, so solidly and well was the masonry constructed, that in the middle they only sunk about one inch. Those of the Pont le Neuilly in France, six miles from Paris, which are nearly similar, sunk about 18 inches in the middle, after the centres were taken away.

In circular arches, such as those of Westminster and Blackfriars bridges, the pressure on the centres before the key stones are put in place, is not near so great as in elliptical arches like those of Waterloo.

The toll-lodges, two at each end of the bridge, are neat buildings in the Doric style. There are turnstiles attached to each (intended to admit the passage of one person only at a time), at every movement of which some machinery, connected with an index in the toll-house, is worked, and, the index being secured in a locked box, the number of persons who have passed may be known by those in possession of the key, at any period of the day.

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* Manning and Bray's History of Surry, vol. iii. Appx. xli.

The rapidity with which this great work was erected is not the least remarkable feature in its history. The foundation stone was laid on old Michaelmas day, in 1811, and on the 18th of June, 1816, the first anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the glorious memory of which it is designed to commemorate, it was opened with great pomp by the prince Regent in person, accompanied by his royal brother, the duke of Wellington, and a long train of persons of the first distinction.

Southwark Bridge.

The great extension of buildings in the borough of Southwark, St. George's Fields, and other parts on the south of the river bearing immediately on London bridge and Blackfriars, and consequent increase in the thoroughfare over these bridges, suggested the expediency of erecting an intermediate one from the bottom of Queen-street, Cheapside.*

The proprietors of this bridge conceived that a small toll would make an ample return for the capital required for its erection. A toll of one penny from that proportion of foot-passengers alone would produce upwards of 60,000*l.*, which would be more than sufficient to pay fifteen per cent on a capital of 400,000*l.*, for which sum Mr. Rennie estimated that a bridge of cast-iron with stone piers might be executed, which though of less costly materials, would rival in magnificence and splendour that of Waterloo itself.

An act of parliament was accordingly obtained in 1811, for the erection of the proposed bridge; but a provision was inserted, that operations should not be commenced until 300,000*l.* of the 400,000*l.* admitted to be required were subscribed. The unexpected calls which had been made on the Waterloo bridge company had however so far damped the ardour for such speculations, that three

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* The projectors of the undertaking were at the pains to obtain an accurate account of the persons, vehicles, and horses, that passed over these two bridges in the course of a day, and the following were the returns; the first taken on the 16th of October, and the second on the 22d of October, 1810.

LONDON BRIDGE.

Persons	56,130
Coaches and chaises	871
Gigs and taxed carts	520
Waggons	587
Carts and drays	2,576
Horses	472

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

Persons	37,280
Coaches and chaises	626
Gigs and taxed carts	526
Waggons	389
Carts and drays	1,269
Horses	433

years elapsed before the requisite sum was made up, and the work actually began.

The Southwark bridge consists of three immense arches of cast iron; the span of the centre one is two hundred and forty feet,* and of the two side ones two hundred and ten. The weight of iron work is more than 5,308 tons. The abutment is of fine masonry connected by dowels to prevent its sliding; and rests on gratings of timber supported by oblique piles. The piers stand on foundations nine or ten feet below the present bed of the river, and are abundantly secured by a flooring of timber, two feet and a half thick, placed on piles.

The subscribers are allowed by their act of incorporation to receive ten per cent. annually on their shares; and the remainder of the receipts is to be laid by and to accumulate until it shall become sufficient to pay each proprietor double the sum he subscribed, after which the bridge is to be made free to the public.

Thames Tunnel.

An attempt was made in 1809 to excavate a passage under the Thames a little below Rotherhithe, upon a very small scale, and was what, in the language of miners, is called a driftway. Its capacity was five feet high by two feet nine inches wide, supported by timber only. No serious difficulty was met with for nearly the whole breadth of the river. They proceeded nine hundred and forty-five feet without any obstacle of importance. Then indeed a considerable body of quicksand came in. This obstruction however was soon overcome; and the work proceeded eighty-one feet farther, when it was impeded by a second irruption of sand, within one hundred and thirty feet of the termination of their distance. This second obstruction was surmounted also, and the work was resumed; but the time allowed for the operation being nearly expired, besides which, the ground where it was to commence having been appropriated to the Commercial dock, and a misunderstanding having arisen among the proprietors, it was determined to abandon the undertaking.

Nothing occurred in this attempt calculated to throw a damp on the work; for, even supposing a quicksand were to have been met with, it was clear (from the slender means which proved effectual to stop it then,) that it would soon be overcome.

In the present undertaking, there is very little analogy with the excavation attempted to be formed in 1809. Instead of an excavation five feet by two feet nine inches, the excavation is thirty-seven feet by twenty-two; no wooden props are used, and a strong brick waterproof arch closely follows the excavation.

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* Exceeding the celebrated arch of Sunderland by four feet.

In 1823, the formation of the tunnel became an object of deep consideration with Mr. Brunel, the engineer, well known as the inventor of the block machinery at Portsmouth, and many other important works; and his inventive faculty, so ably displayed elsewhere, at last discovered and constructed a machine, where the mechanic powers were so combined as to promise complete success, in the two great objects of supporting the ground, and protecting the men while at work.

He communicated his invention to his friends; and in the beginning of 1824, a number of gentlemen were convened to consider and examine the plans; and all agreed they were not only practicable, but very likely to be crowned with success.

It was resolved to form a Company, to carry the same into execution under Mr. Brunel's superintendence. An Act of Parliament was applied for to incorporate the Company, which was granted without opposition; and on the 2d of March, 1825, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, accompanied by many scientific gentlemen, laid the foundation stone, with appropriate ceremony.

The foundation was laid on a wooden horizontal curb, shod with strong cast iron; and on reaching the top, at the height of forty feet, there was also placed a wooden curb; and the two curbs were connected and fastened together by iron rods passing through the brick work. The ground within was then removed, and this immense structure or tower was found to sink regularly for about thirty-three feet, when it came to a bed of clay, where it stuck fast; thus the tower became a shaft. The interior of it was further deepened as much as was thought necessary, and it was underpinned for a foundation. The shaft sunk in this manner may be truly said to be the greatest work of the kind ever attempted.

The shield constructed for protecting the workmen, by supporting the ground in all directions, consists of twelve frames of strong cast iron, each independent of its neighbour, and altogether weighing upwards of 120 tons; they are three feet wide, and twenty feet high, occupying the whole space from the bottom to the top of the excavation. Each frame is divided into three floors or stories; in each of which a man is placed, to excavate the ground immediately opposed to him; so that they are calculated to contain thirty-six men. All the three men will proceed at nearly the same rate, and their task may be finished at the same time. The frames are then either all at once, or separately, moved forward; for doing which, screws are attached to them, bearing on the brickwork.

The frames being raised and lowered at pleasure, by screws, press against the top, and support the ground there; and being provided in front with small moveable boards, kept tight by screws pressing them forward, the pressure of the ground in that quarter is resisted, except just at the spot where the workman is cutting. When they have cut away the breadth of one board, they put it up again in its place, and screw it tight and remove another, where they again operate until all the ground opposed to their division of the frame is removed; the frames are thus moved forward, and the bricklayers build the tunnel close up to them.

The tunnel consists of a square mass of brick work thirty-seven feet by twenty-two, containing in it two archways or passages, each of the width of sixteen feet four inches; each carriage road is thirteen feet six inches wide, and fifteen feet six inches high: and each has a foot-path three feet wide. There is a central line of arches to separate the two passages, some of them so wide that carriages may go from one line of the tunnel to the other. The length of the tunnel will be about one thousand three hundred feet.

The works had proceeded a considerable distance under the river, viz 420 feet, when a dreadful alarm was created on the evening of May 18, in consequence of the water bursting into the Tunnel from above, while upwards of 120 workmen were engaged below. For some days previous, the earth through which the miners were boring, was of such a description as to admit a leakage from the river of four or five gallons a minute; but as they were approaching a more favourable soil, no apprehensions of any danger were entertained until about six in the evening, when the men engaged at the extremity of the excavation, observed the leakage to increase rapidly; and in a few moments afterwards a portion of the earth gave way, and the water rushed down in a torrent. The workmen fled towards the shaft in the greatest terror, while the water rushed after them with great rapidity. They ascended the ladder five at a time, and succeeded in reaching the top in safety, all but one individual, who was missing for a few minutes; he was soon, however, observed struggling in the shaft, where it had by this time risen to a considerable height. Mr. Brunel, jun. quickly descended to his aid, and succeeded in rescuing him from his perilous situation, at the moment that his strength was almost exhausted. From calculations made by the engineer, from the progress of the water in the shaft, it is supposed that about a cubical foot of the earth under the river must have fallen into the tunnel, where it had been recently excavated, and before the brick work had been raised to support it. It was attributed to what miners call 'a fault' in the soil; that is, the meeting of the two layers of earth where the water has always the least difficulty in insinuating itself. This accident delayed the progress of the work, but the hole has been completely stopped, and the cavity filled up chiefly by bags of clay. The works recommenced in September, with every prospect of a successful termination.

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CHAPTER XVII.

Topographical and Historical Account of the Tower of London.

THE Tower of London is situated on the east side of the city, adjoining the Thames, and is surrounded by a broad and deep ditch, in some places an hundred and twenty feet wide, supplied with water from the Thames, which washes its south bounds; within which is a strong and lofty wall.

The contents of the plot, within the walls, measure twelve acres and five rods. And the circumference, on the outside of the ditch, measures three thousand one hundred and fifty-six feet: in the inner ward stand the following towers, commonly known by the following names, the White Tower, Bloody, Constable, Lanthorn, Brick, Salt, Broad Arrow, Bowyers, Flint, Devereux, Beauchamp, Record, the Bell, and the Jewel Tower, and a spacious wharf next the river.

Maitland says, 'it has been a matter of great debate, whether this royal fortress be within the city of London: but that was finally determined, upon a view and strict examination, in Michaelmas Term, 13 James I, in the trial of the murderers of sir Thomas Overbury, who was poisoned in a chamber situate on the west part of the ancient wall of London, which is yet discoverable, and extendeth through the Tower; when it was adjudged, that all that portion of the Tower which is environed within the said wall, or on the west part thereof, is within the city of London, within the ward of the Tower, and parish of All Saints, Barking; and that the residue of this fortress, lying on the east of the said ancient wall, is within the county of Middlesex. And accordingly the murderers were tried in London.' *

There can be no doubt as to the fact of the Romans having erected a fort on the site of the Tower, the discoveries of their remains made in 1777 fully support this assertion, and it is certainly probable that they fortified the banks of the river on this spot as the situation was so particularly desirable. The first building known to have been erected here is the White Tower, which was built about 1180 by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester. This fortress, or keep, stands upon the spot where the second bulwark once stood, in the east part of the wall from the Thames. It was greatly shaken in the year 1090, by a violent tempest of wind, which, amongst other damages, blew down six hundred houses in the city: which misfortune was repaired, and a castle was built under the same tower, on the south side, which was incastellated round about, at a great expence.

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*. Maitland, i. 147.

These repairs and additions were not finished till the reign of king Henry I. And yet this tower stood in need of further help in 1155, when Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor to king Henry II. caused it to be repaired again. In 1190 lord chancellor Longchamp, bishop of Ely, encompassed the premises with a wall and ditch; and in this work, in a very arbitrary manner, broke into and deprived both the church of the Holy Trinity, the hospital of St. Catharine, and the city of London, of some of their lands: for, after he had enclosed the Tower and Castle with an outward wall of stone embattled, he caused a deep ditch to be dug round, from the south-east point by the north side to the south-west corner of the said wall, in order to environ it with the river Thames: in which work the mill belonging to the brethren of the hospital of St. Catharine's, and standing on the site of Iron-gate, as at present called, was removed, and part of a garden, which they had let to the king at six marks per ann. was rooted up, and, for the most part, laid waste; and another piece of ground next Smithfield, belonging to the priory of the Holy Trinity without Aldgate, worth half a mark per annum, was taken from it; and the city was deprived of all the ground from the White Tower to the Postern Gate.

In 1239 king Henry III. in order to overawe the citizens, and to make them the more readily submit to his exactions, added several bulwarks to the foregoing: but they were so much damaged by an earthquake in the following year, that his majesty commanded them to be restored and augmented; which, when finished, consisted of a stone gate, bulwark, &c. on the west side or entrance. But this new work, which is recorded to have cost upwards of twelve thousand marks, fell down in the same manner a few years after.

The same king also commanded the keepers of the tower work to repair the garner within the said Tower, and to amend it well throughout, wherever it stood in need; and so to lengthen the leaden gutters of the great tower, from the top, for the conveyance of rain water, that they should reach to the ground, to prevent the dripping of the rain water upon the new plaister work, to the great detriment and decay thereof; and to make upon the said tower, on the south side above, deep alures, of good and strong timber, and to be well leaded all over; by which people might see even to the foot of the said tower, and, if needful, to ascend and descend the better: also to whiten the whole chapel of St. John the Evangelist in the same tower; and also the old wall about the same tower; from whence it is probable this building took the name of the White Tower.

King Edward I. so highly approved of the improvements made to this fortress by king Henry, that he, in the second year of his reign, commanded his treasurer and chamberlain to take certain sums of money out of his exchequer for finishing the work of the ditch, then new made about the said bulwark, now called the Lion Tower; so called from the lions and other wild beasts lodged therein by the king's command, supposed to be the fancy of Henry I. who greatly delighted in those foreign animals. Henry III. received a present from the emperor Frederic in 1235, of three leopards, which were committed to the same place under proper keepers; and king Edward II. commanded the sheriffs of London to pay out of the fee-farm of the city sixpence per day to the keeper of the leopards for their maintenance, and three halfpence for the diet of their keeper. In the 16th of Edward III. there remained in this Tower only one leopard; but one Robert Bowre was charged with the custody of one lion, one lioness, and two cattes lions. This bulwark is still continued in the same use, as will be noticed hereafter.

King Edward IV. added to the fortifications of the Tower of London, and inclosed with a brick wall a piece of ground, taken out of Tower-hill, west from the Lions'-Tower, now called the bulwark. In the 5th year of this reign, the king's officers erected a scaffold and gallows for the execution of offenders: of which, when the city complained, the king commanded the following proclamation to be published:

'Forasmuch as on the 7th day of this present month of November, gallows were erected and set up besides our Tower of London, within the liberties and franchises of our city of London, in derogation and prejudice of the liberties and franchises of this city; the king our sovereign lord willeth, that it be certainly understood, that the erection and setting-up of the said gallows was not done by his commandment. Wherefore the king our sovereign lord willeth, that the erection or setting-up of the said gallows be not any precedent or example, thereby hereafter to be taken in hurt, prejudice, or derogation of the franchises, liberties, and privileges of the city, which he at all times hath had, and hath in his benevolence, tender favour, and good grace, &c.

At Westminster, the 9th of November, in the 5th year of our reign.'

From which time the city had until of late years always a large scaffold and gallows of timber, prepared at their expence, for the execution of such as are ordered to be hanged or beheaded on Tower-hill.

There are other repairs recorded to have been done to this fortress, particularly in the year 1484, when masons, bricklayers, and other workmen were pressed by the surveyor of the king's works to expedite the buildings therein, commanded by king Richard III. In 1532 Henry VIII. repaired the White Tower, and some other parts. And in the next reign a Frenchman, who lodged in the round bulwark, between the west-gate and the postern or drawbridge, called the Warder's-gate, blew up the said bulwark, and himself therewith, without further damage; which bulwark was immediately rebuilt.*

The encroachments on the soil of this royal fortress, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by a great number of tenements erected over the ditch, and upon the waste ground within its liberty, became such a nuisance, incumbrance, and weakening to the Tower, that, after a strict inquiry into its present state, there issued an order from the privy council for the pulling of them all down; which was accordingly executed, to the great improvement and advantage of the fortification.

But the most thorough repairs were made after the restoration: in 1663 the ditch was scoured, all the wharfing about it was new built of brick and stone, and sluices contrived for letting in and retaining the Thames water, as occasion might require. The walls and windows of the White Tower, being very much decayed, were mended, two of the turrets were wholly taken down, and new funds set up, with the king's arms and imperial crowns over them; all which were made entirely new, the old having been defaced by the garrison in the time of the commonwealth.

Since that period measures have been taken for strengthening the city fortress, as was the case so late as 1792, when the garrison was increased; 'several hundred men,' says Bayley, in his history of the Tower, 'were employed in repairing the fortifications, opening embrasures, and mounting cannon; and on the western side of the fortress, a strong barrier was formed with old casks, filled with earth and rubble; the gates were closed at an early hour, and no one but the military allowed to go upon the ramparts.'

From the time that the Tower was first erected, until the reign of queen Elizabeth, it was frequently used as a palace where our monarchs 'kept open household and frank resort,' and where the royal court, and even parliaments, were held. From the Tower all processions and pageants generally proceeded, whether it was to a tournament or a coronation; and the kings of England, from the time of Richard II. to the accession of James II., always proceeded from the Tower to Westminster to be crowned, in grand procession, with the exception of Charles I. who was prevented by the plague.

The buildings at present within the walls, exclusive of the towers mentioned before, are, the Church, the offices of Ordnance, of the keepers of the Records, the Jewel office, the Horse Armoury, the Grand Storehouse, the New or Small Armoury, handsome brick houses for the chief officers residing in the Tower, with many lesser houses for other officers, barracks for soldiers on duty, besides prisons for prisoners of state, &c. In digging the foundations of those large store-houses, which are situate on the south side of the White Tower, the workmen (in 1720, or thereabouts) met with old foundations of stone, above three yards in breadth, supposed to be the remains of some ancient tower on that spot, of which history gives no account; and so cemented together, that it was with much difficulty they were forced up by beetle and wedges.*

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* Maitland i. p. 148.

The Tower stands on the north side of the river Thames, from which it is separated by a convenient wharf and narrow ditch, over which is a draw-bridge, for the more easy receiving or sending out ammunition, and naval and military stores. On this wharf is a long and beautiful platform, whereon were placed sixty-one pieces of cannon, nine pounders, mounted on very handsome carriages, and which were fired on days of state or public rejoicings; small pieces are now used for those purposes.

Within the walls, on a line with this wharf, is a platform seventy yards long, called the Ladies' Line, because much frequented by the ladies in the summer. It is shaded within by a row of lofty trees, and without, commands a most delightful prospect of the shipping in the river. The ascent to this line is by stone steps, and being once upon it, a person may walk almost round the walls of the Tower; in the course of which there are three batteries. The first of these is called the Devil's Battery, where is also a platform, on which are mounted seven pieces of cannon, though on the battery itself are only five. The second is called the Stone Battery, and is defended by eight pieces of cannon: and the last is called the Wooden Battery, mounted with six pieces of cannon, all nine pounders.

The Tower-wharf is enclosed at each end by gates, which are opened every morning for the convenience of a free intercourse between the respective inhabitants of the Tower, the city, and its suburbs.

Under this wharf is a water-gate, through the Tower-wall, commonly called the Traitor's-gate; because it was customary in former times to convey traitors, and other state prisoners, to and from the Tower by water, through this gate; but, at this time, such persons are publicly admitted at the main entrance.

Over the water-gate is a regular building, terminated at each end by a round tower, on which are embrasures for cannon. The infirmary for the afflicted military was formerly in this building, but now it is converted into regular apartments for persons employed in the ordnance department, also a mill, and the water-works for supplying the garrison with water from the Thames, by means of a steam-engine.

The principal entrance into the Tower is by three gates to the west. The first of these opens to a court, on the right hand of which is the Lion's Tower. The second gate opens to a stone bridge built over the ditch; at the inner end of which is the third gate, much stronger than the two former, having a portcullis to let down upon occasion, and being guarded, not only by soldiers, but by the warders of the Tower. Within this gate, on the right hand, is the draw-bridge for foot passengers, to and from the Tower-wharf.

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* Maitland i. p. 148.

The principal officer, to whom the government of this fortress is committed, is called the Constable of the Tower, and is usually of distinguished quality, as his post at all coronations, and other state ceremonies, is of the utmost importance, having the crown and other regalia in his custody.

The first upon record that enjoyed this important post was Othowenus, in the reign of king Stephen, who was succeeded by Acolivillus, Otho, and Godfrey Magnaville, earl of Essex, in the same reign. We afterwards find John Holland, duke of Exeter, in the reign of Henry VI. the earl of Oxford in 1485, and the earl of Lincoln in the reign of Edward VI. amongst these constables, of whom history does not afford any perfect list.

King Richard III. appointed Robert Brackenbury, esq. constable of the Tower in 1483, as one well attached to his interest, and ready to obey all his commands; and, to keep him more attached to him, his majesty gave him also the office of master and operator of monies; the office of keeper of the exchange within the Tower of London; the office of keeping the lions as mentioned before; the constableship of Tunbridge-castle in Kent, with a fee of ten marks; the stewardship of the lordship of Ware, with a fee of a hundred shillings; the manors of Mote, Morden, Delhing, and Newingdon, in Kent, and all the other lands late the earl Rivers's, to the value of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly; the manors of Crawthory and Coherede, and other tenements and lands in Romney-marsh, of the yearly value of 50*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; the manor of Glastonbury, and all other lands and tenements in the counties of Kent, Surry, and Sussex, which were Walter Roberts's, value 40*l.* per annum, besides a yearly salary of 100*l.* to be paid him out of the revenues of Writtle, &c. But all these favours were not sufficient to engage him to perpetrate the dark designs of Richard against his nephews; wherefore he was, by a special warrant from the king, commanded to surrender up the keys of the Tower, which, in effect, was all his power in that fortress, to sir James Tyrrel, for the space of one night, under the pretence of ordering some special matters therein; in which night, Tyrrel, a man of a profligate conscience, and loaded with great promises of advantage, being constituted constable, during that short sequestration of the office, undertook and executed the treason upon the two princes. Richard, having by this bloody means secured the crown to himself, shewed his liberality to the traitor and murderer, by conferring on him great favours. But the scrupulous Brackenbury, notwithstanding his patent of constable of the Tower was granted for the term of his life, was discharged from that honourable post in the year 1485.

This officer had many great privileges due to him from the ships of the merchants of London; as more particularly is set forth by the instruments granted by king Richard II. and his parliament, to sir Thomas Murrieux.

He was enjoined in 10 and 11 Henry III. to compel those who brought fish in ships to sell at London, to deliver the said fish at Queenhithe.

The power of the constable of the Tower extended to the five ports, and to arrest ships in the Thames, if there were occasion. A precept was sent to him in the 9th of Henry III. to arrest certain ships in time of dearth of corn, to prevent the transportation of it.

In the 52nd of Henry III. the king commanded the abbot of Westminster, *carriare buscam, blada, et alia victualia, tam per terr. quam per aquam, usq. ad abbiam prædict. ita quod nulla inde fiat priza ad opus regis.* That is, to carry brush or underwood, corn, or other victuals, as well by land as by water,to the said abbey, so that no prizal be made to the king's use.

In the 14th of Edward III. there were letters patent issued for making allowances to the constables of the Tower for the wages of the king's prisoners there, viz. for a knight two-pence a day, and for an esquire one penny.

In the 38th of the same king there were orders for the constable of the Tower to repair the defects in the water, [the river Lea] or the banks thereof, running from Ware to Waltham, and so to London.

These fees were ordered by Philip and Mary, in the second and third years of their reign; that the constable shall have of their majesties, at the receipt of the exchequer, for his entertainment, the yearly fee or wages of a hundred pounds, and an hundred pounds by the year for the diet of poor prisoners, who have not wherewithal to pay for their diets. So that the said poor prisoners may be examined within seven days after their coming into his custody, and be discharged again within seven days after they have been examined.

The said constable shall have of every duke, if there be any committed by their majesties to the said Tower, for the suit of his irons, twenty pounds; and for a marquis sixteen pounds; and for the board of every such duke or marquis, weekly, three pounds ten shillings; and for the chaplain's board of every such duke or marquis, every week six shillings and eight-pence; and for every of his gentlemen six shillings and eight-pence; and for every of his yeomen waiting upon him five shillings before his attainder, and after his attainder as their majesties shall appoint

Item, the said constable shall have for every earl and viscount, for the suit of his irons, twenty marks; and for their board every week forty-six shillings and eight-pence; and for the gentlemen and yeomen, as in the duke's diet, before the attainder; and after at their majesties' will.

Item, the said constable shall have for every baron and lord, of the degree, as the younger son of a duke or marquis; and for a knight of the garter, for the suit of irons, ten pounds; and for his board weekly thirty-five shillings, and for his gentlemen and yeomen as before.

Item, the said constable shall have for every other knight or gentlemen of above a hundred pounds estate, for suit of his irons, five pounds; and also for his board weekly twenty-three shillings and four-pence; and for every of his gentlemen and yeomen as before.

Item, the said constable shall have of every gentleman of the estate of an hundred pounds by the year, and under, for the suit of his irons, forty shillings; and his board weekly seventeen shillings and six-pence. And other men, not having lands and possessions, and yet having goods sufficient to find themselves, for suit of irons, twenty shillings; and for their week's board thirteen shillings and four-pence.

Item, all other to live of the house, except their majesties appoint the same a better diet by warrant.

The present constable of the Tower is the duke of Wellington.

The constable has under him a lieutenant and deputy-lieutenant, whose offices are of great consequence; a major, (commonly called governor,) a chaplain, a physician, an apothecary, gentleman porter,* gentleman gaoler, a master and four quarter gunners, and forty warders; whose uniform is like the king's yeomen of the guard. Their coats are of a very singular form, being made with large sleeves and flowing skirts; they are of fine scarlet cloth, laced round the edges and seams with several rows of gold lace, and girt round their waists with a broad laced girdle. On their breasts and backs they wear the king's silver badge representing the rose, thistle, and shamrock; as also the letters G. R. in capitals. And, instead of a hat, they wear on their heads round flat-crowned caps, tied with bands of party-coloured ribbands.

The Church of St. Peter ad Vincula.

Within the Tower is a small church which was erected by king Edward I. and dedicated in the name of St. Peter in chains, commonly called St. *Peter ad Vincula* within the Tower; who, as appears by the Tower records, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, granted certain rents, at a certain custom of stabotes or stalbotes, a kind of fisher-boats, for the maintenance of a rector and three chaplains, settled here by his royal appointment. To these he added two more chaplains in his thirtieth year; and, for the maintenance of these five chaplains and a rector, he granted also certain allowances, to be paid for some tenements in London, and at Tower-Hill, and Petty-Wales; and ordained certain fees to be paid by the constable, officers, and moneyers, for the same purpose, which is further explained by an old record of 8 Henry V. of a grant to John Salmonby, rector of the chapel in the Tower; whereby is granted to him sixty shillings rent, and the appurtenances in Candlewick-street, London, for and towards his subsistence; thirty-eight shillings and eightpence for a tenement on Tower-Hill, and Little-Wales; fifty-eight shillings per annum from the hospital of St. Catherine; ten marks per annum to be paid by the constable of the Tower, twenty shillings per annum of his good-will; thirteen shillings per annum from the master of the Mint; and of every artificer and stipendiary a certain tithe out of their wages and stipends.

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* This office is at least as old as the time of Edward III.; for, in the Tower records, mention is made of the custody of the Tower-gate being granted to John de London. — *Maitland's London,* i, 175.

From which and other records it has been collected, that the bounds of this rectory are all the compass of the Tower; and it hath some territories without, as Little Tower-Hill, which was therefore called the king's soil of Little Tower-Hill, adjoining unto which was a place called the king's waste of Rosemary Lane, or Hog Lane. But these boundaries, as well as the precinct of the Tower, which contains all the soil or liberty between Barking church and Crutched Friars, St. Mary Grace's, and St. Catherine's, have been an old controversy between the magistrates of the city, and the officers of the Tower.

This church was formerly a large and spacious building, frequented by the kings themselves for their devotion, and adorned with chancels, shrines, and images; as more particularly appears from a letter mandatory of the king to the keeper of the Tower works, in the 25th of Henry III. A. D. 1241, for the repairing and adorning of this church, in this form, *Rex eisdem* [*Custodibus operationis Turris*] *salutem præcipimus, &c.*

'The king to the keepers of the Tower works sendeth, greeting. We command you to brush or plaister with lime, well and decently, the chancel of St. Mary, in the church of St. Peter, within the Bailiffwick of our Tower of London, and the chancel of St. Peter in the same church, and from the entrance of the chancel of St. Peter to the space of four feet beyond the stalls made for our own and our queen's use in the said church; and the said stalls to be painted; and the little Mary, with her shrine, and the images of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, and St. Catherine, and the beam beyond the altar of St. Peter, and the Little Cross, with its images, [*i. e.* of Christ, John, and Mary] to be coloured anew, and to be refreshed with good colours: and that ye cause to be made a certain image of St. Christopher holding and carrying Jesus, where it may best and most conveniently be done and painted in the foresaid church: and that ye cause two fair tables to be made, and to be painted of the best colours, concerning the stories of the blessed Nicholas and Catherine, before the altars of the said saints in the same church: and that ye cause to be made two fair cherubims, with a cheerful and joyful countenance, standing on the right and left of the great cross in the said church; and moreover one marble font, with marble pillars, well and handsomely wrought. And the cost that for this you shall be at, by the view and witness of liege men, shall be reckoned to you at the Exchequer. Witness the king at Windsor, the tenth day of December.' *

This church is not remarkable as a fine specimen of the pointed style, and no part of it is apparently older than the sixteenth century. It appears to have undergone considerable alteration since the period of its foundation. It was much injured by fire in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and it is probable, from the style of architecture at present displayed, that the alterations were made at that period.† It consists of a nave and north aisle of equal breadth, with a small tower at the west end of the latter, and a chancel at the east end of the nave. The exterior has been covered by some tasteful improver, with rough cast and oyster shells. In the walls of the tower are many flints, but the angles have been coped with stone, and the oyster shells not forgotten in modern times. The south front has five windows with low pointed arches, each made by mullions into three lights; the stone work, together with two of the windows which had been walled up, were restored a few years since; the mullions have arched heads enclosing sweeps; under one of the windows is an entrance which internally has a pointed arch, but the exterior has been altered to a lintel; this doorway is now fronted by a small porch. The east end of the chancel and aisle have each a window of five lights, made by mullions and circumscribed by a low pointed arch. On the north side of the chancel was formerly a window, which has been walled up; the south side is entirely hid by buildings, and has no windows; and the west front is also partially concealed. The interior is divided longitudinally by four arches resting upon three clusters, consisting of four columns surrounding an octangular pier, and two half clusters attached to the extreme walls; the arches are obtusely pointed; the ceiling rests on beams which divide it into compartments, the spaces being plastered. The aisle and the west end of the nave are occupied by galleries, supported on Tuscan columns, for the accommodation of the military at-

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* Liberat. 25 Hen. III. m. 20.

† For the ensuing particulars, as well as for other valuable information, I am indebted to a friend, whose long acquaintance with the metropolis, joined to great accuracy of observation and correct taste, enables me to give any observation he may make with perfect confidence in its correctness.

T. A.

tached to the garrison. The pulpit is situated against a pier on the south side of the church, between two of the windows. The altar is plain, there is no organ or font.*

The fittings up of the church are of the meanest order; it appears to have received but little favour from the hands of government, in occasional white-washing, which is executed in a manner which shews that churchwardens are not the only persons who 'daub and smear' ecclesiastical buildings. The north and east walls have suffered greatly from damp occasioned by the accumulation of earth against them, and the congregation cannot be much benefitted by this circumstance. The church is in length 66 feet, breadth 54 feet, and 24 feet high. There is not a vestige of painted glass remaining in any of the windows. Several ancient monuments in the church are deserving of attention. The handsomest is an altar tomb with two recumbent alabaster figures to the memory of sir Richard Cholmondeley, knt. lieutenant of the Tower, in the reign of Henry VIII. and his lady; it is now placed in the north nich under the gallery, having been removed from its original station: the sides of the tomb are enriched with lozenges, enclosing shields and six foil and other tracery; the angles, adorned with twisted columns. Round the verge of the slab is the following inscription:—

Jacent corpora Ricardi Cholmondeley, militis et
dñe Elizabethe consortis sue, qui . . . .
. . quorum animabus Deus propitietur. Amen.

The knight is attired in a suit of plate armour, with sword and dagger; his head and hands bare; the former rests on a helmet, his hands are clasped in prayer, his gauntlets lying by his side near his feet, which rest on a lion; his lady lays at his left side, her head reclining on a cushion. Much it is to be regretted that this fine monument should be neglected and exposed as it is to every wilful and accidental injury. On the north side of the chancel are two monuments affixed to the wall, shewing kneeling figures within Corinthian niches, richly adorned with coats of arms. One is to the memory of sir Richard Blount, knight, who died 1560, and has statues of sir Richard, and two sons, and his lady, and two daughters; the other commemorates sir Richard Blount, son of the above, and has statues of the knight and three sons, and his lady, and a daughter. Both these gentlemen were successively lieutenants of the Tower. Near the pulpit is a singular monument, consisting of four circles disposed on a cross, containing the bust of the parents, in two, and the effigies of three children, reclining in the circles. A plain stone on the floor records the name of the courageous Talbot Edwards, who resisted the infamous col. Blood, in his daring attempt to steal the crown. There are numerous other monuments, ancient and modern, which our limits will not permit us to particularize.

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* The writer of this not long since saw the rite of baptism administered in this church from a slop basin!

Several mural tablets on the north side of the church have been most shamefully built against, and partly concealed by the gallery.

The living is a rectory in the gift of the king, valued at about sixty pounds per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. William Coxe, archdeacon of Wilts, paid by the king as minister of the Tower garrison, rated in the king's books eighteen pounds three shillings and four pence. There is no lecturer, nor organ; prayers are on Wednesdays, Fridays, and holidays, about eleven. The rector has no institution and induction, and the living is exempt from archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

This church is remarkable for being the burial place of numerous royal and noble personages, who were either executed in the Tower, or on the hill adjoining, and deposited here as a place of obscurity. Within the chapel in 1534 was buried the ill-fated Gerald Fitz-Gerald, ninth earl of Kildare, and lord deputy of Ireland.

On the 22d of June in the succeeding year, the conscientious prelate, John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and on the 6th of the next month, the great sir Thomas More, were buried here.* In front of the altar repose the remains of the lovely Anne Boleyn, the victim of the tyrant Henry, and her brother George, lord Rochford, who were executed in 1536.

In the same place also are the remains of the guilty Catherine Howard, who fell in 1541.

Here likewise rests the mangled corse of the venerable Margaret, countess of Salisbury, the last of the royal line of Plantagenet.

Within this church also lies the remains of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, the cherished favourite of the royal vampire Henry the Eighth. Baron Sudley, lord high admiral of England, beheaded 1549, under a warrant from his own brother, Edward, duke of Somerset, who followed him to the scaffold and the grave within three years. This nobleman is interred between the two queens in front of the altar, where also was interred about eighteen months after, the headless corse of his rival, John Dudley, duke of Northumberland.

Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, beheaded for aspiring to the hand of Mary, queen of Scots; his son Philip, earl of Arundell, who died within the walls of the Beauchamp Tower in this fortress; and Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, the favourite of Elizabeth, are likewise buried here.

Under the communion table was interred James, duke of Monmouth, the natural son of Charles II.; and under the gallery, at the western end of the chapel, were deposited the headless bodies of the earls of Kilmarnock and Balmerino, and Simon, lord Lovat, leaders in the rebellion of 1745.

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* Subsequently removed and re-interred in Chelsea church.

The principal and most ancient part of the present fortress is the citadel or keep known by the name of the

White Tower.

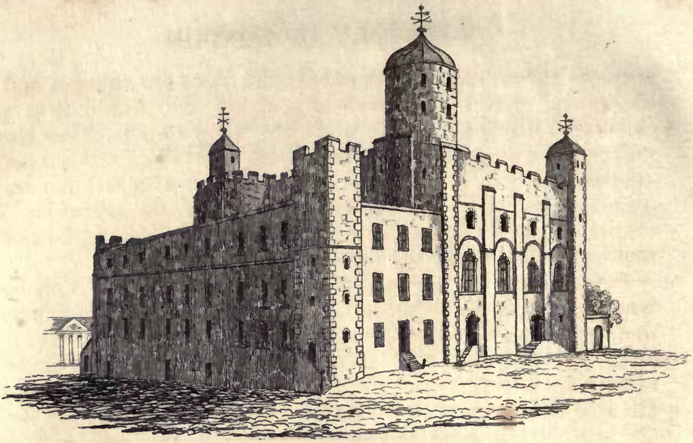
It is a large massive quadrangular building, occupying an area of 116 feet north and south, and 96 feet east and west; it is 92 feet high, embattled with a turret at each angle; one of these turrets was used by Flamstead as an observatory previous to the establishment of the royal observatory at Greenwich. This building consists of three very lofty stories, under which are most spacious and commodious vaults. The roof is flat, and covered with lead, affording an extensive and delightful prospect. On the first floor of the White Tower are two large rooms, one of which is used as a repository for cavalry arms, and the other as a tool house. There are also a vaulted room and a cell, both of which gloomy apartments were evidently intended for prisons; and tradition relates, that in one of these cells sir Walter Ralegh wrote his History of the World. Here, too, were confined several of the persons connected with sir Thomas Wyat's rebellion in 1553-4, three of whom have left the following inscription on the sides of the door-way leading to the cell:—

HE THAT INDVRETH TO THE ENDE SHALL BE SAVID
M. 10. R. RVDSTON DAR. KENT. ANO. 1553.
BE FEITHFVL VNTO THE DETH AND I WIL GIVE THE A CROWNE
OF LIFE.
T. FANE, 1554,
T. CVLPEPER OF DARFORD.

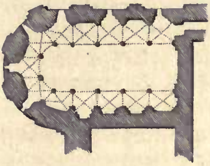
On the second floor are two rooms used as armories, (one contains the small arms for the sea service, curiously laid up, to furnish 10,000 men upon any emergency), and an apartment commonly called Cæsar's chapel, which may justly be said to exhibit one of the finest and most perfect specimens of the Norman style of architecture now extant in this country.

When the sovereign held his court in the Tower, this chapel was used for the private devotions of the royal family and household. A chaplain regularly performed service here, whose salary, in the reign of Henry III., who greatly ornamented the chapel, was fifty shillings a year.* This chapel was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It has a semi-circular termination towards the east, and consists of a nave and two side aisles, the latter separated from the former by twelve circular columns; the capitals of which display a studied variety in their ornaments, and are terminated with

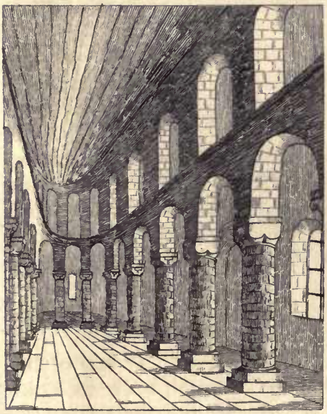
* Rot. Liberat. 25 Hen. III. m. 11.



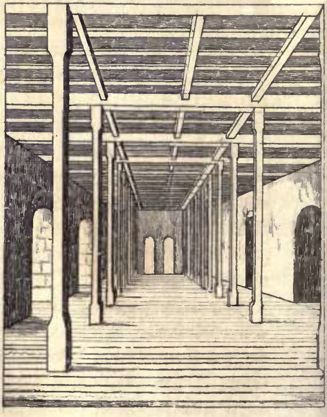
White Tower.



Plan of the Chapel.



Chapel.



Council Chamber.

WHITE TOWER,

Tower of London.

To J. Keech, Esq^{r} *this Plate is respectfully Dedicated by* the Author.

Pub: by Cowie & Strange, 1828.

a square abacus variously moulded; the bases are circular, and rest on square plinths. Immediately above the arcade is a plain chamfered strong course, on which are raised a series of low rectangular piers without any base or impost moulding, and supporting another arcade of plain arches corresponding with that below, and opening to a gallery occupying the space over the side aisles. This chapel is lighted by six semi-circular headed windows, four on the south side and two on the east.

From Henry III.'s letter, in 1241, for its repairs it appears it was ordered to be whitened, and to have three glass windows; one on the north side, with a little Mary holding her child; one on the south, with the image of the Trinity; and another on the same side, with the image of St. John the apostle and evangelist. He also ordered the cross and the beam [*i. e.* the rood] beyond the altar of the same chapel to be painted well and with good colours; and two images to be made and painted, where more conveniently and decently they might be done in the said chapel, one of St. Edward holding a ring, and reaching it out to St. John the Evangelist, &c. which representation alludes to the legend of the power pretended to be given to king Edward the Confessor of curing the king's evil, in reward of his great charity, which relieved St. John, in the appearance of a poor beggar, with his ring from his own finger; and probably this chapel was in subsequent times set apart by his successors for performing the ceremony of touching for that evil.* This chapel has long formed part of the rooms belonging to the Record office, and contains chiefly the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, during the reigns of king James I. and Charles I.

On the top of this Tower is a large reservoir for supplying the garrison with water in case of need, about seven feet deep, nine broad, and sixty long, which can be filled by an ingenious contrivance from the river Thames.

The uppermost story of the White Tower exhibits a massive timber roof and supporters of great antiquity. The principal room on this floor is traditionally styled the council chamber; and here, it is supposed, the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., is said to have ordered the execution of lord Hastings, and the arrest of the archbishop of York, the bishop of Ely, and lord Stanley.

On new paving the east side of the White Tower, in 1772, an elegant little crown, of the size and form represented in the next page, was found about four feet below the level. It was of the finest gold. In each leaf is set three small pearls, with an emerald in the centre; round the fillet are placed eight small pearls, four rough rubies, and four emeralds; a ruby under the centre of each leaf, and an emerald under each intermediate point. It was probably intended to adorn the head of a small statue of the Virgin or some saint.†

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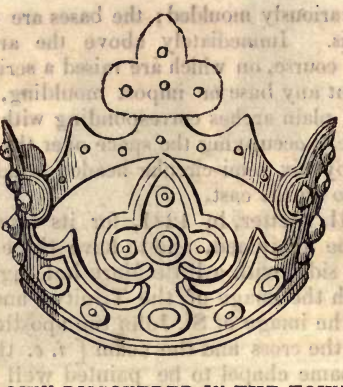
* Maitland, i. p. 151.

† Archælogia, v. 440.



CROWN DISCOVERED IN THE TOWER.

In the lieutenant's house a large and inconvenient old building, usually occupied by the major or resident governor, there is a monument recording the gunpowder plot conspiracy.

The Bell Tower is of a circular form, with a curious vaulted roof. It was in this tower that the amiable Fisher, bishop of Rochester, was confined; and tradition, without any good ground, also marks it as the place of queen Elizabeth's confinement by her bigotted sister Mary. It is now used as one of the domestic offices of the governor.

A short distance from the Bell Tower, northward, is the Beauchamp, or Cobham Tower, which has always been one of the principal state prisons. It takes its double name from Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who was imprisoned here in 1397, previous to his banishment to the Isle of Man, and from the Cobhams, who were certainly confined here in the reign of queen Mary, for Wyat's conspiracy. The Beauchamp Tower was formerly embattled, and consists of two stories, whose walls bear numerous records of the misery of those who were confined within them, and, destitute of books or paper, beguiled the time in inscribing memorials of their sufferings on the walls.

The chief prison-room is a spacious apartment on the first floor; and adjoining to it are two small cells, probably, says Mr. Bayley, 'intended for the better securing of prisoners by night. In the walls of the former are four large recesses, in each of which there was a narrow embrasure; but these have of late years been stopped up, and, in lieu of them, two additional windows made towards the east.' * Of the plan and appearance of this room the annexed plate is a faithful representation. The inscriptions, most of which are in tolerably perfect order, are sculptured around the walls; the principal are as follows:

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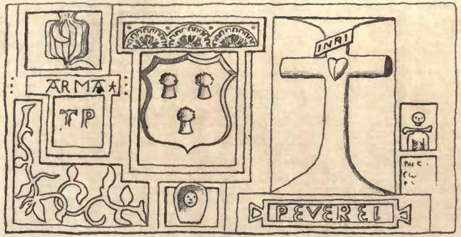
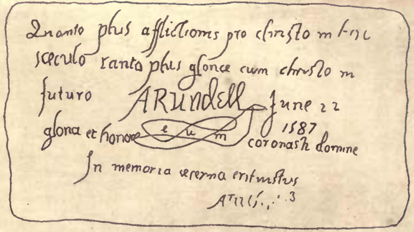
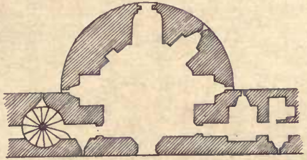
* Bayley's Tower of London, p. 137.


ARMA
TP
INRI
PEVEREL

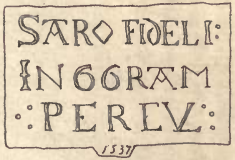
1


Quanto plus afflictionis pro christo in hoc
seculo tanto plus gloriae cum christo in
futuro ARUNDELL June 22
1587
gloria et honore coronasti domine
In memoria aeterna erit iustus

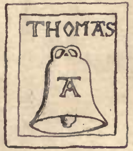
2



Plan


SARO FIDELI:
IN66RAM
:PERLV:
1537

3



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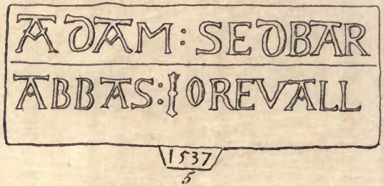
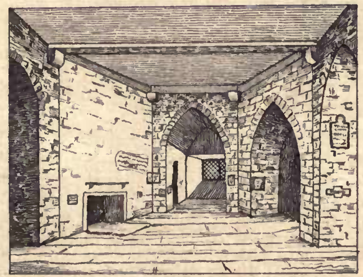
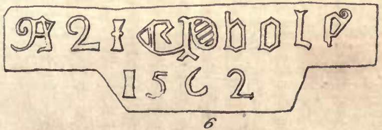

ADAM: SEDBAR
ABBAS: JOREVALL
1537

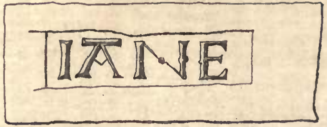
5



Interior



6



7

PLAN, VIEW, and INSCRIPTIONS — BEAUCHAMP TOWER.
Tower of London.

On the left hand side entrance to the room is a large piece of sculpture, see fig. 1. in the annexed plate. It consists of the arms and name of Peverell, but as regards the sculptor no information has hitherto been discovered.

Over the fire-place is the interesting autograph of the earl of Arundel before mentioned, it is represented in the annexed plate, fig. 2. and consists of the following:

Quanto plus afflictionis pro Christo in hoc
sæculo, tanto plus gloriæ cum Christo in
futuro. Arundell. June 22, 1587.

Gloria et honore eum coronasti domine.
In memoria eterno erit justus.
At . . . .

This nobleman, who had been arrested on frivolous charges, and condemned on very questionable evidence, was reprieved by Elizabeth, and, after lingering upwards of ten years in confinement, died on the 19th of October, 1595, in the fortieth year of his age. His principal crime was that of being a staunch papist; and it is said, that the descendants of the family considered him so much a martyr to the Roman Catholic religion, that a late duchess procured the skull, upon the vault being opened for the burial of Edward duke of Norfolk, in 1777, and had it enchased in gold, as a valuable relic and stimulant to devotion. This earl has left several other inscriptions on the walls of the Beauchamp Tower, expressive of his innocence, and of his consciousness that he was punished for his religious opinions alone.

On the right hand side of the fire-place is a large piece of sculpture by John Dudley, earl of Warwick, eldest son of the duke of Northumberland, who died in this tower in 1553. It is well executed, representing the bear and ragged staff (the family arms), surrounded with a border of oak sprigs, roses, and other flowers. Under the badge is his name, IOHN DUDLE, and beneath the whole is the following:

YOU THAT THESE BEASTS DO WEL BEHOLD AND SE,
MAY DEME WITH EASE WHERFORE HERE MADE THEY BE,
WITH BORDERS EKE WHERIN . . . . .
4 BROTHERS NAMES WHO LIST TO SERCHE THE GROUND.

In different parts of the room are memorials of Charles Bailly, an adherent of Mary queen of Scots, who once suffered the tortures of the rack without making any disclosure of importance. In one place is a square frame arched at the top. On the frame is 'PRINCIPIUM SAPIENTIE TIMOR DOMINI. BE FRIEND TO ONE, BE ENNEMYE TO NONE.' HOPE ENDE, HERT PACIENTIE. Within the frame is the following:

I. H. S.
Anno D. 1571. x. p. s. 10 Sept.
The most vnhapy
man in the world is he
that is not pacient in ad-
versities. For men are not
killed with the adversities
they have: but with ye impa
cience which they suffer.

Tout vient apoient, quy peult attendre
Gli sospiri ne son testimoni veri dell' angos.
cia mia.
Æt. 29.

Charles Bailly.

Near this inscription is a memorial by Dr. Story:

1570.
Ihon . Store
Doctor.

He was educated in the university of Oxford, and was created doctor of laws 1538. Refusing to take the oath of supremacy he was drawn from the Tower to Tyburn, where he was executed June 1, 1571. A singular circumstance attended his execution: he was cut down before his senses had left him; and is reported to have struggled with the executioner, while the latter was carrying into effect that revolting part of the punishment of traitors (now repealed) tearing out his bowels. One of the charges against Dr. Story was, for consulting with a noted magician against the queen's life, and for having cursed her daily in his grace at meals!

On the left hand side of the third recess is a large inscription as follows.

I LEVE IN HOPE AND
T. C.

I . GAVE . CREDIT . TO . MI . FRIN
DE . IN . TIME . DID . STANDE . ME
MOSTE . IN . HANDE . SO . WORLDE
I . NEVER . DO . AGAINE . EXCEPTE.
I . HADE . HIME . SVER . IN . BANDE . AND
TO . AL . MEN . WISHE . I . SO . VNLES . YE
SOSSTEINE . THE . LEKE . LOSE . AS I DO

VNHAPPIE IS . THAT MANE WHOSE .
ACTES DOTH . PROCVER . THE MISERI .
OF THIS HOUS . IN PRISON . TO INDVER
1576 THOMAS CLARKE.

The person mentioned in this inscription was perhaps Thomas Clarke, a Roman Catholic priest, who made his recantation sermon at St. Paul's Cross, July 1, 1593.[*]

In this part of the room there are numerous other inscriptions by persons of whom nothing is known.

GEFFRYE POOLE
1562

Upon the testimony of this man, his brother, viscount Montague, the marquis of Exeter, and several other persons of consequence were executed for high treason in corresponding with cardinal Pole. This man was confined in the Tower till his death.

In the same part of the prison are several inscriptions by Edmund Poole, one of which is engraved in the annexed plate, fig. 6, and several by his brother Arthur.

I. H. S.
A passage perillus
makethe a port
pleasant
A° 1568
Arthur Poole
Æt sue 37
A. P.

Arthur and Edmund Poole were great grandchildren to George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward IV. About 1562, they were accused of conspiring to withdraw into France to the duke of Guise, and thence to return with an army into Wales, and there to proclaim the queen of Scots queen of England. They were found guilty, but the queen spared their lives but subjected them to perpetual imprisonment. Both died in the Tower, and were buried in the chapel.

Immediately under the last mentioned inscription is the word JANE, generally considered as the royal title of the amiable and accomplished lady Jane Grey; but Mr. Bayley, the historian of the Tower, says, there is no proof that she was confined in this room, and therefore conceived it was cut by one of the sons of the duke of Northumberland, or perhaps lord Guildford. Females were usually confined in the private house of the lieutenant, or some respectable officer.*

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[*] Dodd's Church History, ii. 75.

The inscription mentioned above is engraved in the annexed plate, fig. 7.

Passing several inscriptions of prisoners, of whom nothing is known, we come to the following:

AS : VT : IS : TAKY.
THOMAS FITZGERALD.

This prisoner was eldest son of Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth earl of Kildare, and lord deputy of Ireland. He was executed for high treason at Tyburn, Feb. 3, 1537.

Near this inscription is the following:

ADAM : SEDBAR
ABBAS : JOREVALL
1537.

He was the last abbot of Joreval or Jerveaux in Yorkshire, and was executed in the above year for opposing the measures of Henry the Eighth. Engraved fig. 5.

In another part of this room a rebus, the word Thomas under a bell, with a capital A on it.† This was executed by Thomas Abel, D. D. and domestic chaplain to Catherine of Arragon; he being attached to his mistress, opposed the divorce of the marriage between Henry and Catherine, which brought on him the displeasure of the tyrant; and he was with Dr. Edward Powel and Dr. Richard Fetherstone executed in Smithfield, July 30, 1540.

SARO FIDELI
INGGRAM
PERCY
1537

This inscription is evidently by sir Ingram Percy, third son of Henry, fifth earl of Northumberland. Mr. Bayley says, there is every reason to believe that he was implicated in the northern rebellion, for which his brother and several others suffered at Tyburn, 1537. He appears to have been pardoned, and to have died about the end of the following year. Engraved fig. 3.

The last inscription of consequence is the following:

EAGREMOND . RADCLYFFE
1576
POVR . PARVENIR

This person was only son of Henry Radclyffe, second earl of Sussex, by his second wife Anne, daughter of sir Philip Calthorpe, of Norwich, knt. When young he was engaged in the rebellion in the north, 1569, and fled to Spain; after enduring great distress he returned to England, when he was apprehended and committed to the Tower. Being subsequently banished the realm, he entered the service of Don John of Austria, when he was accused of attempting to poison that prince with the connivance of Walsingham, secretary to queen Elizabeth, for which he was condemned and executed before Namur.

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* Bayley's History of the Tower, p. 162. † Engraved in the annexed pl. fig. 4.

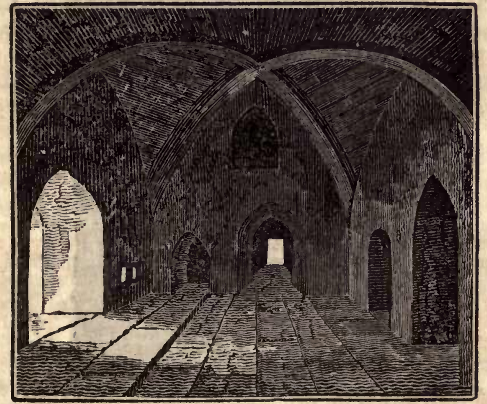
There are several inscriptions in the lower apartment of this tower, but none particularly worthy notice.

The Beauchamp tower is traditionally said to have been the prison of Anne Boleyn; but, though there is no evidence to support it, it is by no means improbable, as it was long more used as a prison than any of the towers. Some of the state prisoners of 1794 were confined here.

The Devereux Tower, so called after the surname of the celebrated earl of Essex, is of older date than the tower last noticed. It consists of two stories, the walls at the base being eleven feet in thickness.

The Flint Tower was taken down about thirty years ago.

The Bowyer's Tower took its name from having, in early times, been the residence of the master and provider of the king's bows. The basement floor, which is the only part of the original building, is here represented.



INTERIOR OF THE BOWYER TOWER.

It is vaulted and groined; and in the walls, which are about ten feet thick, are three recesses, in each of which was a narrow embrasure; but these have been enlarged and modernized. There is a tradition that it was in this room that George, duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV., was secretly put to death, by drowning in a butt of malmsey.

The next tower is the Brick Tower, which was probably erected as early as the reign of Edward IV. or Richard III.

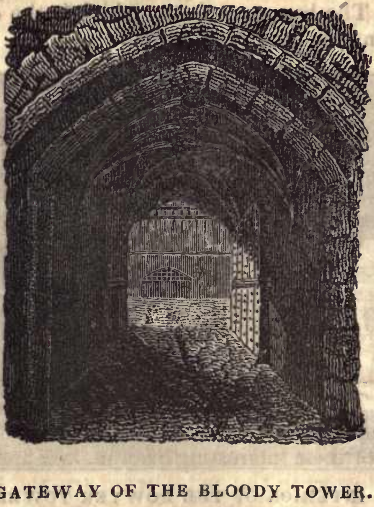
The Jewel Tower, where the regalia are now kept, was formerly known by the name of the Martin Tower. Little remains of the primitive structure.

The Constable Tower, in form and style of architecture, closely corresponds with the Beauchamp Tower, but is of smaller dimensions.

The Broad Arrow Tower is also similar to the Beauchamp Tower, and, like it, has been much used as a prison, and its walls contain numerous inscriptions, few of which are of interest.

The Salt Tower contains a very singular and hieroglyphical device,* by one 'Hew Draper, a tavern keeper at Bristol,' who was committed here on the 21st of March, 1560, on the accusation of 'one John Man, an astronomer, as a suspect of a conjurer or sorcerer, and thereby to practise matter against sir William Lowe and my ladie;' a lamentable instance of the facility with which life and liberty could, in those days, be sacrificed.

There are also a host of inscriptions in this prison, but none worthy notice, either on account of composition, or from their having been executed by persons of note.



GATEWAY OF THE BLOODY TOWER.

The Bloody Tower is thought to have derived its appellation from the circumstances of the two princes, Edward V., and his brother, Richard, duke of York, who are supposed to have been put to death here, by order of their uncle, the duke of Gloucester Mr. Bayley, who doubts whether the royal brothers were murdered in the Tower, and ridicules the idea of calling it bloody when the children were smothered, infers, that if they were put to death in this fortress at all, it must have been at a different part of it; as the bones discovered in the time of Charles the Second, which, on account of their appearing to be those of children, had afterwards royal interment in Henry VII.'s chapel, were found on the south side of the White Tower, which is at a considerable distance from the place where the deed is supposed to have beeu perpetrated.

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* Engraved in Bayley's Tower of London, p. 210.

The gateway represented above, is of the style of architecture of the fourteenth century; it is about thirty-four feet in length and fifteen feet in width. The roof is groined, and each end of this entrance was originally secured by gates and a strong portcullis; at the south end this still remains, and the gate in particular has a very venerable appearance. On the eastern side, between these defences, was a small circular stone staircase leading to the superstructure, which formed the lodging of the porter or warden, and consisted of two gloomy apartments one above the other, and a space for working the portcullis.

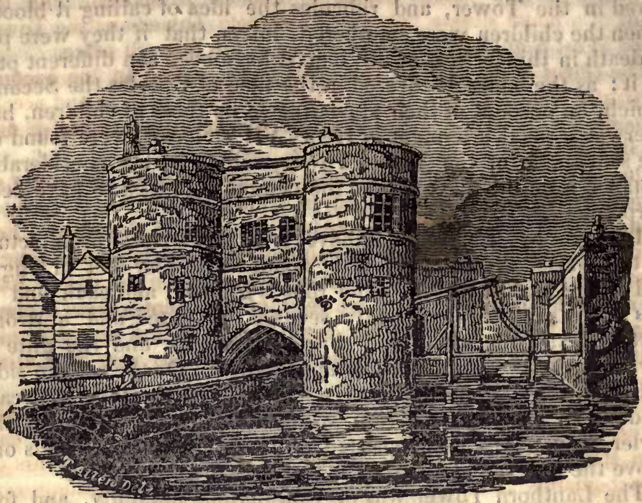
The Lanthorn Tower was of considerable antiquity, and formerly contained the king's bed chamber. It communicated with the great hall, the scene of many a royal banquet in the reigns of our Henries and our Edwards. The Lanthorn Tower was considerably damaged by fire in 1788, and soon after its remains were taken down. The site of this tower, and of several other parts of the ancient palace, are now occupied by the buildings of the Ordnance office.

The Record or Wakefield Tower is a large circular building of great antiquity. Mr. Bayley says 'with the exception of the White Tower it is unquestionably the oldest part of the fortress now extant.' This tower consists of only a basement and a first story, each forming an octagonal apartment; the former about twenty-three and the latter twenty-eight feet in diameter. On the ground floor the walls are about thirteen feet in thickness.

In addition to the towers thus described, there were several others, of some of which nothing but the foundation remains; nor is the history of them interesting even in their ancient state.

The principal towers in the outer ward are the Develin, the Well, the Cradle, Traitors Gate, and the Byward.

The interior of the Well Tower exhibits a curious specimen of the architecture of the thirteenth century; the roof is groined in an elegant manner. The Cradle Tower also exhibits in the interior some elegant architecture of the latter part of the reign of Henry III. Traitors Gate, which is a large square building, with two circular towers, having a passage under for the conveying of state prisoners by water into the Tower, retains much of its original appearance, and the interior displays some interesting specimens of the early pointed style of architecture.



THE BYWARD TOWER.

The last fortification of the outer ward is the Byward Tower; it is the principal entrance to the exterior line of fortifications. It consists of a strong tower flanked with bastions, and the gateway was originally defended by gates and a portcullis. The interior is in a perfect state, particularly an octagonal apartment, about sixteen feet in diameter, on each side of the gateway; the roof of each is groined, and they receive light through narrow embrasures.

Opposite this building is another tower, on the outer side of the ditch called the Martin Tower; it corresponds in almost every particular with the one last described, except that the upper part is of comparatively modern erection.

The office of Ordnance is a modern building, a little to the N. E. of the White Tower; to which all other offices for supplying artillery, arms, ammunition, or other warlike stores, to any part of the British dominions, are accountable; and from which office all orders for the disposition of warlike materials for every kind of service are issued.

When the principal arms consisted in the bow, and before the introduction of gunpowder, we find this office supplied by officers under the following names; the bowyer, the cross-bowyer, the galeator, the armourer, and the keeper of the tents. Thus in the 22d of Richard II. Robert Bridford was by patent appointed the officer for keeping and making the bows, and allowed certain houses belonging to his office; and in the 13th of

Edw. IV. a like patent passed to Thomas Masburgh, with the grant of a house situate between Wakefield Tower and the Tower called West Smithfield, for the exercise of the foresaid office.

The officer belonging to the cross-bows, called in the records *Attiliator Ballistarum*, seems to have provided harness and accoutrements for those bows, and was allowed seven pence half-penny per day in the reign of Edw. I.

One Richard Glover, esq. was the galeator, or purveyor of helmets or head-pieces, in the 5th of Henry IV.

In the 1st of Richard II. William Snell, and in the 12th of Edward III. John Fleet, were appointed the keepers of the king's armour in the Tower, with the fee of twelve pence per day. And in the 19th of Henry VI. we read of the tent-keeper's place granted to Richard Lound for term of life, with a messuage appropriated to his office, and situate upon the wharf near St. Catherine's hospital.

Besides these were other patent-officers; as, the master smith, whose fee in 1st of Edward I. was four pence halfpenny per day from the crown, and three pence per day from the warders or Tower-guards. He also had an appointment of two messuages on Wharfham, i. e. on Tower-wharf, and a parcel of land within the palace of Westminster, in the 24th of Henry VI.

The master mason and master carpenter; for in the 10th of Edw. III. William de Ramsay was made chief mason of the king at the Tower, and chief overseer of all the king's works in all his castles on this side the river Trent, with an appointment of one robe yearly, and twelve pence per day paid at the Exchequer. And at the same time and manner William Hurle was made chief carpenter.

In this state continued the office of ordnance, till Henry VIII. placed it under the management of a master, a lieutenant, surveyor, &c.*

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* The principal officer at this time is called the master-general of the ordnance, under whom is a lieutenant-general, surveyor-general, clerk of the ordnance, storekeeper, clerk of the deliveries, treasurer, and paymaster; who all hold their places by patent from the crown, under the great seal of England, and are allowed clerks, for the better execution of the duty in each respective office.

The master-general is invested with a peculiar jurisdiction over all his majesty's engineers employed in the several fortifications of this kingdom; to whom they are all accountable, and from whom they receive their particular orders and instructions, according to the directions and commands given by his majesty and council.

The lieutenant-general receives all orders and warrants signed by the master, and from the other principal officers, and sees them duly executed; makes orders, as the occasions of the state may require; and gives orders for discharging the great guns, when required at coronations, on birth-days, festivals, and other solemn occasions. And it is his particular office to see the train of artillery and all its equipage fitted for motion, when ordered to be drawn into the field.

The Record Office.

This office is of very ancient date, and mentioned in a roll of the 33d of Edw. I. 1304, in these words, '*Scrutentur Rotuli de Scotia quæ sunt in Custodia apud Turrim London.*' And the place where these records were kept, appears, by another ancient record of the 34th of Edward III. to be a certain house, afterwards called a Tower, now known by the name of Wakefield's Tower, wherein that king, it is said, 'caused to be laid up the rolls, and other memorable matters of the chancery, as well from the time of his progenitors, heretofore kings of England, as in his own, for the safe and secure custody of the said rolls and memorable things.'

The Record office contains a vast quantity of state papers and ancient documents. A brief synopsis of the number, titles, and contents of which follows:

Cartæ Antiquæ. Consists of 41 ancient rolls of charters, grants, &c. made principally to ecclesiastics from the time of Edward the Confessor to the commencement of the 13th century.

Chancery Rolls. In number about 2200, commencing with the first year of the reign of John to the death of Edward IV.;[*] they are arranged chronologically, and referred to in a general calendar. The most important may be noticed in the following alphabetical order.

Almain rolls. Relating to negociations and alliances between Edward I. and Adolph, king of the Romans; John, duke of Brabant; Guy, earl of Flanders, &c.; some of the most important instruments contained in these rolls are printed in the Fœdera.

Charter rolls. Beginning with the 1st of year of John and terminating with the reign of Edward IV. Their contents are grants of privileges and possessions to religious and civil corporations, grants of markets, fairs, free-warren, &c.[†]

Close rolls. From the 6th year of John to the end of the reign of Edward IV.; they consist of a variety of documents respecting the royal prerogative, the revenue, parliament, and the various branches of government. Some of them relate to proroguing the parliament, receiving knighthood, fortifying and provisioning castles, copies of letters to foreign princes, &c.

Conventiones Pacis. This roll of the 43rd Henry III. consists of treaties between that prince and Lewis, king of France, &c.

Coronation rolls. Containing the whole proceedings of that of Edward II. Richard II. and Henry IV. and V.

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[*] From this period they are kept at the Rolls chapel, Chancery-lane.

[†] A calendar of these rolls have been printed by his majesty's commissioners.

Extracta Donationum. An abstract of gifts and grants from the 3rd of Edward II. to the 25th of Edward III.

Fine rolls. Commence in the 6th of John, and continued to the death of Edward IV. They consist of accounts of fines paid for the renewal of charters, grants, &c.

French rolls. Beginning 16th Henry III. and terminating with the reign of Edward IV. Those documents relate to transactions with the court of France.*

Gascoigne rolls. Commence the 26th of Henry III. and terminate with the reign of Edward IV. They relate to the state of that duchy, whilst under the dominion of the kings of England.

Liberate rolls. Beginning with the 2d year of John, and ending with that of Edward IV. They contain precepts to the treasurer and other great officers of the exchequer for the payment of pensions, salaries, and other expences of the royal household, and of the state, &c.

Norman rolls. They are of the 2d, 4th, and 6th years of John and Henry V.

Parliament rolls. Commence with the 5th of Edward II. and end with that of Edward IV.†

Patent rolls. Commencing the 3rd of John, and continued at the Tower to the death of Edward IV. They contain grants of liberties, privileges, lands; ratification of treaties and truces, &c. which pass the great seal.‡

Perambulation rolls. Containing the perambulations of forests, chiefly in the 7th, 28th, and 29th of Edward I.

Redisseisin rolls. Beginning 14th Edward I. and ending 39th of Henry VI. They consist of writs to and proceedings of sheriffs concerning restitution of property to persons who had been unlawfully dispossessed.

Roman rolls. From the 34th of Edward I. to the death of Edward IV. Their contents are, letters to the pope and cardinals of the church of Rome relating to the affairs of the church in England.

Scotch rolls. They relate to the affairs of Scotland from the 19th of Edward I. to the end of the reign of Edward IV.§

Statute rolls. Beginning with the statute of Gloucester, in the 6th of Edward I., and ending the 9th of Edward IV.‖

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* Calendars to these and the Norman and Gascoigne rolls were published by Mr. Carte, 1743, two vols. folio. Mr. Bayley says they are very defective.

† Printed entire in 6 volumes, folio, order of government.

‡ A calendar to these rolls was published in 1802 by order of his majesty's commissioners on the public records. The historian of the Tower says they are so defective as not to contain on an average one-fifth part of the documents entered on each roll.—*Hist. of Tower*, p. 223.

§ Printed verbatim by order of his majesty's commissioners on the public records.

‖ Ibid.

Treaties and truces. These are distinct rolls of the 14th and 18th years of Edward I.; the 34th of Edward III. and the 14th of Edward IV. *

Welsh rolls. Relating to the principality, from the 10th of Edward I., the period of its entire subjection to England, to the 23d of the same king.

Exclusive of the above series, there are a vast quantity of records preserved in the Tower of an equally important nature. Among these may be noticed the *Inquisitions post mortem*,† and *Ad quod damnum*.‡ Writs and returns of knights, citizens and burgesses to Parliament,§ hundred rolls,‖ forest claims, the homage of the nobility and great men of Scotland to Edward I., the taxation roll** of the same reign, &c.

These are all comprised under the title of records of the court of chancery, and it is truly observed by Mr. Bayley, the learned and elegant historian of the Tower, that 'they form a collection of memorials of the highest national importance: indeed, they are the ground work of the constitution; the basis of the laws; and a source, without the aid of which no history of the nation can be written or proved.'

The public records of Scotland, which Oliver Cromwell seized on, were placed in the Tower, where they remained until the restoration, when Charles II., intending to return them to Edinburgh Castle, sent them in a vessel, which was wrecked near Holy island, and the whole of the valuable documents were lost.

In the first year of Edward III. Robert de Hoton was commanded to arrange and set in order the charters, writings and muniments in two chests in the White Chamber, contiguous to a hall, called the White Hall, whose roofs, doors and windows were ordered to be repaired in the 36th year of the same reign; and is probably the same little house mentioned in another record of the 14th of Henry VI. in these words: Joannes Malpas *habuit officium custodis armaturæ infra turrim London. Una cum una parva domo tunc vacant. Infra dictam turrim, juxta turrim infra quam rotuli cancellariæ regis continentur;* i. e. 'John Malpas, possessed the office of keeper of the armory in the Tower of London, together with one little house then empty within the said tower, near to the tower, within which are kept the rolls of the king's chancery.'

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* The principal articles of these rolls are printed in the Fœdera.

† These records are arranged in bundles, and commence with the reign of Henry III. and continue to the end of that of Richard III. Calendars from the commencement to the 14th of Henry IV. have been printed, by order of his majesty's commissioners, and the remainder it is expected will soon appear.

‡ These begin with 1st of Edward II. and end in the 38th Henry VI. A calendar to them was printed by order of the abovementioned commission.

§ The first volume of the parliamentary writs is printed by order of the commissioners. The work is edited by F. Palgrave, esq. F. S. A.

‖ Printed by order of the commission in two volumes folio.

** This is a taxation of ecclesiastical benefices made in the pontificate of Nicholas IV. 1292. It was printed verbatim by order of his majesty's commissioners.

We also learn its antiquity from the mention of the keepers of those records, one of whom was Walter Reginald, the king's treasurer, who was commanded by Edward II. to deliver to one Bensted all the writings and instruments touching the negociation of peace between king Edward his father, and the king of France, which were in his custody in the Tower, An. Reg. 2. Robert de Hoton, above-mentioned, seems to have been another keeper of the records in the 1st of Edward III. who by writ was directed to bring into the exchequer all the writs, muniments, &c. belonging to Thomas earl of Lancaster, deceased, and in his custody. In the fourteenth year of the same reign, William de Kildesby, keeper of the privy-seal, seems also to have been keeper of the records; for John de St. Paul, master or custos of the rolls of chancery, was commanded to send all the rolls, bundles, and memoranda of chancery to the Tower, and to deliver them there to the said William de Kildesby. One John Burton, clerk, enjoyed the same office in the 10th of Richard II. And in the reign of Henry VI. Thomas Smith, clerk, after a prosecution and conviction in the Star-chamber, for the razing of a record of the chancery in his custody in the Tower of London in the reign of Edw. III. was discharged his office, and was probably succeeded by John Malpas above-mentioned. Ralph Pexall, keeper of the records in the 20th of Henry VIII. erazed, by command of the said king, certain words negligently written long before in the rolls of the chancery of the 22d of Edward IV. then being in the Tower, viz. in a levy granted to Edmund Church; he was succeeded by Richard Eton.

In the 3d of Edward VI. Edward Hales was keeper of the records: in whose time one Hoby, an officer in the Ordnance, gave notice to him, that he had accidentally discovered a great quantity of records in an old empty house in the Tower, as he searched for a convenient place to lay up gunpowder; which, by laying damp, and many of them against the walls, were much damaged and eaten with the lime.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, an inquiry was instituted and some salutary measures adopted for the preservation of the records, and about this time the custody of them was committed to Mr. William Bowyer, a man of great talents and industry; he devoted upwards of eight years, and a considerable fortune, in collecting and arranging those valuable muniments: he formed with his own hand, six folio volumes of repertories. Subsequently the learned John Selden and the celebrated Prynne, (author of the *Histrio Mastrix*), both eminent antiquaries, were appointed keepers, and did much to the arranging and forming proper indexes to the objects of their charge; but it appears that, either previous to the appointment of those great men, or more probably after, the records fell into as bad a state of confusion as before they were placed under Mr. Bowyer's hands.

Lord Halifax, about 1703, called the attention of parliament to this subject, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the national records. By order of this commission much was done; the record chambers were new fitted up, under the direction of sir C. Wren; and about 1742 a calendar of the Gascoigne, Norman, and French rolls was published, and was very well received, both at home and abroad. The printing of the records still continues, under the direction of the commission. On the death of Mr. Astle, who was keeper of the records for near thirty years, the late S. Lysons, esq. F. S. A. was immediately appointed to the situation: the talents of this gentleman, and his profound knowledge of the history and antiquities of his country, fitted him for so important an office, and no keeper ever exerted himself with such enthusiasm and success. On the death of this amiable man in 1819, he was succeeded in the office by Henry Petrie, esq., the present keeper, under whom is John Bayley, esq. the author of the History of the Tower before noticed.

The Jewel Office.

Is a dark strong stone room, about twenty yards to the eastward of the grand store-house. It is not certain whether this was always the identical repository of the crown jewels, but it is highly probable, that from the moment the Tower became a royal residence, it was the place where the regalia was deposited, though the first evidence on record, of its being used as a jewel office, is in an order made in the fourteenth year of Henry III., to the bishop of Carlisle, directing that the four coffers of the king's jewels should be 'laid up in the Tower.' From this time, the regalia appears to have been kept in the White Tower until about the middle of the seventeenth century, when it was removed to a stone room near the grand store-house, which has since been known by the name of the Jewel Office.

Edward the Third's expensive wars with France obliged him to pawn his crown and jewels to the merchants of Flanders, and Henry the Fifth, to enable him to carry on his wars, 'pledged his great collar called the Pusan, or Rich collar, to the mayor and commonalty of London, as security for ten thousand marks.'* Henry the Sixth was also on several occasions, reduced to the necessity of pledging his jewels.†

The situation of keeper of the regalia was formerly considered an office of great honour and dignity, as well as trust. In the reign of Edward III. John Flete, the first keeper of the jewels, whose name has been preserved, had an allowance of twelve-pence per day, which was, in succeeding reigns, gradually increased, so that, in the time of Henry VIII. it was 50l. per annum. The smallness of this salary might induce an opinion, that the office was not of much importance, did we not find it held by persons of consideration, among whom was Thomas Cromwell, the favourite and victim of Henry VIII.

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* Rot. Pat. 4 Hen. v. m. 4.

† Ibid. Hen. vi. p. 1, m. 27, &c.

The keeper of the regalia was formerly styled 'master and treasurer of the jewel-house;' and, in addition to the care of the crown jewels in the Tower, he had the purchasing and custody of the royal plate; the appointment of the king's goldsmiths and jewellers; the supplying of plate to ambassadors, &c. If the emoluments arising from such extensive patronage and authority were not very considerable, offices of this sort must have been differently managed in former times to what they are at present; but that the perquisites of the keeper of the regalia were very great, is evident from their amounting to 1300l. a year in the reign of Charles II. although they had then undergone considerable reduction.

Previous to the restoration, the keeper of the regalia was allowed a table of fourteen dishes, with beer, wine, &c., or thirty-eight shillings daily for board wages; his new-year's gifts amounted to 300l. more, for formerly such things were frequent at court, and queen Elizabeth impoverished more than one of her courtiers, by receiving presents from them ill-suited to their fortune to bestow. The keeper got about 300l. more, by conveying presents to the ambassadors, and he had an allowance of twenty-eight ounces of gilt plate every year. The small presents sent to the king fell to the share of the keeper, and produced him some thirty or forty pounds annually; and the purses, in which donations of gold from the peers were handed to her majesty, were also given to him. These purses were very splendid, and generally worth thirty or forty pounds each.

These emoluments were much cut down on the restoration, when sir Henry Mildmay, who had been keeper during the interregnum. was attainted, and the office given to sir Gilbert Talbot; but, in order to augment the reduced salary, Charles II. allowed the regalia, for the first time, to be exhibited to the public; a custom that has been continued ever since. Sir Gilbert appointed to the office of shewing the jewels Talbot Edwards, an old servant of his father's, who had the profit arising from the exhibition, for his salary. It was during the time that Mr. Edwards held this office, that colonel Blood made the daring attempt to carry off the crown of England, in which he so nearly succeeded.

The projector of this daring theft (colonel Blood) was an Irishman, who, having spent his substance in following the fortune of king Charles II. while in adversity, thought himself hardly used by being neglected when that prince was restored to his throne; and therefore having engaged in several very desperate, though unsuccessful, plots, thought of a scheme to make himself amends, by seizing the crown, globe, sceptre, and dove, and carrying them all off together.

To effect this, he put himself into the habit of a doctor of divinity, as most proper for his design. Thus habited, he, with a woman whom he called his wife, went to see the curiosities in the Tower; and while they were viewing the regalia, the supposed Mrs. Blood pretended to be taken suddenly ill, and desired Mr. Edwards, (the keeper of the regalia) to assist her with some refreshment.

Mr. Edwards not only complied with this request, but also invited her to repose herself on a bed, which she did; and, after a pretended recovery, took her leave, together with Blood, with many expressions of gratitude.

A few days after Blood returned, and presented Mrs. Edwards, the keeper's wife, with four pair of white gloves, in return for her kindness. This brought on an acquaintance, which being soon improved into a strict intimacy, a marriage was proposed between a son of Edwards and a supposed daughter of colonel Blood; but Edwards's son being at sea, the pretended daughter was under no necessity of making her appearance.

The night before the fact was to be done, the doctor told the old man that he had some friends at his house that wanted to see the regalia, but that they were to go out of town early in the morning; and therefore hoped he would gratify them with a sight although they might come a little before the usual hour. (In this enterprize, Blood engaged three accomplices, named Desborough, Kelsy, and Perrot.) Accordingly, two of them came, accompanied by the doctor, about eight in the morning, and the third held their horses, that waited for them at the outer gate of the Tower, ready saddled; they had no other apparatus but a wallet, and a wooden mallet, which there was no great difficulty to secrete.

Edwards received them with great civility, and immediately admitted them into his office; but, as it is usual for the keeper of the regalia, when he shows them, to lock himself up in a kind of grate, with open bars, that those things of considerable value may be seen but not soiled, the old man had no sooner opened the door of this place, but the doctor and his companions were in at his heels, and, without giving him time to ask questions, silenced him by knocking him down with a wooden mallet. Blood instantly made flat the bows of the crown, which he put under his cloak; Perrot, one of his associates, put the orb in his breeches: and the third accomplice began to cut the sceptre in two with a file, when the son of Mr. Edwards unexpectedly arrived at the Tower from Flanders: and being told that his father was with some friends that would be very glad to see him, at the Jewel office, he posted thither immediately, and met Blood and his companions just as they were coming out; who, instead of returning and securing him, as in good policy they should have done, hurried away with the crown and globe, leaving the sceptre behind.

Old Edwards, who was not so much hurt as the villains had apprehended, by this time recovered his legs, and cried out 'Treason! Murder!' which being heard by his daughter, she ran out, and gave an alarm; and Blood and Perrot, making uncommon haste, were observed to jog each other's elbows as they went, which gave great reason for suspecting them.

Blood and his accomplices were now advanced beyond the main-guard; but the alarm being given to the warder at the draw-bridge, he put himself in a posture to stop their progress. Blood discharged a pistol at the warder, who, though unhurt, fell to the ground through fear; by which they got safe to the little ward-house gate, where the sentinel, although he saw the warder, to all appearance, shot, made no resistance against Blood and his associates, who now got over the draw-bridge, and through the outer gate, upon the wharf.

At this place they were overtaken by one captain Beckman, who had pursued them from Edwards' house. Blood immediately discharged a pistol at Beckman's head; but he stooping down at the instant, the shot missed him, and he seized Blood, who had the crown under his cloak. Blood struggled a long while to preserve his prize; and when it was at length wrested from him, he said, 'It was a gallant attempt, how unsuccessful soever; for it was for a crown!'

Before Blood was taken, Perrot had been seized by another person; and young Edwards, observing a man that was bloody, in the scuffle, was going to run him through the body, but was prevented by captain Beckman.

When his majesty was informed of these circumstances, and the apprehension of the villains, he desired to examine Blood himself; and while most people thought that some new punishment would be devised, to torture so daring an offender, the king thought proper not only to pardon him and his accomplices, but to grant Blood a pension of 500*l.* a year during his life. It is believed, that Charles's fear for his own safety induced him to pardon Blood, as he had threatened the king that he was connected with a formidable band, who would revenge any act done towards himself.

The arrangements of the jewel room have recently been entirely changed. The space for the visitors is greatly enlarged; and the elegant, but inconvenient iron-work in front is replaced by a smaller and lighter railing. Upon the entrance of a visitor a crimson curtain is drawn aside, and the numerous regalia are displayed at one view within enclosures, lined with white cloth, and fronted with large squares of plate glass. The apartment is lighted by six argand lamps, with the power of forty-eight candles, throwing their full lustre on the jewels.

The first object is the Golden Wine Fountain, which is nearly three feet high, and of the same circumference. At the coronation and other state banquets, it pours out four *jets du vin* in several divisions.

The Ancient Imperial Crown, which was only laid aside at the crowning of his present majesty. Its arches, flowers and fillets, are covered with large jewels of every colour, surrounding a cap of purple velvet, faced with treble rows of ermine.

The Golden Orb is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearls, and girded with precious stones. Under its cross is a remarkably large amethyst. This orb is placed in the king's left hand at the coronation.

The Queen's Crown is composed entirely of diamonds of the largest size. It was made for Mary of Modena, the consort of James II. In Sandford's account of the coronation of that sovereign, its cost is stated at one hundred and eleven thousand pounds.

The Prince of Wales's Crown is of plain gold, without any jewels. When there is an heir apparent to the throne, it is placed before his seat in the house of lords, on a velvet cushion. During the regency of the present king, it was placed at the left of the regal crown when he went to the parliament house.

The Queen's Orb is somewhat smaller than that of the king's, but composed of the same splendid materials and ornaments.

The Queen's Diadem, composed entirely of pearls and diamonds; differing in shape from her crown, as having no arches. It was made for the consort of William III.

The Ampulla or Golden Eagle; from which, our sovereigns are anointed with the holy oil at their coronation. This ancient piece was brought by the celebrated Thomas à Becket from the abbey of Sens, in France, where it had long been venerated as the actual gift of an angel from heaven!

The Golden Spoon, into which the oil is poured for anointing the king's bosom. It is of equal antiquity with the eagle.

The Golden Sacramental Dishes, which are used at the coronation. On one of them is engraven in remarkably bold alto-relievo, 'The Last Supper;' on the other, the royal arms of Great Britain.

The Golden Chalice, which is used at the same august ceremony. These are also used at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas in the royal chapel of the Tower.

On each side of the enclosure are the two Swords of Justice, ecclesiastical and temporal; and in the front, the Curtana, or Sword of Mercy; in their embroidered velvet scabbards.

The Golden Tankards. Out of one of these massive and richly chased vessels (that on the right hand), his present majesty drank to the health of his good people at the coronation.

The Golden Salt Cellars of State, which were placed on the table at the coronation banquet.

Interspersed with these splendid utensils, are several of the Golden Plate and Spoons which were displayed at that festival.

In the centre of the second shelf, and reaching above the third, which is cut through to receive it, is the Golden Baptismal Font; wherein the issue of the royal family are christened. It is upwards of four feet in height.

Ten Golden Salt Cellars. These ancient ornaments, which are of exquisite workmanship, were also used at the coronation banquet.

In a sloping frame, lined also with white cloth, and covered with plate glass, are exhibited the six golden sceptres of our kings and queens.

The King's Sceptre with the Cross, which is placed in his majesty's right hand at the coronation. Beneath the cross, which is covered with precious stones, is a very large and fine amethyst. The pommel is ornamented in the like manner; as is also the head, which is composed of triple leaves of jewellery, representing in their form and colour the emblems of the imperial union.

The King's Sceptre with the Dove. The cross, whereon this symbol of peace reposes, is, together with the centre and pommel, richly covered with jewels.

An Ancient Sceptre, discovered in this office in 1814. It is adorned with several valuable jewels, and antique enamel of peculiarly brilliant colour. This sceptre is presumed to have belonged to William III.

The Queen's Sceptre with the Cross is fancifully ornamented with large diamonds. It was made for the coronation of queen Mary, the consort of the above monarch.

The Queen's Ivory Sceptre, which belonged to the consort of James II. is mounted in gold, and bears on its top a dove of white onyx. This sceptre has no jewels, and is only remarkable for its elegant simplicity.

The Staff of St. Edward, the King and Confessor, who reigned in the year 1041. It is made of pure gold, 4 feet 7 inches and a half in length, and weighs 8 lbs. 9 ounces. On the top is a cross, and an orb, wherein a fragment of the real cross is said to be deposited.

On each side of the frame are the King's Golden Spurs, which were buckled on the king's heel at the coronation; and the Queen's Enamelled Bracelets.

On the right hand, standing on a pedestal, and enclosed within a large bell of plate glass, is the Golden Salt Cellar of State, which was set on the king's table at the coronation. It is the model of the White Tower, but fancifully set with jewels, and adorned with cannons, serpents, and other grotesque figures at its base. The spectator is agreeably surprised by the apparently spontaneous movement of this curious piece; which slowly revolves, displaying to the view all its parts in succession.

On the left hand of the spectator is the New Imperial Crown, which was made for the coronation of his present majesty in 1821. The cap of this crown is of crimson velvet, and it is lined with the finest ermine. A double fillet of large pearls are set round the lower rim, and between each row is placed a magnificent band of jewels. Four crosses pattee, frosted with the richest brilliants, are placed at equal distances above the fillet of pearls. Under the front cross is the largest and the most beautiful azure-coloured sapphire that is known; and the ruby under the back cross, which is as large as the sapphire, is equally unique. It is in its natural state, and has received no polish from art. This beautiful gem, which is semi-transparent, and of a dark red colour, was brought by Edward the Black Prince from Spain, when this gallant hero assisted Peter the Cruel to recover his kingdom, and defeated the hitherto invincible Du Guesclin. This ruby is said to have been worn by the prince at the battle of Cressy, and afterwards by Henry V. in the equally memorable victory of Agincourt.

The arches of the crown are of the imperial form; and the orb, or mound, on which the cross pattee, surmounting the cap rests, is formed of several hoops of gold, studded with the finest brilliants. The diamond flowers between the arches are of the shape of the emblem of Gallic sovereignty, the *fleur de lis.*

This splendid crown, which is unrivalled in value and elegance, is enclosed in a glass globe, which is made to revolve by some ingenious machinery, invented by Mr. March, the resident officer of the board of works in the Tower. By this means, the spectators see every part of it, while six powerful argand lamps are so disposed, as to throw upon the jewels every hue their prisms can exhibit.

To the north of the White Tower is the grand store-house, a noble building, extending three hundred and forty-five feet in length, by sixty feet in breadth. It was begun by king James II. who built it to the first floor; but king William III. erected that magnificent room, called the new, or small, armoury; in which, when finished, he and his queen, Mary, dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dressed in new aprons and white gloves.

This noble structure is of brick and stone, and on the north side is a stately door case, adorned with four columns, an entablature and triangular pediment of the Doric order. Under the pediment are the king's arms, with enrichments of ornamental trophy-work, by the celebrated artist Gibbons.

The next objects of attention in the Tower are the armouries, of which descriptions have been confidently given, assigning much higher antiquity than is correct. The learned Dr. Meyrick, in his valuable 'Inquiry into the Origin of Armour,' satisfactorily proves, 'that although in private families a few suits of earlier date had been preserved in Italy, that of Maximilian, with its steel lamboys, and that of Henry VII., resembling it, are the oldest specimens in Germany and England.'

It appears from a survey made by order of Charles II. in October 1660, that the principal armour now in the Tower was then at Greenwich, whence it has subsequently been removed. During the civil distractions of the preceding reign, the armoury in the Green Gallery, at Greenwich, was despoiled by the soldiers, and that which remained was afterwards transferred to the Tower. In this survey, which is signed by sir John Robinson, lieutenant of the Tower, and other officers appointed to make the investigation, there is not the slightest mention of the Spanish armoury, or the thumbscrews, racks, &c. which now form so attractive a feature in this exhibition; and yet the surveyors give a very minute list of every thing found in the armouries of the Tower and Greenwich. The Spanish armoury must therefore have been made up subsequent to the reign of Charles II. In Burghley's State Papers, a lottery of foreign armour, probably that of the Armada, is said to have been drawn in the 29th year of Elizabeth, and if the instruments of torture, and the Catholic banner, now exhibited, are really spoils of the Armada, they must have been collected at least a century after they were dispersed by the lottery. There is, however, so little reason to believe, that any portion of the armour, called Spanish, is really so, that little faith can be placed in the authenticity of the instruments of torture, which the growing enmity to the Roman Catholics would readily ascribe to them.*

The charges that are made for admission to these 'shews,' added to the demands of those persons who conduct strangers to view them, form a ground for loud and universal complaint, and are justly looked upon by foreigners as a scandal and disgrace to the nation.

After having noticed the doubts entertained as to the accuracy of the exhibitions in the Tower, a brief survey of the armouries will suffice:

Near the south-west angle of the White Tower is the

Spanish Armada.

In this room are two large and lofty racks, furnished with the Spanish spoils, and ingeniously displayed, interspersed with a diversity of swords, bayonets, sword-blades, and pistols; two Spanish brass musketoons, also a pair of brass wall pieces, with swivels—they are nearly five feet long; two very large serpents, ingeniously formed with the points of bayonets; two military fans, and a variety of other remarkable devices, composed of sword-blades, &c.

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* Percy Histories, London, i. 245

At each end of the above racks are fluted pillars, composed of pikes, 13 feet in length, and over them are Highlanders' pistols, entirely manufactured of iron and steel, forming a cornice. Above these cornices, very ancient breast-plates and helmets are placed, as also twelve curious figures affixed to the girders; they are composed of Spanish spears, heads of Maltese halberts, &c.

At the south end of the room is a fine representation of the sun, his rays being composed of sword and bayonet blades.

At the same part of the room is a figure representing queen Elizabeth, in the attitude of reviewing her troops at Tilbury camp. The figures, which are well executed, being nearly as large and as natural as life, represent the queen, her page, and her horse. The upper robe of the queen's dress is of rich crimson velvet, vandyked, trimmed with a broad gold lace, and lined with silk of the same colour; also a broad cape, which is edged round with gold lace, and has a neat crown at each corner. Her inner dress is green velvet, ingeniously embroidered and trimmed round with broad gold lace; her petticoat is rich white silk, ornamented with a profusion of flowers, spangles, pearls, &c., also trimmed with a broad gold lace and green velvet; her stomacher is superbly set with diamonds, pearls, &c. She has rich rings on her fingers, and ruffles round her wrists, also a large ruff round her neck; her head is adorned with a fine crown, pearls, spangles, &c. She wears white silk stockings, and green satin shoes on her feet, ornamented with gold lace, &c. Her majesty is standing a little without the entrance of an elegant tent, hung with purple drapery, fluted, together with curtains of the same colour, (and others of green) appearing in front, ornamented with a gilt cornice, handsome tassels, roses, and rich fringe.

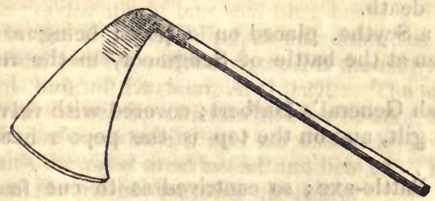
At each side of the tent are two standards, taken at St. Eustatia, by admiral Rodney and general Vaughan, in the American war; that with the Moor's head in the middle was the negroes' colours; the other was taken from the top of the fort.

The whole is enclosed with a fine representation of Tilbury Fort, in imitation of bricks and hewn stones, on which are placed ten pieces of brass cannon, neatly mounted on proper carriages. These cannon were presented to Charles II. when about nine years of age, to assist him in learning the art of war, by the brass foundry of London. The inscriptions on them are, C. P., a plume of feathers, ICH DIEN, 1638-9, and the artists' names, John Brown and Thomas Pitt, which altogether has a very grand and striking effect.

A wooden cannon, called Policy, because, when Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, besieged Boulogne by the command of king Henry VIII. being aware that the roads were impassable for heavy cannon, he caused a number of wooden ones to be made, and mounted on proper batteries before the town in the night, as if real cannon; which so terrified the French commandant in the morning, that he gave up the place without firing a shot.

An Indian suit of armour, sent as a present to king Charles II. from the great Mogul. It is made of iron quills about two inches long, finely japanned and ranged in rows, one row easily slipping over another; these are bound very strong together with silk twist, and are used in that country as a defence against darts and arrows.

The Spanish General's Shield, not worn by, but carried before him, as an ensign of honour. Upon it are depicted, in very curious workmanship, some of the labours of Hercules, and other expressive allegories, which seem to throw a shade upon the boasted skill of modern artists. This was made near an hundred years before the art of printing was known in England; and upon it is the following inscription in Roman characters: ADVLTERIO DEIANIRA CONSPURCANS OCCIDITE CACVS AB HERCVL OPPRIMITVR, 1379, alluding to Hercules killing of Cacus, for adultery with his wife Dejanira.



The Axe by which Queen Anne Boleyn, and many of the nobility, were beheaded.

Spanish Cravats and Bilboes; the first are engines of torture made of iron, intended to lock the feet, arms, and hands together. The last are also made of iron, and were intended, as the warder informs you, to yoke the English prisoners, two and two.

Spanish Thumb-Screws; of which there were several chests full on board the Armada. The use they were intended for is said to have been to extort confession from the English where their money was kept, had they prevailed.

A Tomahawk, and six clubs, brought from Copenhagen.

Pistols, fixed in the centre of shields, so contrived that the pistols might be fired, and the persons who used them covered at the same time. They were fired by match-locks, and the aim taken through a little grate in the shield, which was at that time pistol-proof.

A Danish and Saxon club, as also a Saxon Sword; said to have been used by those violent invaders, when they attempted to conquer this country. These are, perhaps, the greatest curiosities in the Tower.

Spanish Ranceurs; made in different forms, and intended either to kill men on horseback, to cut the horses' reins, or to pull men off their horses.

Spanish Spears and Lances, finely engraved; on one of these are three heads, supposed to be the pope's, Philip II.'s, and queen Mary's; and on another is fixed a piece of gold, representing the sun in full splendour; some of them are also ornamented with a silk fringe.

King Henry VIII.'s Walking-Staff; which has three match lock pistols in it, with coverings to keep the charges dry, and a short bayonet, or dagger, in the center of the barrels. With this staff, we are informed, the king walked sometimes round the city to see that the constables and watchmen did their duty.

A Spanish Boarding-Pike; it has six spikes and a spear at one end, and a match-lock pistol at the other.

Spanish Spadas, or long swords, poisoned at the points at that time; so that if a man received ever so slight a wound, it would prove certain death.

A piece of a Scythe, placed on a pole; being a specimen of weapons taken at the battle of Sedgmoor, in the reign of king James II.

The Spanish General's Halbert; covered with velvet: the nails were double gilt, and on the top is the pope's head, curiously engraven.

A Spanish Battle-axe; so contrived as to cut four holes in a man's skull at once. It has also a pistol, with a match-lock at one end, and a spear with a lance at the other.

Medusa's Head, commonly called the Witch of Endor; it is ornamented with Spanish pikes, &c. fixed to the ceiling, and several other devices similarly ornamented.

The Invincible Banner; so stiled by the pope, with a crucifix upon it; for his holiness, it is said, came to the water-side when the Spanish Armada was about to weigh anchor, viewed it, and sent his banner on board with his approbation and blessing, pronouncing the whole to be invincible.

*The New Horse Armoury.**

This is a spacious room, 149 feet by 33, in which are arranged in regular and chronological order, twenty-two equestrian figures, comprising many of the most celebrated kings of England, accompanied by their favorite lords of the highest rank, all of them, together with their horses, in the armour of the respective periods when they flourished; many, indeed, in the identical suits in which they appeared while living. Along the center of the ceiling, immediately over each figure, is a Gothic arch, on the columns of which, on the right-hand side of the effigies represented, and on the left of the spectator, when he stands before the horses' heads, is fixed a crimson banner, which, in letters of gold, on both sides, expresses the name, rank, and date of existence of the personage on its left. The horses stand, mounted by their riders, almost without any visible support, on a floor of brick, raised a little from the adjoining boarded flooring, which is appropriated to the spectators, and fenced off, both before and behind, by a light iron railing. This judicious arrangement converts the remaining part of the room into an extensive promenade; between which and the walls, there has, notwithstanding, been found sufficient space to insert many interesting and appropriate curiosities. The walls of the building are also decorated with a profusion of pieces of armour, military instruments, &c. with the dates of the time when they were in use, neatly inscribed on the spot.*

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* It cannot be regretted too much that government should have allowed a paltry building like that containing the New Horse Armoury to have been erected against the venerable and noble White Tower; it totally destroys the fine effect of that ancient edifice from the only situation where it could be seen with advantage, viz., the open square in which it is situated. Surely there were other places to have built upon without defacing the most perfect specimen of Norman military architectutre in the kingdom

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In the left corner of the building, as you enter, standing a little backward in the line of equestrian figures, is the effigy of

1. Edward I. king of England, A. D. 1272. The armour of this figure consists of the hawberk and its sleeves of mail, the hood and chausses of the same material; and on the body is the surcoat, emblazoned with the royal arms before and behind. This monarch is represented in the act of sheathing his sword.

2. Henry VI. king of England, A. D. 1450. This plate armour is of the most beautiful form, particularly the back plate, which, like that of the breast, is made of several pieces, to be flexible, The battle-axe of the period, the long pointed toes of the sollerets, and the great spurs, cannot fail to attract notice. The horse is caparisoned with the arms of France and England; and the king wears on his head the salade, on which is the knight's cap, surmounted by the crest. The saddle of bone-work is particularly curious.

3. Edward IV. king of England, A. D. 1465. This is a complete suit of tournament armour, furnished with additional pieces termed grand-guard, volant piece, and gard-de-bras. The vamplate of the lance is of a very rare form, and the horse is in a housing, powdered with the king's badges, the white rose and sun.

4. Henry VII. king of England, A. D. 1508. This is a fluted suit of elegant form, probably of German manufacture.

5. *Henry VIII.* king of England, A. D. 1520. This monarch

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* The date in every instance is correct, but as only ten suits can positively be identified, these are printed in italic.

appears in a suit of plate armour, gilt. He holds in his hand a *martel de fer*, and wears an ancient fluted sword by his right side.

6. *Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk*, A. D. 1520. He also is represented in plate armour, and in the act of saluting with his sword the before mentioned sovereign.

7. Edward Clinton, earl of Lincoln, A. D. 1535. This nobleman's armour is very elegantly gilt, and his right hand rests on a mace. He wears a long fluted sword.

8. Edward VI. king of England, A. D. 1552. This figure is particularly deserving of notice, both on account of its armour, which is what was termed russet, and gilt in the most curious manner throughout, and also for the fine attitude in which it is placed. The youthful monarch stands firmly in the left stirrup, with his face and body inclined to the right, and while with his left hand he points to some distant object, his right grasps a curiously engraved and ornamented mace.

9. Francis Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, A. D. 1555. This is a suit of plate armour, richly gilt; its wearer is resting the blade of his drawn sword on his left arm.

10. *Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester*, 1560. The earl of Leicester's suit is covered with his initials R. D. in some places, with the collar of the garter in others; as also with the figure of St. Michael, and the earl's badge of the ragged staff: it was originally gilt. He holds a sword in his right hand, with which he is pointing.

11. Sir Henry Lea, master of the armoury, A. D. 1570. He holds in his right hand a battle-axe, the head of which rests upon his shoulder. Sir Henry Lea was of Ditchley in Oxfordshire, where is preserved his portrait, with that of his faithful dog. He was champion to queen Elizabeth, and master of the armouries.

12. Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, A. D. 1585. This is a fine suit of armour, inlaid with gold. The cantle of the saddle is very beautifully engraved and gilt. In his right hand he holds a short sword, of curious workmanship.

13. James I. king of England, A. D. 1605. This monarch who, it will be remembered, was also James VI. of Scotland, wears a plain suit of armour. He holds, in a perpendicular direction, with his right hand, a tilting-lance, fourteen feet long, and two feet three inches in circumference in the thickest part, with which it was customary to run at the ring.

14. Sir Horace Vere, captain-general, A. D. 1606. This nobleman is, as it were, in attendance upon his sovereign, and holds in his right hand a small mace.

15. Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, A.D. 1608. This figure, like the foregoing, has his eye towards his sovereign. He supports a mace on his right shoulder.

16. *Henry, Prince of Wales*, son of James I., A. D. 1612. This most beautiful suit of armour is highly deserving the attention of

the curious. It is engraved throughout with subjects relating to battles, sieges, the burning of cities, &c.; and is richly gilt. The point of his sword rests on his right stirrup; a mace depends from his saddle-bow.

17. George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, A.D. 1618. This, it will be recollected, was the unfortunate favourite of Charles I. who was assassinated by Felton. Lord Clarendon, in his History of the Rebellion, relates a very remarkable communication which was made to the duke in private, by a stranger, a short time previous to his death; and which in substance predicted the near approach of that fatal event. He is in the act of spanning a wheel-lock pistol.

18. *Charles, Prince of Wales,* afterwards Charles I. A. D. 1620. This figure represents him when apparently about twelve years of age. He wears a suit of ornamental armour.

19. Thomas Wentworth, earl of Stafford, A.D. 1635. The armour of this nobleman descends no lower than his knees, the use of leg pieces having been discontinued about this period.

20. *Charles I. king of England,* A. D. 1640. The surface of this suit of armour is entirely gilt. It is very curiously wrought, and was presented to him by the city of London, when he was prince of Wales. This armour was laid on the coffin of the great duke of Marlborough, at his funeral procession, on which occasion a collar of SS's was placed around it. The king holds in his right hand a truncheon, and the chanfron, or head armour of his horse, is furnished with a pointed spear between the eyes of the animal.

21. James II. king of England, A. D. 1685. This remarkable figure is the last in the very superior collection which we have been describing. The circumstances of his present position somewhat appropriately correspond with his well known abdication of the throne and flight from the kingdom; he has left the company of his brother sovereigns and the enclosures assigned to them, and appears to be stealing cautiously along, close to the wall, and in a corner of the building, with his horse's head towards the door. His dress consists of a drab-coloured velvet coat, with large covered buttons, laced with silver, worn over a bright blue velvet waistcoat, ornamented with gold lace; a long and curling black wig encircles his face, and falls down upon his shoulders, above which appears a capacious white neckcloth, tied in a large bow; and a pair of very large jack-boots, with gilt spurs, completes the description of his wearing apparel. His only armour is a cuirass, a gauntlet for the left hand, extending to his elbow as a protection; and a helmet, with ornamented bars of brass, the grating of which represent the form of the king's arms, and has on it the letters 'I. R. H.' On each side of the horse are the pistol-holsters, made of velvet, and richly embroidered with the crown and the initials I. R. in gold lace, &c.; these letters are also repeated in a double flourish, on a

larger scale, at the extremities of the saddle-cloth. He wears a sword by his side, and has a baton in his hand; and the striking contrast which his appearance affords, when compared with the rest of the equestrian figures, is well worthy of observation.

From hence we enter a small room or recess opposite, in which is situated one of the outer doors of the building. The centre of the ceiling here is inscribed with the word ‘Waterloo,’ in gold letters, irradiated on its sides with a border of bright bayonets, and covered with cuirasses formerly belonging to the French army under Napoleon. On each side is a glass case, containing many very curious articles; amongst these are a couple of cross-bows of the time of Henry VIII. with the iron windlasses used for winding up; a Spanish collar of torture; a Florentine dagger and poniard of the period of Elizabeth, with stains of blood still upon it: a combined weapon of the reign of James I. in form resembling a small battle axe, but which contains six pistol-barrels, a wheel-lock, a match-lock, &c.; and some beautiful specimens of pistols, carbines, muskets, fowling pieces, &c. of the respective times of James I., Charles I. and William III.

In this small room, is a well carved and painted horse, on which is an elegant saddle covered with crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, and very curious stirrups; also a Turkish bridle and breast-plate for a horse, with gilt furniture, from Grand Cairo.

Returning and passing the inner door of this recess, and again entering the long room, we proceed, by the front wall, to the other extremity of the building. In our progress we observe various figures, of the size of life, illustrative of the armour, costume, &c. of various classes of the military at the periods to which they have reference. These stand on pedestals, on which is inscribed their description and date. The first on the right is

A Pikeman of the reign of Charles I. His armour is of a brown colour, studded with brass headed nails. The defence for his thighs consists of long flaps, called tassets, made of the same material as the body armour, to which they are attached by hinges, so as to lift up or let down. He holds in his right hand a pike about twelve feet long.

An archer of the year 1590. This figure is dressed in green; he wears, however, a brigandine jacket, which is a kind of doublet, containing pieces of iron, and curiously quilted. He is furnished with a bow and quiver.

We are now arrived opposite the centre recess in the front wall; but, before we begin to describe its contents, we must notice the two figures on foot and in armour, which are stationed on each side of it. They represent two suits of armour, actually made for Henry VIII. The armour of the first, dated 1509, is rough from the hammer, and is the most complete in the collection. The date of the second is 1512, and this suit was made for combats on foot.

Just beyond the figures last described, are two pieces of ordnance, mounted, taken by general Wolfe at Quebec.

Our attention is now irresistibly attracted by the equestrian figure (No. 22) of *king Henry VIII.* in the recess. The highly curious suit of armour in which this monarch is habited, was a present from the emperor Maximilian the First, to the king of England, on his marriage in 1509, with Katherine of Arragon, and has on it the congratulatory word, 'gluck,' *prosperity.* It is covered with engravings, representing the legends of saints, interspersed with the king's badges, and is washed over with silver. The attitudes both of the horse and his rider are exceedingly spirited; the animal rears up on his hind legs, while the king leans forward, in the act of elevating a drawn sword. Above the head of the king is the following inscription:

Georgio IV. Opt. Max. Regnante
Arthure Duce Wellington
Ordinationum Magistro
Has Principum Nobiliumque
Loricus
Historicæ Instituit
A. D. 1826. S. R. MEYRICK, LL.D.

Translation.

In the reign of His Most Excellent Majesty, George IV.
Arthur, Duke of Wellington,
Being Master of the Ordnance,
These suits of armour of Princes and Nobles,
Were historically arranged by
A. D. 1826. S. R. MEYRICK, LL.D.

In this recess, on each side, is a small figure in armour, standing in a niche, and on a pedestal. They represent two sons of monarchs; the left figure being prince Henry, son of James I. dated 1604; and that on the right, Charles, prince of Wales, 1636, afterwards Charles II. Above and around the recess are many curious pieces of armour, head and breast-plates, together with the halberts, pikes, &c. of the period in which Henry VIII. flourished.

Leaving the recess, the next object on our right is

A Foot Soldier, 1540. This is an interesting figure, with a two-handed sword; and his long beard, black dress, and dark armour, forms a striking contrast with the soldiers of the present day.

A Swordsman, 1506. He is encased in half armour, with a puckered velvet skirt, which reaches from his loins to his knees, and gradually widens as it descends.

A very curious crimson helmet, richly embroidered, and a quilted belt, also embroidered: they formerly belonged to Tippoo Saib.

A straight Sword, with a broad blade, the hilt of which is iron, inlaid with gold, originally belonging to Tippoo Sultan.

These and several other curious articles in this and in the Small Armoury, were purchased at the sale of the collection of H. R. H. the late duke of York.

In the recess which we passed through upon our first entrance is contained a stirrup and cross-bow of the time of Henry V., parts of a jazarine jacket, some curious helmets, breast-plates, a chanfron, a collar of bandalies for charges of powder, &c. &c.

The wall before the equestrian figures forms an extensive recess of about three-fourths of the length of the building, the bottom of which is about four feet higher than the floor of the building. From the initials 'C. R.' on the banners, and a nearer inspection, we perceive that the whole forms a most extensive collection of specimens of the armour, pikes, accoutrements, ensigns, &c. of the adherents to the royal cause in the time of Charles I. The centre consists of a body of pikemen, with their weapons; on the right and left of these appear the curassiers, and its two wings are formed of cavaliers, in their more complete armour, each supporting a lance. At the back of the recess, in the centre, are arranged trumpets and banners of the period, smaller specimens of armour, two Highland swords, with pistols and targets, &c. The whole forms a most striking memento of the unhappy intestine commotions which distracted this kingdom in the reign of the unfortunate Charles.

A Man at Arms, 1530, guards the left extremity of this recess. He is raised on a pedestal from the floor of the building. His height is upwards of six feet; he wears a large suit of complete armour, and supports himself with a reversed mace, the head of which touches the ground.

A Demi-Launcer, 1555, is also posted at the right-hand end of the recess to correspond.

Underneath the recess, and along the whole length of the wall, in which it is formed, are arranged, in regular order, various specimens of ordnance of different periods.

The first on the left is the most ancient: it is a very long and rudely-formed cannon; it has on it the *fleurs-de-lis:* the barrel is encompassed with iron hoops, and furnished with rings, instead of a carriage. It is assigned to the time of Henry VI.

Henry VII. A very large piece of brass ordnance of this period, marked with the king's arms, the portcullis, and the *fleur-de-lis.*

Henry VIII. The largest piece of ordnance in the collection, with the date 1542; it is ornamented with the rose and garter, surmounted by the French crown; and weighs upwards of five tons.

Two other small pieces, the first containing seven barrels, and the other, three, with grooves instead of touch-holes.

Specimens of ordnance in the reigns of Edwards VI., Mary I., and Elizabeth succeed in order.

Next to these is a very beautiful specimen, dated 1608. It is covered with rich carved work, and ornamented with the prince of Wales's plume. This cannon was manufactured for Henry, eldest son of James I., by the celebrated artists, Thomas and Richard Pitt.

Another, by the same makers, for Charles, prince of Wales, 1621, is well worthy of notice: it is embellished with the representation of Hercules's club, the lion's skin, an eagle in the clouds, &c.

A well-finished piece, of the time of Charles II. 1676.

James II. A very curious French piece of ordnance, of a triple description, having two barrels abreast, and one at top.

Two Pavoises, of the time of James I., a kind of shield suspended from the wall, concludes our description.

The two beautiful painted glass windows, exhibiting the arms and badges of Henry VIII. and George IV. were executed by that clever artist, Mr. Willement, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

A couple of ancient Broad Swords, each about five feet long, are displayed over the stained glass window, at the east end of the building.

The articles in this armoury marked thus (P) were taken from the Central Depot and the Museum of Artillery in Paris, at the capture of that city, in 1814, and formed a part of the share of the British army.

The next armoury is in the White Tower; it is called

The Volunteer Armoury.

This room contains more than thirty thousand stands of arms, curiously and conveniently arranged in racks, all bright, clean flinted, and fit for service at five minutes notice; as also, pistols, swords, &c. ingeniously displayed, and forming different devices. Here is also a fine figure of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, wearing a curious suit of bright steel armour, holding a tilting lance in his right hand, about six yards in length, said to be the very weapon with which he performed many of his signal exploits. This general was the most comely personage of his time, and the most accomplished in all the exercises which were then thought estimable in a courtier and soldier. On the second floor of is building is,

The Sea Armoury.

Here are arms for near fifty thousand sailors and marines; a short and curious suit of bright steel armour, invented by the earl of Dartmouth for the light cavalry in the reign of James II., two very handsome brass cannon, presented by the city of London to the young duke of Gloucester, queen Anne's son, to assist him in learning the art of war; several curious suits of ancient armour; also military trophies, iron caps, breast-plates, pistols, swords, spears, and abundance of bayonets, curiously displayed.

The Royal Train of Artillery

Is on the ground-floor of the grand store-house, north of the White Tower; it is a large room, supported by forty-two pillars, twenty-four feet high. On each side of this room a great variety of artillery was formerly placed; many of these instruments of destruction have, during the late wars, been removed from thence, and employed in active service.

The first object is two beautiful brass cannons, twenty-four pounders, ten feet long, re-cast out of some old cannon taken from the French, at the battle of Cherbourg, in the year 1758, and the admirable engraving upon them is said to have cost 500*l*. The weight of one of them is 54 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs., the other is 52 cwt. 3 qrs. 10 lbs. On one of them lord Ligonier's coat of arms is engraven in a very masterly manner, and the names of the then principal officers of the ordnance; on the other is lord Townsend's coat of arms, &c. Here are also two fine brass mortars, taken from the French at the siege of Acre, by sir Sidney Smith; they are thirteen inches in diameter, and will throw a shell of 300 lbs. weight.

Two fine brass cannons, taken from the walls of Vigo, by lord Cobham, 1704. Their breeches represent lions *couchant*, with the effigy of St. Barbara, to whom they were dedicated.

Two famous brass field-pieces, taken from the French, which are curiously carved and decorated.

Two brass mortars, taken from the French, at the battle of Cherbourg, in the year 1758: each weighs 2,840 lbs.

A very ingenious engine, that throws thirty hand grenadoes at once, and is fired by the means of a train.

A small piece of ordnance, on a travelling carriage, curiously ornamented.

A fine brass mortar, that will throw nine shells at a time, out of which the balloons were cast at the grand fire-works in 1748.

An immense large iron cannon, brought from Edinburgh castle, called Mount's Mag; it is about fourteen feet in length, and of such amazing dimensions, that a man may go into its mouth.

A very curious brass cannon, with three bores, six-pounder, taken by the duke of Marlborough, at the memorable battle of Ramelies.

The drum-major's chariot of state, with the kettle-drums fixed, which was formerly drawn by four white horses at the head of a train, when upon a march.

An immense large mortar, weighing upwards of 6,000 lbs. and it is said, will throw a shell, of 500 lb. weight, two miles. This mortar, we are informed, was fired so often at the siege of Namur, in king William's reign, that the very touch-hole was melted, for want of giving it time to cool. The siege of Namur is one of the most memorable and desperate ever recorded in history. The place was thought to be impregnable, and yet it was taken from a complete army within, headed by a marshal of French, in the sight of 100,000 men without, who came to relieve it. Lord Cutts commanded the British at the general assault of the castle, where he acquired the name of the English Salamander. The greater part of his corps fell in the action: scarcely an officer or soldier came off unhurt.

Here are a number of other brass and iron cannon, as also abundance of cannon-balls of different sizes, and shells for mortars of various sizes, &c. &c. Ascending a noble staircase of forty-nine steps, we enter

The Small Armoury.

In this magnificent room, we behold arms for about 150,000 men, all new, flinted, and fit for service at five minutes notice: a sight which it is impossible to view without astonishment. Of the dispositions of the arms, no description can give the reader a complete idea; but the following account may enable the spectator to view them to great advantage.

The arms were originally disposed in this beautiful order by Mr. Harris, a common gun-smith, who, after he had performed this wonderful work, which is the admiration of people of all nations, was allowed a pension for his ingenuity. On each side of the door is a beautiful representation of the sun; that on the east side represents him as rising, and that on the west as setting: they are irradiated with two regular ellipses of pistols in a chequered frame of marine hangers, of a peculiar make, having brass handles, and the form of a dog's head on their pommels.

Four handsome pillars, entwined with pistols in a serpentine direction up to the top of the room, which is about twenty-two feet high, and placed at right-angles, with the representation of a falling star on the ceiling, exactly in the middle of them, being the centre of this noble armoury, which is 345 feet in length, and 60 feet in breadth.

In the centre of this room is a glass case on a table, which contains the sword, sash, &c. of his late royal highness the duke of York and Albany, which he wore as field marshal of the British army. They were deposited in the Tower by command of his majesty, 1827.

Here are likewise four fluted pillars, composed of Spanish spikes, standing 18 feet high, and round their tops pistols are placed to represent gilded cornices, as also all round the top of the room, opposite to which are 300 curious suits of mail and military trophies.

On the south side of this armoury, facing the folding doors, is a very curious cannon, a two-pounder, taken by the French at Malta, in June, 1798, which, with the eight flags that are exhibited in this room, were sent, with other trophies, to the French directory, by the La Sensible frigate, in which ship they were taken by the English Sea Horse, commanded by captain Foote. The cannon is made of a mixture of metal, which very much resembles gold. On it is the head of the grand master of Malta, supported by two genii of that place, in bas relief; it is also highly ornamented with eagles, a crown, the alcoran, &c. all of very exquisite workmanship. The inscriptions on it are Horatius Antonius Alberghettus Pub. Fus. Ven. An. MDCLXXXIV. Et Pompa, et Usa, Scintilla Sufficitena: Terreni Fulmina Martis. Le cde Boyerd Argens Com. Philip Lattarellus Rom Delinet Scue, 1773. The carriage is likewise a great curiosity; on it are the carved figures of two furies, whose features are strongly expressive of rage. One arm of each of them being entwined together, grasps a large snake, and in the other hand each holds a torch. From the head of one of them issues a cluster of small snakes: those which were on the other, are broken off. The centres of the wheels represent the face of the sun, and the spokes its rays.

Four of the Maltese colours hang as you enter, and the other four at the four corners of the room.

On each side of the above-mentioned matchless cannon, is a fine representation, in carved work, of the star and garter, thistle, rose, and crown, ornamented with pistols, swords, &c. and elegantly enriched with birds, fruit, &c.

Under these curious figures, some carbines, of a peculiar make, are placed, having two fine brown barrels; one of them is a rifle bore, and the other plain; they were invented by the duke of Richmond for the flying artillery.

A silver-mounted gun, formerly belonging to Tippoo Sultan's guard; the bayonet is made to go into the butt-end of the gun: from the collection of H. R. H. the late duke of York.

Proceeding round the room towards the west-end, on the north side, bayonets and sword-bayonets, in the form of half-moons and fans, and set in carved scollop shells. The sword-bayonet is made like the old bayonet, and differs from it only in being longer. These bayonets, of which several other military fans are composed, are of the first invention; they have plug handles, which go into the muzzle of the gun instead of over it, and thereby prevent the firing of the piece without shooting away the bayonet. These were invented at Bayonne, in Spain, from whence they derive their name.

A camp-counterpane, composed of pistols, bayonets, swords, &c. with the imitation of a target in the centre, made of bayonet blades, and very curiously ornamented.

Some arms taken at Bath, in the year 1715, distinguished from all others in the Tower, by having what is called dog-locks, that is, a kind of lock with a catch to prevent their going off at half-cock. At the west-end of the armoury is

A beautiful eagle in the middle of a square of pistols, holding the rose and crown.

A curious figure of an ancient warrior, in a fine suit of foot armour; he has a sword in his right hand, and stands upon a pedestal, about six feet high.

Two handsome figures of a lion and unicorn, in two circles of pistols; they are also curiously decorated with carbines, bayonets, ancient swords, &c.

A representation of a swordsman, in a suit of bright steel armour, placed upon a pedestal.

A fine eagle, holding the thistle and crown in her claws, facing the fore-mentioned, and is curiously ornamented.

We now proceed to the south side of the room, where we are shown the earl of Mar's elegant shield, in the middle of an ellipses of ancient marine hangers; they have brass handles, with a guard, and are kept very bright; over which is the representation of three cherubs, with a crown over their heads.

Some very curious carbines, taken from the Highlanders, in 1715. Here are likewise the sword of justice, with a sharp point, and the sword of mercy with a blunt one, carried before the Pretender on his being proclaimed king of Scotland, in 1715.

Five brass musketoons, Spanish carbines, pistols, &c. ingeniously displayed.

The arms taken from sir William Perkins, sir John Friend, Charnock, and others, concerned in the assassination plot, in 1696; among them is the brass blunderbuss, with which they intended to shoot king William, near Turnham Green, in his way to Hampton Court; also the carbine that Charnock engaged to shoot his majesty with as he rode a hunting.

The form of two large pair of folding gates, made of ancient halberts, the archways of which are composed of pistols and original bayonets, and in their centre hang bandeliers, as also ancient cartouch-boxes, &c.

Horsemen's carbines, hanging very artificially in furbeloes and flounces, which was the original arrangement.

A fine figure of Jupiter riding in a fiery chariot, drawn by eagles, as if in the clouds, holding a thunderbolt in his left hand, and over his head is a rainbow; it is curiously carved, and decorated with ancient bayonets and six military fans.

Having arrived at the east end of the room, we observe two suits of fine foot armour, one of which holds a flaming sword in his right hand, and the other made for an ancient warrior. Over each of these is a semicircle of pistols, and on each side, as also beneath each of them, are placed fine brass musketoons, which represent two handsome organs, with elegant brass pipes.

A very curious representation of an hydra, whose seven heads are artfully carved and combined by links of pistols, and original bayonets.

A fine figure of a fiery serpent, the head and tail of which are curiously carved, and its body is decorated with ancient pistols, carved scollop shells, &c. winding round in the form of a snake.

On the north side, as we return to the centre, the first figure that attracts attention, is Medusa's head, vulgarly called the Witch of Endor, within three regular ellipses of pistols, and four military fans, with snakes represented as stinging her. The features are finely carved, and the whole figure contrived with curious art.

The Royal Menagerie

Is at the west entrance, a few yards within the outer gate: over this exhibition has been appointed a keeper from very early time, as may be learned from the records; and more particularly from the appointment of Robert Marsfield, esq. to that office by king Henry VI. And it further appears by the said records in the Tower, that this office was continued by letters patent by succeeding kings to some person of distinction and quality, with an allowance of sixpence a day, and an apartment for himself, conveniencies for the wild beasts, and sixpence a day for the maintenance of every lion and leopard; which seem to have been the only beasts kept here for many ages, except a white bear and an elephant in the days of king Henry III., who, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, issued orders to the sheriffs of London, dated at St. Edmund's, September 13, and again at Windsor, September 29, for them to allow four-pence a day for the maintenance of a white bear and his keeper in the Tower of London; whom also he next year commanded to provide a muzzle and an iron chain to hold the bear out of the water, and a long and strong cord to hold the same bear fishing (or washing) himself in the river Thames; which command was dated at Windsor, on the 30th of October. And in the years 1255 and 1256 came out the following precepts:

'The king to the sheriffs of London greeting;

'We command you, that of the farm of our city ye cause (without delay) to be built at our Tower of London one house, of forty feet long and twenty feet deep, for our elephant.'

'Dated February 26.'*

Again, the next year the king, on the 11th of October, commanded the said elephant and his keeper such 'necessaries as should be reasonably needful.'

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* Liberat. 39 Hen. III.

June 3, 1604, king James I. taking with him the duke of Lenox (with divers earls and lords) went to see the lions at the Tower. And here he caused two of them, a lion and lioness, to be put forth; and then a live cock was cast to them, which being their natural enemy, they presently killed it, and sucked the blood. Then the king caused a live lamb to be put to them; which the lions, out of their generosity, (as having respect to its innocence) never offered to touch, although the lamb was so bold as to go close to them. Then the king caused the lions to be taken away, and another lion to be put forth, and two mastiffs to be turned to him. The mastiffs presently flew upon the lion, and turned him upon his back; and though the lion was superior to them in strength, yet it seems they were his match in courage.*

There was a spaniel dog, for some offence or other, cast into the lion's den; but the lion did not attempt to hurt him: and this dog continued in the den with the lion several years, and there died.

In the month of June, 1609, a resolution was taken to make trial of the valour of the lion, which was by turning him loose to a bear. The bear was brought into an open yard, and the lion was turned out of his den to him; but he would not assault him, but fled from him: and so it was done with other lions, one after another. And, lastly, two together were turned to him; but none set upon him, but rather sought to return to their dens. A stone-horse soon after being put into the yard with the first lion and the bear, the horse fell to grazing between them. After he had gazed a little upon them, two mastiff dogs were let in, who boldly fought with the lion. Afterwards six dogs more were let in, who flew upon the horse, being most in sight, at their entrance, and would soon have worried him to death, had not three stout bearherds entered, and rescued the horse, and brought away the dogs, while the lion and bear stood staring upon them. At this sight were present king James I., the queen, the prince, and divers great lords.

Great improvements and additions to this exhibition have recently been made. The larger animals, of which there is a noble collection, are confined in dens, disposed in the form of a half-moon, in order that a full and comprehensive view may be at once afforded. The construction of the dens is also deserving attention, inasmuch as they present every facility for cleanliness, being divided into two apartments, the upper and the lower, in the latter of which the beasts may be made to retire at the will of the keeper. The whole are judiciously fronted with large iron gates, for the two-fold purpose of exhibition and security. The collection of wild beasts, birds, reptiles, &c. are extensive and kept in excellent order, and this exhibition, perhaps, is the most respectable in the Tower.

Exclusive of the buildings mentioned and described, there are several handsome houses for the chief and inferior officers, the mess-house for the officers of the garrison, and the barracks for the soldiers. In addition to these, there is a street called the Mint, which includes nearly one-third part of the Tower. The principal part of the houses were formerly inhabited by the officers employed in the coinage; but now by the military, as government have erected a very extensive and majestic structure to the north of Little Tower-hill, for the business of the Mint department, with houses for the said officers.

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* Maitland.

The military jurisdiction of the constable of the Tower extends greatly beyond the liberties of that fortress, and includes a considerable part of the county of Middlesex, under the denomination of the Tower Hamlets; the names of which are as follow:

Hackney
Norton-Falgate
Shoreditch
Spitalfields
Whitechapel
Trinity-Minories
East Smithfield
Tower Extra
Tower Infra
St. Katherine's
Wapping
Ratcliffe
Shadwell
Limehouse
Poplar
Blackwall
Bromley
Bow
Old Ford
Mile-End
Bethnal-Green.

These twenty-one hamlets are severed from the county of Middlesex, so far as relates to the raising of the militia, by an act of parliament passed in the 14th year of the reign of Charles II., and are obliged to raise two regiments of themselves, to be the standing militia of the Tower; and, for this purpose, the constable of the Tower is lord-lieutenant of the district.

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